

FINAL
SETTLEMENT REPORT
OF THE
PARTABGARH DISTRICT,
OUDH.

BY J. SANDERS, C.S.



ALLAHABAD:

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1896.

FROM

THE JOINT SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF REVENUE,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH,

TO

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

Dated Naini Tal, the 17th October 1898.

SIR,

Present :

HON'BLE MR. H. F. EVANS.

I AM directed to forward the final settlement report of the Partábgarh district with a review thereon by the Settlement Commissioner.

2. Mr. Hooper's review is so complete, as regards the main features of the assessment, that it leaves little for the Board to add except by way of repetition. There are, however, some matters which the Board are compelled to notice ; and first among these is the character of the report itself.

3. It is the expressed wish of the Government of India that final settlement reports should be condensed so far as possible. The orders of the Government of India were circulated, but they do not appear to have reached Mr. Sanders before he compiled his report. For not only is the report diffuse, and overloaded with details, which would have been unnecessary even in a pargana assessment report and are altogether superfluous in a final report, but it also contains much irrelevant and some contentious and personal matter. In justice to Mr. Sanders it must be recognised [and he pleads for excuse on this account (page 277)], that it was written in the intervals of very heavy work. The Board thoroughly appreciate the great pains he has taken to bring his report up to the standard which he believed to be necessary and his earnest endeavour to omit nothing which could, in any way, bear on the question of assessment. But it is none the less to be regretted that so much labour should have been so misapplied, under stress of a misconception as to what such a report should be. For the final report is no longer the important document that it was a generation ago. The assessments are now considered by Government in detail before they are declared ; the methods and results are discussed in the intermediate assessment reports ; and it is, therefore, no longer necessary for the Settlement Officer to justify his action in the final report. Again the revised pargana books and hand books give the local officers all the statistical information they require, in a convenient form ; they are readily accessible ; and detailed information in the final report is, therefore, no longer required for the purposes of record. The final report should merely contain a brief summary of results for the District as a whole, and the Board consider that it need not ordinarily extend to greater length than a tahsíl assessment report. A circular letter has been issued to this effect, and the Board have directed that, in future, no final settlement report shall be printed, until they have seen it in manuscript, and, if necessary, returned it for condensation, or for the excision of contentious and personal matter, which should certainly not find a place in a report that will be published for sale. In the present case the report has been printed and can hardly now be returned to Mr. Sanders for revision. But in forwarding it, the Board having regard to the personal criticisms it contains on the character of many of the landlords, would suggest to Government that it should not, like other settlement reports, be offered for sale to the public ; or be circulated to unofficial institutions.

4. It will not, the Board think, be expected, for no useful purpose would be served thereby, that they should follow and criticise Mr. Sanders' expressions of opinion in detail. It does not appear that Mr. Sanders has a very close and critical

acquaintance with the previous history of the district, and it is hard to avoid the conclusion that his opinions have been to some extent influenced by the position of controversy which he has taken up. Nor is it always easy to understand or to reconcile those opinions. The argument on page 58, for instance, would appear to be directed to the proof that the landlords consistently oppose the construction of wells to the great loss of the tenantry; but on page 170 it is stated "that all crops requiring water can easily get it;" and it also appears (page 59) that no fewer than 9,099 wells have been constructed since the last settlement, of which 5,986 have been made by tenants. In drawing attention to such matters the Board have no desire to lay stress on the imperfections of work done under great difficulties; but it is necessary for them to indicate the nature of the reason why they find themselves unable always to accept without reserve the opinions of Mr. Sanders, which are based on his experience in Partágarh, or to accept at all his opinions where he has allowed himself to expatiate beyond his experience into generalisations regarding the rest of Oudh.

5. It is not out of place to remark that from the political point of view, which cannot be disregarded in a revision of settlement in Oudh, Partágarh is one of the most important districts of the province. In no district is the clan system more firmly established; in none does it possess a greater vitality. The great Baehgoti, Sombansi, Bais, Bisen and Kanpuria clans have been settled on the soil for some five or six centuries, and have scarcely been disturbed in their possession. The possessions of the clan still coincide with the boundaries of the parganas which they originally determined, and the transfers of proprietary interests appear to have been kept within the limits of the clan. The tie of clanship, dominated and controlled by Brahmanic influence, has ever been the distinctive feature of Partágarh as of the south-eastern districts in Oudh; the traditional privileges of the clansmen in the rental system have not been disturbed; and there seems little reason to doubt that, in spite of the litigation and conflict to which they have inevitably been made parties under British rule, the clansmen are at heart not less united now than experience showed them to be, expectation to the contrary notwithstanding, forty years ago.

6. It is, indeed, a matter of supreme and obvious importance, that the clans should not be ousted from the soil. And this should, from the first, have been recognized as a ground for special moderation where the rents were very high and the enhancements threatened to be very large. It would be hardly fair to blame the Settlement Officer because due attention was not, at the outset, paid to this consideration. The district was one of the first in Oudh to come under revision of settlement; the rental system of Oudh was little known; controversy had set its mark upon opinion and there was a tendency to suspect concealment of rent and illicit practices, which has been proved by subsequent experience to be in the main without foundation. Moreover, the prevalence of distinct high caste rates had been overlooked in framing the settlement rules, although this feature of the rental system had occupied a place, by no means obscure, in the enquiry regarding the existence of tenant right thirty years before.

7. But apart from any political grounds for moderation the existence of very high rents in Partágarh called for special caution in assessment. That many of the rent-rolls are in reality rack-rentals, the stability of which is very far from assured, the Board can hardly doubt. In the course of the enquiry made in preparation for the Rent Act of 1886 it was found that in the villages examined in Partágarh, the rents had risen 49 per cent. since the last settlement, or exactly double of the average rise of rents in the villages examined in the whole province including those of Partágarh. And the statistics, which in themselves were perhaps not altogether conclusive, were confirmed by the opinions of the local officers. In his report on the subject, Major Grigg, Deputy Commissioner, wrote "I am inclined to think that in no district in Oudh are equally high rent-rates to be met with" and again "I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that rents in a great many instances have been raised

so rapidly and so high as to press most severely on tenants." To the same effect was the opinion of Mr. Baillie, Assistant Commissioner, "I am led to believe as the result of this inspection that rents have, in numerous cases, been raised so high as to press severely on the tenants and that there is in many villages a prevalence of what may be called wanton and unjustifiable exactions by the landlords." And Munshi Rahat Ali Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, recorded the following opinion. "Though the enhancement took place gradually yet in some places it is heavy to the tenants. This heaviness also differs: in some places all classes of tenants are affected by it, in some only tenants of some special caste." Later on Mr. Crawford, Deputy Commissioner, stated as his opinion based on enquiry "The people who are really rack-rented are low caste cultivators whose rents can be screwed up by the landlords without recourse to ejectment. A landlord but seldom takes the trouble to serve a notice on a low-caste cultivator. In order to raise rent, he simply makes him pay the enhanced demand." It must be remembered that these enquiries were conducted at a time when controversy and, in consequence, speculation ran very high, and before the accurate data which we now possess were available. But the rental incidence of the low caste tenants, Rs. 7 per acre over the whole district, which the attested papers record, is, without doubt, extremely severe. The intense demand by cultivators for land in Partabgarh undoubtedly forced rents up to their present level, and it would be contrary to all experience to suppose that the rents are not in many cases rack-rents, and unstable. The Rent Act has successfully arrested general enhancement, and the condition of the tenantry has apparently improved; for, before the passing of the Rent Act the condition of the tenantry was described as worse than elsewhere in Oudh. Whereas they now appear to be "outwardly well off." If the rents are in reality collected in full, and the tenants do not suffer in the process, there is no reason why the rents should not be accepted as stable for the basis of assessment. But the figures of collections, and the Settlement Officer's remarks upon them (page 264), must be received with some reserve. The mere fact that the amount shown as average collections exceeds in the district as a whole and in nearly all the individual parganas the amount of the rents verified at attestation is remarkable. Experience in other districts in Oudh has shown that collections are very frequently overstated, it being the practice to record as collected in full all arrears for which a bond is taken from the tenant, although a very large proportion of this bonded debt is often not recovered. Brahman tenants are notorious defaulters and Brahman tenants preponderate in Partabgarh. It is not safe to attribute variations in collections solely to imperfect record, and local enquiries about collections are not necessarily, as is suggested, (pages 264-5) barren of result. A Settlement Officer who manages to acquire the confidence of the landlords will generally obtain access to the private accounts of at least the better landlords in the district. These general observations regarding the cash rents are, in the Board's opinion, necessary, because it seems likely that the settlement will stand or fall upon the valuation of the cash rented land.

8. With regard to the valuation it is sufficient to observe that the area assessed is very full, including as it does all cultivated grove lands, a considerable area of which the rent was undetermined, and 10,730 acres of fallow. That the attestation was conducted with great zeal there can hardly be any difference of opinion: whether it was marked by discretion, the Board are not in a position to say. The attestation of rent-rolls in Oudh, where the rents are so variable and the conditions by which they are determined so little understood, requires the exercise of a patience and an insight which few Deputy Collectors possess. The Board are not prepared to deny that the rent-rolls disclosed on attestation are the genuine rent-rolls. The fact remains, however, that they are very high, and the allowance made for short collections is only 2·3 per cent. of the high attested cash rental. The cash-rented area represents 72·16 per cent. of the area assessed and any over-valuation of the cash-rented area is calculated to lead to over-assessment. The valuation of the grain-rented area is also, as shown by Mr. Hooper in paragraph 11 of his review, extremely

Pages 269, 270. Volume I of the Blue Book.

Page 288, Volume I of the Blue Book.

(Page 261, Volume I, Oudh Rent Act of the Blue Book.)
(Page 106 of report.)

high in view of the manifest inferiority of the grain-rented lands, but the area involved is very small, representing only 2·2 per cent. of the area assessed. The other assumption areas have been valued at rates, which, after deductions, closely approximate to the rates payable by tenants of the same castes as the occupants of the assumption areas. The moderation claimed by Mr. Sanders for his valuation is not, therefore apparent. Allowances for improvements have been given very grudgingly, if at all. Indeed the assets accepted for assessment are, in the opinion of the Board, full, if not exaggerated.

9. The stress of the assets has, however, been to some extent alleviated by taking a moderate percentage (45·36 per cent.) of them. But the actual enhancement is great (35·5 per cent.) though it has been graduated as follows :—

First five years	...	...	...	...	...	24·95 per cent.
Second "	...	...	...	...	...	32·34 "
Final "	...	...	...	...	...	35·5 "

And the revenue incidence at Rs. 2·7 per acre of cultivation is undoubtedly high.

10. The Settlement Commissioner appears to consider that final sanction may now be safely accorded to the settlement as it stands after revision, and the Board are not prepared to dissent from this view. The original assessments were no doubt excessive, and the objections and appeals were very numerous. In considering proposals of assessment, the higher authorities are bound to rely largely on the discretion of the Settlement Officer, and it is not easy to correct original over-assessment satisfactorily on objection and appeal; but the reductions made from the original proposals have been large, and there is reason to hope, though experience alone can show, that they have afforded sufficient relief. The cultivation and the rents appear to have practically reached their limits, but it is possible that one effect of the settlement will be an attempt to raise the rents of the high-caste tenantry. So long as prices remain high, which in view of the recent extension of railway communication may perhaps be expected, there is reason to hope that the enhanced revenue will be paid though its collection will require constant and close attention. That attention the Board will bestow, and they, therefore, recommend that the settlement be now confirmed.

11. With regard to the proposal in paragraph 16 of the Settlement Commissioner's review, the Board recommend that the settlement be confirmed for periods, which will expire in the different tahsils on the following dates :—

Tahsil Patti	...	...	...	...	...	30th June 1924.
" Kunda	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto 1925.
" Partabgarh	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto 1926.

12. The cost of the settlement operations has been high, falling at the rate of Rs. 194-5-1 per square mile of total area. The Board have more than once stated their opinion that the simultaneous conduct of District and Settlement work by one officer, is not desirable. Better results, perhaps at a smaller cost, would have been obtained if the work had secured the undivided attention of a single officer.

13. One other matter calls for notice. The determination of under-proprietary rents was concluded before the rules contained in the Book Circular No. 32-II were issued, and the decisions of the Settlement Courts have not always been in strict accordance with the principles of those rules. But substantial justice appears to have been done in the first instance or on appeal, and the Board have already expressed their opinion that it is out of the question now to revise the decisions of the Courts, which all parties have now accepted, and to which they have adjusted their relations.

14. In conclusion, I am to say that, though the Board have been compelled to call attention to facts which are not consistent with the position taken by Mr. Sanders, there can be no question as to the moderation of the settlement, and though they greatly regret that the settlement operations have excited so much ill-feeling on the

part of landlords, sympathy with whom it is one of the first duties of a Settlement Officer to establish, they cannot but recognize the fact that Mr. Sanders had no desire to undertake the settlement of the district in addition to his duties as Deputy Commissioner, but that nevertheless he accepted the additional burden and carried through the work with a zeal, energy and unflagging devotion to duty, that deserve a very full measure of appreciation.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

H. BUTLER,

Offg. Joint Secretary.



सत्यमेव जयते

No. 1163A
178-6

FROM

J. HOOPER, Esqr., C. S.,

SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER, OUDH.

TO

THE SECRETARY, BOARD OF REVENUE,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

Dated Lucknow, the 31st May 1898.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit Mr. J. Sanders' final report on the settlement of the Partabgarh district. The report was printed in 1896 ; but final statements of revenue, of expenditure and case work were only received a few days ago.

2. The settlement was carried out on the same system as that of Unao ; and the Deputy Commissioner was placed in charge of the operations, which (as in Unao) included the revision of village maps and the preparation of a settlement record. The district was brought under settlement by Notification No. 1816, dated the 22nd July 1891 ; and operations were declared to be closed by Notification No. 3114, of the 26th August 1896, with effect from the 1st September following. The assessments were reported on the following dates : —

Pargana Patti	...	...	24th January 1893.
,, Partabgarh	...	...	22nd December 1893.
,, Dhingwas	...	...	25th January 1894.
,, Bihar, Manikpur and Rampur			5th February 1895.
,, Ateha	...	...	19th February 1895.

The orders of Government on the assessments last reported were issued in July 1895 ; but the assessment of pargana Patti had to be repeatedly revised ; and it was not finally disposed of till the 27th March 1897, when the last revision was sanctioned by Government Order No. 987, of that date. The assessments were entirely made by Mr. Sanders, who, except for a short time when he was on special duty, was also in charge as Deputy Commissioner of the administration of the district.

3. As the assessments have all passed under the scrutiny of the Board and the Government, and have been fully discussed in reviews and orders when the pargana reports were submitted, I should have wished, in submitting this review, to confine my remarks to a brief statistical account of the general results. But the report is bulky, extending (with-

out the appendices) to 277 pages of print; it is not well arranged; and it is much overlaid with detail. It may, therefore, assist the Board in dealing with it if I attempt to bring together, in a short sketch, the facts and conditions which have the most important bearing on the assessment.

Partabgarh is a typical district of south-eastern Oudh, with the dense population and close cultivation which characterize that part of the province. The soil is generally fertile; and an excellent system of well irrigation protects the spring harvests from drought. There are 15,522 masonry wells, or one to every 32 acres of cultivation; and, in addition, there is a large number of earthen wells, many of which are fairly durable and can be worked by bullocks. The area irrigated from these and from natural sources (many of them affording a permanent and safe supply) is 2,92,478 acres, which is over 58 per cent. of the total in cultivation, and nearly equals the area of the spring harvest. This and the autumn crops are of almost the same extent, occupying respectively 61.05 and 61.23 per cent. of the cultivated area. The crop statistics are such as might be expected in a district where the population presses closely on the soil. They show an extension, since the last settlement, in the area devoted to the production of the coarser grains, which the people require for food; and the staples most largely grown are rice (26.32 per cent.) and barley (28.03 per cent.). Of the more valuable products wheat (alone or in combination) only occupies 12 per cent. of the cultivated area, and cane 2.85 per cent.; but in pargana Patti cane is an important crop (6.1 per cent.). The cultivation of poppy is also of importance in a great part of the district, and rents are largely paid from the income derived from it; but it is extremely variable in extent. The percentage of double-cropped land in the settlement year was 22.28; but this is below the average proportion, which is nearly one-third.*

4. During the last settlement the cultivated area has increased from 4,48,636 acres to 4,98,916 acres, or by 11.21 per cent. It is now 54 per cent. of the total area, which is not a high proportion; but there is no great margin for further extension of tillage. The land classed as culturable, but not cultivated, consists of—

Groves	...	...	...	70,507 acres.
Waste	...	...	...	28,834 „
Old fallow	...	...	...	60,327 „
New fallow	...	...	...	12,755 „

It may be doubted whether much of the culturable waste would really repay cultivation, and most of the old fallow has been abandoned because attempts at reclamation have proved unremunerative. Probably,

* See pages 67—73 of the report, and the crop statement at page 33 of the Appendices.

in the district as a whole, the limit of profitable cultivation has nearly been reached.

At the census of 1891, the population numbered 9,10,895 ; and the increase since the last settlement, according to the enumeration then made, is 44·85 per cent. The former returns may not be altogether reliable, and the actual growth of the population is perhaps less than appears from the figures; but there can be no doubt that it has been very considerable ; it has not been accompanied by a corresponding extension of cultivation ; and the pressure on the land is now great. The average density is 631 persons per square mile of total area, and 1140 per square mile of cultivation, which is not far short of two persons to every cultivated acre.

5. The district is mainly *talugdari*, 2,040 mahals out of a total number of 2,847 being held on this tenure (page 19). The taluqdars have increased their estates at the expense of the smaller proprietors ; but these and other transfers have been almost entirely between members of the landowning classes ; and it is satisfactory to note that, so far, money-lenders and traders have not obtained any great hold upon the land of the district. The Rajput taluqdars and their clansmen (Bais, Kanpuria, Bisen, Bachgoti and Sombansi) hold 8,37,114 acres, or over 90 per cent. of the entire district—almost exactly the same area as they owned at last settlement (page 22.)

In view of the fact that the greater part of the district belongs to taluqdars, double tenures are not very numerous. 457 entire mahals and 43 shares in mahals are sub-settled ; and petty under-proprietors of specific plots hold 33,746 acres, which is only 6·4 per cent. of the area recorded in holdings.

Among tenants, Brahmans hold the largest area. Kurmis come next, and the district is said to rank second in Oudh in regard to the number of this excellent class of cultivators (page 50). The farms are small ; the plough duty is only 4·34 acres ; and the wells and ploughs are worked by a sufficient number of stall-fed cattle of good breed. These facts and figures point to close and careful cultivation, and a comparatively high degree of agricultural efficiency.

6. With the conditions that have been summarized above—a dense population, a large proportion of good cultivators, abundant and to a great extent secure irrigation, and adequate agricultural resources—full rents might be expected ; and the district rent-rate is only exceeded in Oudh in Bara Banki, and that not considerably. It would be higher than it is were it not for the influence of caste, which moderates the rents of the high caste tenantry. The preferential rates paid by high caste tenants are a feature in the rental system of Oudh, which has been clearly brought out at the present revision of settlement ; and, to quote a remark made by Mr. Benett in one of his reviews, the preference is most marked in the eastern districts, where the traditions of Hinduism are strongest, and the privileges and disabilities of caste are least open to question. The influence of caste

on rents is strong in Partabgarh, as will be seen from the following table of rental incidences:—

Class of tenants.					Incidence of cash-rental per acre.
All tenants	...	...	...	...	Rs. 6·21
Low caste	...	...	...	...	„ 7·00
Thakurs	...	...	...	...	„ 4·91
All high caste (Brahmans, Thakurs and Kayasths)	...	...	...	...	„ 5·22

As is usually the case, the Thakur rate is lowest. The Thakur tenants are for the most part the clansmen of the proprietors ; and they enjoy an advantage in rent as compared with low caste cultivators of very nearly 30 per cent. The rental privilege for all high caste tenants is almost exactly 25 per cent. As the Boaru are aware, this difference of four annas in the rupee in favour of high caste tenants obtains so generally in eastern Oudh that it may almost be considered to be the recognized allowance. I have dwelt on this subject as it is of importance in connection with the valuation of the assumption areas, especially in a district where the rents paid by ordinary cultivators seem to have reached a limit beyond which any further increase would be undesirable. For an all round incidence the low caste rate of Rs. 7 per acre can only be considered as distinctly high.

7. As in most of the more fully developed districts in Oudh, the main source of enhancement of revenue is the rise in rents resulting from the growth of the population, the improvement in communications, and the increase in produce values, that have taken place since the last settlement. The progress of rents, its relation to prices, and the character of the present rentals as regards stability, are therefore subjects of great interest in connection with the assessment. They are discussed at some length in pages 93—106 of the report ; but I have been unable to draw any but the most general conclusions from the statistics that are furnished. The Settlement Officer gives the following rates as illustrating the progress of rents :—

(1). Rent-rate at last settlement	...	...	Rs. 4 6 8
(2). Average cash rate of 12 years before the present revision	...	...	„ 5 7 8
(3). Average of 6 years	...	...	„ 5 9 10
(4). Average cash rate of the year before verification	...	...	„ 5 10 7
(5). Average rate in the year of record	...	...	„ 6 3 8

The first of these is a pure assumption, being calculated at double the revenue rate at last settlement (page 97). The average rates for

twelve years and six years are derived from the returns of rent-rolls and collections, which include under-proprietary rents, nominal and fictitious rents, and demands for sayar and other miscellaneous items (page 98). There is little to be gained by an examination of these figures, the accuracy of which is admittedly open to question. All that can be said is that the rents are for the most part old and well established ; and that the increase during the twelve years which have elapsed since the Oudh Rent Act came into force has not been great. On these points the Settlement Officer's opinion, which is founded upon inquiry and examination of the rent-rolls, may be accepted ; but his further conclusions that " throughout the district rents are generally collected in full within the year in which they are due," (page 264), and that " properly speaking there is no rack-renting in the district " (page 265), must be received with some reserve. The former opinion is opposed to experience and probability ; and, if there is no rack-renting, there are extremely high rents, which it was found impossible to accept as affording a safe basis for assessment.

It will be observed that the cash rate in the year of record is higher than that of the preceding year. In many villages the attested rents were largely in excess of those previously disclosed, which is attributed to the greater accuracy of the settlement rent-rolls as compared with those furnished by the Patwaris (page 188).

8. After the above account of the circumstances of the district and its rental system, the examination of the assessment may be proceeded with. It will be confined to a brief outline of the methods employed, and a statement of general results.

Following the usual system the Settlement Officer demarcated soils, grouped the villages into assessment circles, and deduced differential soil rates from the cash-rents. The result of the soil classification of the cultivated area is given below* :—

Soil.							Percentage on total
Goind	...	...	...	...	...	...	38.29
Manjhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	33.89
Palo	...	...	...	...	...	...	27.82

The percentage of goind is unusually high, and exception has been taken to the soil classification on this account ; but it is unnecessary to discuss this question, as it is the results of the valuations which are of practical importance, rather than the apparatus by which they were obtained. In the greater part of the district *bhur* was treated as a separate soil for assessment purposes (page 165). The area of this inferior soil is not considerable, except in pargana Partabgarh where it amounts to 19.7

* See table at page 109 of the report.

per cent. of the cultivation. Over the entire district the proportion is 11·34 per cent.

I have not been able to find in the report any statement showing the valuation of the cash-rented area at circle rates, by which the fairness of the rates, as compared with the cash-rents from which they are derived, could be tested. The only information I can discover is that given in the table at page 142, where the incidence of the valuation at full circle rates is shown as Rs. 6-2-8 against a recorded cash rate of Rs. 6-3-8 per acre. Judged by this test the extreme moderation which is claimed for the circle rates (page 143) is not very evident; but the comparison is not exact, as the valuation rate is calculated on the entire assessed area, only a portion of which is cash-rented. No definite conclusion can be drawn from the figures given in the report, except that the rates make no specific allowance for caste; and that, therefore, as they stand, they are too high for the valuation of the assumption areas, which largely consist of the holdings of Brahmans and Thakurs. The result was that, in the parganas first assessed, the valuations originally framed were too high; but, in the end, sufficient reductions were generally made, as will be explained in the following paragraph.

9. The valuations of the assumption areas were almost invariably made by the application of standard rates, with or without deductions (page 177). In pargana Patti, the first assessed, full rates were applied throughout without any allowance except the statutory rebate of 12½ per cent. which was given on occupancy lands (page 227). The areas held by high caste proprietors and under-proprietors were thus valued at rates considerably higher than those paid for similar land by tenants of the same class; and this was one cause of the high assessment originally proposed. But the valuations, as well as the assessment, of this pargana were repeatedly reduced, and finally brought down to a moderate level. The valuations in pargana Partabgarh (the next assessed), which were also high, were reconsidered by the Settlement Officer; and, as was remarked in the orders passed by the Government, the revised statistics showed a distinct advance in the direction of moderation and safety. In the proposals (as modified) for this pargana, and for the remainder of the district, a reduction of 25 per cent. in the valuation at full rates was generally made on the greater part of the assumption area. This, as has been noted in paragraph 6 above, is the rental advantage enjoyed on the average by high caste tenants; but, as the deduction is made from rates which represent the rents of all classes of tenants, and not those of low caste tenants only, the result is that the rates on the assumption areas are slightly below the high caste rate. This is noted, not by way of criticism, but as an indication that the valuations are, on the whole, reasonably moderate.

10. The next question to be considered is that of the assessed area, for which rents were accepted, and to which rates were applied.

The cultivated area in the settlement year was 4,98,916 acres

(paragraph 4 above). The figures for the previous years for which complete returns are given are as below :—

1295 Fasli	...	...	4,91,461 acres.
1296 „	...	..	5,00,068 „
1297 „	...	...	4,96,905 „
Average			<u>4,96,145</u>

The settlement area, therefore, may be taken as fairly representing the normal standard of cultivation. The area recorded in holdings, which amounts to 5,22,069 acres, includes 23,153 acres of waste and fallow in addition to the land under the plough. The Settlement Officer showed some discrimination in his treatment of the uncultivated portion of the holdings area. The recorded area of tenants' cash-rented land was accepted as it stood; but the fallow and waste recorded under the assumption classes were for the most part eliminated, and the total area out of cultivation; that was eventually assessed, was 10,730 acres. Details of the recorded and assessed areas under each class of tenure are given in the following table :—

	RECORDED AREA.			ASSESSED AREA.			Percentage of assessed area on total.
	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total	Cultivated.	Uncultivated	Total.	
Tenants' cash-rented land ...	3,59,807	7,936	3,67,743	3,59,807	7,936	3,67,743	72.16
Occupancy ...	7,437	1,542	8,979	7,437	196	7,633	1.50
Proprietary cultivation ...	55,023	1,624	56,647	55,023	947	55,970	10.99
Under-proprietary ...	25,708	8,038	33,746	25,708	609	26,317	5.16
Grain-rented ...	10,852	751	11,603	10,852	376	11,228	2.20
Rent-free and nominally rented,	40,089	3,262	43,351	40,089	666	40,755	7.99
Total assumption areas ...	1,39,109	15,217	1,54,326	1,39,109	2,794	1,41,903	27.84
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,98,916	23,153	5,22,069	4,98,916	10,730	5,09,646	

The assessed area includes nearly the whole of the new fallow, which amounts to 12,755 acres (paragraph 4 above); so that practically no margin has been left for fluctuations of cultivation in bad seasons. But there is not much precarious land in the district; and probably most of the cash-rented fallow regularly pays rent.

Besides the area shown in the table, 16 acres of land within municipal limits were assessed under Board's Circular No. 4—I, and an addition of 117 acres was made for suppressed or deficient cultivation. The total area assessed, therefore, stands at 5,09,779 acres.

11 The recorded cash-rental is Rs. 22,91,047 on an area (as shown above) of 3,67,743 acres,* or over 72 per cent. of the total assessed. The rents were fully disclosed at attestation, and no entire rent-roll was rejected as fraudulent. One rent-roll was discarded for inadequacy, and 474 for excess, with the net result of reducing the cash-rents by Rs. 52,331. Standard rentals were substituted in all these cases. The recorded and accepted cash-rentals, with the finally adopted valuations of the assumption areas after all deductions, are shown in the following statement :—

Tenure.	Area.	Rent.	Rate.
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
Recorded cash-rental	3,67,743	22,91,047	6.23
Accepted cash-rental	3,67,743	22,38,716	6.09
<i>Assumption area.</i>			
Occupancy	7,633	37,695	4.94
Proprietary cultivation	55,970	2,77,748	4.96
Under-proprietary	26,317	1,34,981	5.13
Grain-rented	11,228	58,678	5.22
Rent-free and nominally rented	40,755	2,15,447	5.28
Total assumption area	1,41,903	7,24,549	5.1
GRAND TOTAL	5,09,646	29,63,265	5.81

Mr. Sanders remarks (page 230) that the assumption areas in each mahal consist of at least as good lands as the rest of the cultivation. This can scarcely be true in every individual instance; but, except as

These figures are obtained as follows :—			
Recorded cash-rental (page 49)	3,69,351 acres.	Rs. 22,94,520	
Add rents of perpetual leasees that were accepted	111 "	813	
	3,69,462 acres.	Rs. 22,95,333	
Deduct favoured holdings transferred to nominally rented... ..	1,919	4,286	
	3,67,743 acres.	Rs. 22,91,047	

As in column 2 of the statement at page 234,

regards grain-rented lands, the statement is correct when applied to the total areas, as will be seen from the following table of soil percentages :—

T e n u r e .	PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL AREA UNDER THE TENURE.		
	Goind.	Manjhar.	Palo.
Cash paying tenants	38.97	34.05	26.98
Occupancy	46.76	34.67	18.57
Proprietary cultivation	39.28	33.72	27
Under-proprietary	44.91	34.51	20.58
Grain-rented	6.74	26.14	67.12
Rent-free and nominal	33.63	34.06	32.31

The grain-rented area is shown by this analysis to be very inferior in soil, and the rate on this class of land is decidedly high. But the rates on the other classes, and on the assumption area taken as a whole, are moderate when compared with the incidence of the high caste rental, which is a fair general test. Thus the valuation incidence on occupancy land and proprietary cultivation is only slightly above the Thakur rate of Rs. 4.91, while that on the entire assumption area is well below the combined rate for all high caste tenants of Rs. 5.22. The assumption rates compare not unfavourably with those in Unao, the other Oudh district for which a final report has been submitted ; and I think that Mr. Sanders is entitled to claim that his valuations, with the modifications made in those for pargana Patti, are on the whole moderate and fair.

12. The total assessable assets, including additions for sayar and on other accounts, are given below :—

Rental assets	...	...	Rs. 29,63,265
<i>Addition for.—</i>			
(1) Sayar	...	...	Rs. 4,978
(2) 117 acres of suppressed cultivation	..		359
(3) 16 acres assessed within municipal limits	Rs.		74
Assessable assets	...	Rs.	29,68,676

The income from sayar, that has been assessed, is chiefly derived from Mahua trees, which are very numerous in this district.

No direct allowance was made for improvements, except in the case of Captain Chapman's estate of Beti, which received special treatment in assessment on account of the extensive works of reclamation and irrigation

that had been carried out (chapter VIII of the report). In other cases a lower percentage of revenue on assets, than would otherwise have been taken, was sometimes fixed on account of expenditure by landowners on wells ; but the failure to make direct allowance has given rise to many objections and appeals.

In the statement of rental assets the net valuation of proprietary cultivation has been entered after deduction of the allowance on sir, which was also granted on a considerable proportion of the khudkasht lands. It amounts altogether to Rs. 64,548, which is 18·8 per cent. of the valuation of both classes of proprietary tenure at full rates.

13. In the table at page 241 of the report the revised revenue is given as Rs. 13,66,101 ; but, since the report was written, the assessment of pargana Patti has been for the fourth time revised and reduced, and other modifications have been made on objection and appeal. The final figures have been reported by the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Tucker, in a statement showing the financial results of the assessment corrected up to the 20th May 1898. * The revenue now stands at Rs. 13,46,522, giving an enhancement over the former demand (Rs. 9,91,416) of 35·82 per cent. It takes 45·36 of the net assets and falls at the rate of Rs. 2·7 per acre of cultivation, the former incidence being Rs. 2·21. The above figures include nominal demands on revenue-free and nazul properties. When these are excluded, the realizable demand is Rs. 13,35,288 against a former revenue of Rs. 9,85,417, and the actual enhancement is 35·5 per cent. The full demand will be reached at the end of ten years by the progressions shown below :—

Period.	Revenue.	Percentage of increase on former demand.
	Rs.	
First five years	12,31,301	24·95
Second five years	13,04,086	32·34
Remainder of term of settlement ...	13,35,288	35·5

14. The assessments of the different parganas have already been before the Board and the Government, and only those of Patti need be separately noticed in a review of the general results. As has been said above, the assessment of this pargana has been repeatedly revised ; it has formed the subject of some discussion ; and a doubt has been expressed as to whether it is not still above the standard that has been applied in the rest of the district. It may be worth while, therefore, to compare this assessment with those

of other parganas. The following table of incidences and percentages will supply the materials for comparison :—

Pargana.	Recorded cash-rate.			Accepted cash-rate.	Assumption rate.	Percentage of revenue on assets.	Percentage of enhancement.	Revenue rate on cultivation.
	All tenants.	High caste.	Low caste.					
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
Patti ...	6 1 4	5 0 8	7 2 10	6 0 10	4 14 7	46·04	37·81	2 11 5
Partabgarh	6 2 11	5 2 4	6 14 5	6 0 2	4 14 4	44·82	32·09	2 9 8
Ateha ...	5 7 5	4 11 3	6 3 7	5 5 10	5 0 2	47·21	25·65	2 8 6
Dhingwas...	6 1 4	5 2 3	7 0 1	5 15 1	4 8 9	45·41	32·69	2 10 1
Bihar ...	6 2 4	5 7 4	6 10 0	5 15 9	5 3 5	45·26	30·25	2 10 8
Manikpur...	7 3 7	6 5 9	7 7 3	6 12 1	6 0 7	45·36	53·50	3 0 7
Rampur ...	7 0 2	6 0 2	7 8 8	6 12 6	5 9 11	44·64	41·19	2 15 0

The recorded cash-rate is approximately the same in Patti, Partabgarh, Dhingwas and Bihar ; and the figures for these parganas may fairly be compared. They disclose no serious difference in the standard of assessment finally adopted. The percentage of revenue on assets and the revenue rate are higher in Patti than in the three other parganas ; but they are only slightly in excess ; and, though the enhancement is still large, the conclusion will probably be accepted that enough has been done, by successive revisions, to moderate the assessment of pargana Patti, and to bring it into line with that of the rest of the district. To the assessment of this, as of the other parganas, it is now recommended that final sanction be accorded.

15. The subject of the cost of the settlement has not been dealt with in the report, as the figures were not ready. A complete return, which has since been prepared by the Deputy Commissioner, shows the total expenditure as Rs. 2,80,398 ; and the net cost to Government, when receipts from the sale of furniture and the income realized from process fees are deducted, as Rs. 2,70,643. The gross expenditure is at the rate of 194·5·1 per square mile of total area. This is somewhat lower than the rate in Unao ; but it is still high ; and probably, as in Unao, the arrangement by which the Deputy Commissioner was required to carry out the settlement, as well as to administer the district, did not conduce to economy. The entire cost of the settlement, however, is more than covered by the increase of revenue obtained in a single year.

16. It remains to discuss the term of the new settlement, a question on which the orders of Government are specially required. The former settlement expired on the following dates:—

Tahsil Patti,	Pargana Patti,	... 30th June 1893.
„ Partabgarh	„ Partabgarh,	30th June 1895.
„ Kunda	„ Ateha,	... 30th June 1896.
	„ Dhingwas	} 30th June 1895.
	„ Bihar	
	„ Manikpur	
	„ Rampur	

At the present revision one mahal has been settled for five years only (page 272). For the rest of the district the term of the new settlement might be fixed so as to expire in the different tahsils in succession, on the dates given below:—

Tahsil Patti	...	... 30th June 1924.
„ Kunda	...	... 30th June 1925.
„ Partabgarh	...	... 30th June 1926.

If, however, it is thought preferable to fix one date for the entire district, I suggest that the assessment be sanctioned for a term ending on the 30th June 1926. This would extend the usual period in all the parganas except Ateha; but, save in Patti, the extension would only be for one year. It may be urged in favour of this alternative proposal that the district is fully developed, both in regard to its population and its agriculture; that it is highly rented, so that no great advance in rents is to be expected, or indeed desired; and, lastly, that the interests of the State have been secured, for some time to come, by an adequate assessment, which gives a very substantial increase of revenue.

17. In conclusion, I wish to bring to the notice of the Board the remarks in the last chapter of the report in commendation of the services of the subordinate officers and officials. As regards Mr. Sanders' own work as Settlement Officer it must be admitted that his first assessments were not satisfactory. But this was not due to want of care or conscientious effort; and the assessments subsequently made showed moderation and judgment; while, as was remarked by my predecessor Mr. Benett, they reflected credit on Mr. Sanders' energy and capacity for hard work in the discharge of his combined duties as Settlement Officer and Deputy Commissioner.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. HOOPER,

Settlement Commissioner,

ODDH.

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ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA TO THE FINAL SETTLEMENT REPORT OF THE PARTÁBGARH DISTRICT.

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PART I.

3	36	insert "a" after "colour to"
4	4	after "from the surface" enter "a sure sign of waterlogging"
,	29	in place of "this" read "the"
,	30	ditto ditto
5	9	insert "while" after "either side"
,	14	for "oretumuli" read "or tumuli"
,	22	for "near" read "Near"
6	7	omit "and" after "far as Gutni"
,	17	insert "they" after "which state"
,		insert "being" after "from below"
8	22	omit "the" after "groves of"
,	27	after "of the district" read "also in"
9	21	insert "00" after "from 4"
15		insert ";" after "Ganges"
18	4	for "loose" read "lose"
26	24	after "rent" insert "hitherto"
,	26	alter "taking care" to "care being taken"
50	50	for "indispensary" read "indis- pensable"
,	52	after "been common" read "while the Rent Act of 1868 was in force"
51	10	for "there are" read "it contains"
,	29	for "dependent" read "independ- ent"
,	30	after "not want favour" insert "Dur- ing my inspections,"
,	52	after "tenants make" insert "it"
52	3	after "toil not" insert ","
53	10	after "given up" insert "any"
58	4	after "sugarcane" insert "cultivation is nearly confined to the Patti Pargana where it is"
,	5	omit "of the District"
59	10	for "by being the" read "as"
,	(para. 2 28)	instead of "they were nothing more nor less than cottiers" substitute "their status closely resembled that of the cottiers of Ireland"
61	17	for "That" read "Their"
,	15, 16, 17	omit from "and bring out into relief Ireland,"
62	1. 2. 3.	omit
,	10	after "fields" insert "and"
,	27	after "but" read "some of the rest, not so entangled, are well off" instead of "many of them even"
,	{ 47	omit from "These two years—to
,	{ 48	recoup them"
,	50	after "their rents" read "but they do not sell at markets as a matter of course"
,	51	after "threshing-floor" read "some- times all the grain is absorbed in this demand then the Mahájan advances cash for payment of rent"

Page. Line.

63	50	after "agriculturist" read "of this district"
64	9. 10.	omit "though he undertakes—be- nefits others"
66	2	after "has" insert "further"
,	22	omit "Even"
,	23	after "Division" insert "spoken of as the worst district in Lower Bengal"
,	52	instead of "as many roads as it re- quires, but" read "it has just been said" and instead of "ones" read "roads"
67	18	after "all the" insert "kachcha"
,	19	after "become" read "almost" instead of "about"
73	4	after "cattle" insert ","
,	15	instead of "of a Bráhmán," read "belonging to"
83	18	for "pattons" read "patois"
97	11	after "is" insert "shown as"
,		after "difference" insert "between this and the above area of 522,069 acres"
,	13	for "10,730" substitute "10,860"
,	14	for "as" substitute "a few acres of"
,		for "12,423" substitute "12,290"
,	21	for "assessed" substitute "recorded attested area of 522,069"
103	43	for "it was" read "they were"
,	48	after "especially" insert "that"
104	8	after "if they are" insert "as"
105	16	after "It is" insert "at the same time"
106	25	for "lendings" read "lenders"
107	9	for "Soil" read "soils"
,	15	for "on" read "upon"
,	42	after "Settlement work" insert "and before a Settlement Officer was appointed"
110	35	after "I have" insert "at the same time"
111	42	for "some" read "most of the"
,	43	for "others" read "the rest"
115	45	omit "p. 3"
116	7	after "Acha" insert "of which the ground area was somewhat exaggerated"

PART II.

116	15	Begin with "This chapter may ap- pear of disproportionate length, but the subject cannot be described briefly and was not perhaps described in the Pargana reports with sufficient clearness to satisfy the reviewing officers."
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Page.	Line.		Page.	Line.	
116	32	for "many" read "an excessive proportion of"	146	34	for "the following" read "this"
"	38	after "rents" insert "may"	"	35	after "remarks" read "it should be treated as an appendix merely to this chapter."
117	12	after "The" insert "soils and"			
118	2	after "area is" insert "only a little"			PART III.
"	5	for "deductions" read "abatements"	158	25	for "." read ";"
"	7	for "deductions" read "abatements"	"	35	after "been given" begin a new paragraph with "Just"
"	9	for "deductions" read "abatements"	"	42	after "The object kept in" insert "view"
"	(marginal note 7)	add "after rates," "from village to village."	159	1	before "each village" read "in the framing of circles, that the correction rates should be adequate, but at the same time strictly moderate rates, and if possible, when applied to tenant's land of"
119	6	after "Rents" insert "a"	"	"	Omit the last two lines of page from "view" to "land of"
"	10	for "The" read "and"	170	21	after "jhils" insert ";"
120	(marginal note)	for "case" read "castle"	"	34	for "and there" read "but there"
125	13. 14.	omit "as examples . . . real ones"	171	12	after "peas" insert ","
"	14	for "that" read "in order to show that"	"	32	after "3 or 4 feet" insert "from the surface"
"	15	after "deduced are" insert "only"	"	38	after "buckets" insert "at a time"
"	"	after "less" insert "than the standard rates selected"	177	16	for "applications" read "application"
"	51. 52	for 2. 5. 1. Manghai, rate about Rs. 4 for 1. 4. 1 palo Bhur } substitute rate about Rs. 2 "all palo bhur" "Big. B. b."	"	21	after "grounds" insert ","
127	4	for 8 17 0 substitute 6 4 16	182	7	for "comes" read "come"
"	13	for "17" read "14"	"	39	for "murai" read "Murai"
136	3	for "mislow" read "low"	"	23	after "records" insert ";"
"	21	for "there was" read "search through jamabandis revealed"	"	54	for "wasat tested" read "was attested"
137	43	after "tenant's area" insert "of a village assigned for good reasons to this circle"	188	16	for "Matters" read "Matter"
138	1	before "the" place "to"	211	13	after "old fallow" insert "The custom of grain rents in the District is that half the produce is taken by the landlord"
"	2	omit "contains"	212	1	after "result of" insert "the"
"	"	after "villages" insert "were assigned"	213	13	after "such tenures being called" insert "locally"
"	13	for "in" read "to"	217	39	after "rent" insert "is less"
"	"	omit "there"	218	22	after "land is" insert "not"
"	"	after "necessarily be" insert "assigned"	"	33	after "corrected" insert ";"
"	15	after "progress" insert "of rents, and therefore villages must not always be placed in the circles of which the standard rates are the same, or nearly the same, as the lowest rates of rentals in those villages. The above remarks show, it is hoped, that the standard rates selected are in themselves moderate, and that they"	219	7	for "viz. 87" read "viz. 8. 7."
"	20	after "tenants" insert "land"	224		
"	21	after "or of" insert "that of"	226	9	after "malikana" insert "varying from" and omit "of"
143	14	after "were" read "deemed"	"	"	after "few cases" insert "to even"
"	"	after "inadequate" read "and such a conclusion was not arrived at without a careful inquiry in the village of the reasons of the prevailing low rentals,"	233	2	after "correction rate" insert "with"
145	11	after "settlement," read "and only a trifle above that of the year of verification"	236	21	for "they" read "Substitutions"
			237	5	after "patwaris' papers" enter "they have not been assessed"
			239	"	after "excessive rents" omit ""
			240	32	for "itself" read "themselves"
			"	33	for "flesh and blood" read "flesh and blood"
			"	34	for "unless" substitute "without"
			"	"	for "inquisition" read "inquisition"
			265	36	for "another" read "Yet another"
			267	8	for "Atrba" read "Ateha"

Final Report

OF THE

PARTABGARH DISTRICT.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

PARTABGARH is the southernmost of all the districts of Oudh, forming as it were the base of the Province. On the map it appears as a long belt of country of varying breadth, extending some 63 miles from west to east between 25 and 27 degrees latitude and 82-81 degrees longitude, from the Ganges south-west, where its southernmost point is, to the Gumti river east.

The southern district boundary from its southernmost point curves upwards in a north-westerly direction along with the Ganges for a distance of some 30 miles, till it meets with the Salon Sub-division of the Rae Bareli district, when it leaves the river. Here the western boundary begins and ascends irregularly bulging in and out for two-thirds of the way, then it straightens out and passes almost due north to the northernmost point of the district, *viz.*, Jaryari. The northern boundary descends from Jaryari for a short way, and thence continues in the same latitude, with dips and bulges till its eastern limit is reached. This abuts for a few miles on the Gumti; within a few miles of which river the district is pinched into a narrow neck, not more than 3 miles broad: below the point the border descends boldly south-marching for a considerable distance with the Jaunpur district, till it halts at a point about one-third of the length of the district to the east. From here the southern border may be taken to begin. It curves upwards, forming a lap or bay for the reception of part of the Allahabad district, and ends at its lowest point, the manza of Arjunpur, a ghát on the Ganges. The district detaches three islands south of which the easternmost lies in the Jaunpur district about four miles distant from its parent, and is roughly four square miles in size. The others lie further west and consist each of a single village of about a square mile, *viz.*, Sisai Sipah and Mauehta. By way of exchange, an island of the Allahabad district lies a few miles within the Partábgarh district, and almost due north of the two last named mauzas. The district is 28 miles broad in its widest part, in the western third, while the waist is about 13 miles. East it gradually narrows to a point three or four miles broad. In length it is about 70 miles.

The following table shows the areas past and present, cultivated and uncultivated, of the district :—

Description.						Past.	Present.
Total area	...	...	...	...	...	920,048	923,542
Cultivated area	...	...	...	...	...	448,636	438,916
Uncultivated area	...	...	...	...	...	471,412	424,626

The district consists of three Sub-divisions and of seven parganas. Patti east, Partábgarh in the centre, and Kunda west, of the belt. The Patti Sub-division and pargana are one. The Partábgarh Sub-division comprises the large pargana of Partábgarh, which occupies the centre, and the minute pargana of Ateha north-west. The Kunda Sub-division lies south-west and comprises the remaining four parganas *viz.*, Rámpur north, Manikpur west, Behar south, and Dhingwas in the middle. An arm of Behar runs up east touching the south-east corner of Rámpur and separating Dhingwas from the Partábgarh pargana east.

5. Rivers.

The rivers deserve first mention as the soil of the district varies only according to its nearness to or distance from them. The river banks in fact have their own peculiarities of soil, while that of the rest of the district is more or less homogeneous, consisting of tracts of level dumat soil growing all kinds of rabi crops and kúári dhán, jowar, bajra, makra, kodon, and arhar, which alternate with slightly depressed tracts of stiffish clay in which jarhan rice flourishes. To take the most important river in point of size, the Ganges, it has been described as forming the lower part of the western boundary, for a distance of 30 miles. It runs in bold sweeping curves, unlike the other river proper of the district, the Syc. This latter in its connection with the district is a more important one than the Ganges, for while the latter merely skirts a portion, the Syc traverses two-thirds of the length of it, a distance of 45 miles, sending out important tributaries above and below, and draining all the upper part as well as a portion of the Sultánpur district and much of the lower part. In the dry season the Syc is narrow, shallow and easily fordable, while its tributaries become dry ravines; but in the rains the latter carry a large volume of water into it, and it rises to a great height and acquires great velocity. The Syc river after a course of 100 miles through the Hardoi, Unao and Rae Bareilly districts enters Partábgarh high up west between the Ateha and Rampur parganas. It begins in small zigzags and contortions forming numerous loops, large and small, enclosing fertile plateaux of land, and continues due east for some miles along the upper part of the central pargana of Partábgarh, then the twists straighten somewhat, the stream forming in the upper part of the same pargana a V. shape of great size. Here it descends boldly to the centre of the pargana and nearly the centre of the district, then turns off eastward with a slight upward bend, descends again still further south, and after forming two considerable deltas of nearly the same size, an upper one and a lower one, finally leaves the district at a point rather low down on the eastern border. The zigzag twists of the river, though frequent at intervals along its whole course, are most marked at its invasion of the district, and in one or two places it bends almost back on itself. It would seem that the river in working out its course was unable to conquer the obstacles that it met in the shape of strong resisting soil and kankar ridges and had to go round them piercing the surrounding softer land. It is perhaps broadest at Bela where it is spanned by its only bridge. In the last Settlement Report the Settlement Officer has expressed an opinion that the Syc was once much deeper but has silted up. Still, however, its banks are in many places high.

The Ganges.

The Syc.

The Naiya.

The Chamraura.

Pareya.

The Pili.

The Gumti.

The first upper tributary of the Syc beginning west is the Naiya, rising in pargana Salon and traversing the Ateha pargana from north to south: a somewhat narrow stream; or till it nears the Syc a ravine. The next, a moderately shallow ravine about 18 miles east, is the Chamraura. It rises in the Sultánpur district not many miles north, and runs through the upper central portion of the Partábgarh pargana near the junction of the latter with the Patti pargana. It meets the Syc close to the Belaghat, near which lie Macandrewganj and the Civil Station. The Chamraura has a broad bed and in the rainy season carries a quantity of water into the Syc. It is a well-defined stream, with a 'khadar' of its own: out of which the banks rise more or less brokenly to a height of 10 or 15 feet. Next is the Pareya. It appears near the north border of the district as a narrow depression which soon becomes a ravine. After running parallel with the Chamraura, at a distance of four or five miles from it till the meeting of the Syc and the Chamraura it continues some few miles further south parallel with the downward sweep of the Syc which it joins at the apex of the only upward bend of the latter river within the Patti pargana. Another parallel nala without a name rises in the upper centre of the Patti pargana 7 or 8 miles east of the Pareya, and descends due south meeting the Syc at its point of exit from the district. Further on again is a small Nala called the Pili which cuts a small piece off the eastern point of the district: and lastly there is the Gumti, an important river on which that point abuts. The Pili is a shallow ravine or stream rising a mile or two north of the northern border of the district and traversing it for four or five miles.

The southern tributaries are fewer and run less parallel to each other than the northern. Beginning east, there is the Bakulahi which meets the Sye a little below its point of junction with the Chamraura. It runs very tortuously south-west, emulating the Sye in its curves, and leaves the district about the middle of the southern border. The Loni rises in the Rampur pargana and runs due east joining the Sye at a point about the middle of the latter's course through the district. This stream, the Bakulahi and the Pareya, and the unnamed ravines in the Ateba and Patti parganas all take their rise in or near the jhil-covered tracts. They begin in stiffish clayey ground and were probably formed by the overflow of water from the jhils working out channels for itself. There remains one last small ravine, the Choya, which also issues from a jhil in mauza Paugon, tahsil Salon, just beyond the west border of this district and half way up, and it works its way sinuously into the Sye some 8 or 9 miles higher close to where that river enters the district. There are also other ravines less important in the matter of length but very numerous. One is the Sakarni some five or six miles east of the Loni, and for a mile or so a wide depression of good tarai soil, with high and often steep banks. As it nears the Sye it is almost lost in a wilderness of broken ground.

The Bakulahi.

The Loni.

The Choya.

The course of these streams indicates the lie of the country, which slopes towards the Sye from the north and also from the south. South-west and south-east, however, are marked depressions, net-worked by many jhils covering immense tracts. The whole centre of the Kunda tahsil is such a basin.

6. The lie of the country.

The upper tributaries of the Sye as well as the longer ravines run from north to south. The lower ones are more wandering and begin very much to the east of the point where they end. This course would indicate that while the water-shed of the district north of the Sye is due south, that of the upper western part, the part away from the Ganges, and of the central part, is from west to east. The Loni has a very moderate bend upwards. The water-shed as indicated by the curves of the Bakulahi from its source is in a north-easterly direction. All the lower part of the eastern pargana again is a basin filled with large jhils.

There runs in the same direction as the Ganges and nearly parallel to it across the middle of the Kunda Sub-division from west to east into the Allahabad district a remarkable series of large jhils which may once have been a continuous river. On the map this line of jhils is contorted and wavy and like the river Sye. Above it and to the west there are many jhils, some of great size, but scattered about irregularly. The ground on either side of this line is light and more akin to the leveller soil of the river banks than to the clay that surrounds many of the isolated jhils. This peculiarity lends colour to surmise that the string of jhils was once a river. The inhabitants call them 'Naddis.' They are from 4 to 6 feet deep in the cold weather and retain water all the year round.

7. Jhils.

In the Partabgarh Sub-division jhils are less frequent than in the other parganas, but by no means few, and some are large. Jhils and tals sometimes approach within a very few bighas of the broken ground skirting the rivers and ravines. The next most remarkable series of these lakes lies in the south-eastern portion of the Patti pargana. Here they are of immense size. At one small mauza called Antu or the junction of jhils, five of them meet. The largest of these is the Naurehra jhil which covers some 4 square miles and is never dry. North-east again there are more jhils. In fact wherever the inequalities of surface of the land caused by the Sye and its tributaries end, tals and jhils appear. They are an invariable accompaniment of clayey soil. Some of the largest are in Kunda, Raepur, Bhagdara, Umri, Jithwara, west; and Dalippur, Daudpur, Atarsand, Kusaha, east.

All the larger and many of the smaller jhils retain water the whole year round, and some system of draining them might be devised with advantage. An abortive attempt was made by the late Raja Hanwant Singh to drain the jhils of Sangramgarh in the Kunda pargana by cutting a drain from the Ganges to them: but the drain stopped short a few miles south of the jhils. In the Dhingwas pargana,

which has perhaps more water than any other equal area in the district, there are signs of water-logging which might be removed if landlords would combine to lay aside the mutual jealousies that hinder measures of improvement. In these tracts, the water rises in wells to five or six feet from the surface.

(8.) South-west portion
of the district.

The Dour Nala.

There remains the south-west portion of the district to be described. The Manikpur pargana in the extreme west of the district abuts on the Ganges along its south front. In its upper part the series of jhils already described begins. Between is level and rather low-lying country, containing some large jhils and with a high level of water in its wells; within a mile or so of the Ganges the ground rises imperceptibly, and becomes lighter, and the water level sinks. The Ganges bank for a breadth of a mile of its course in the district is generally broken and pierced by ravines, but the ravines are at sufficient intervals from each other to enclose level and often fertile *plateaux* of good dumat soil. The Ganges has only one tributary in the district, viz., the Dour. This, like the tributaries of the Sye, begins as a shallow ravine in the stiff clayey soil of the centre of the Manikpur pargana, and runs tortuously due south-east nearly parallel with the Ganges till it joins it amid a network of ravines, at the southernmost point of the district, and two or three miles from the point where the Ganges and the district diverge. Between the Dour and the Ganges is a strip of land consisting of high *plateaux* bounded by the ravines just alluded to, which as they approach the Ganges spread into networks. These *plateaux* are flat with crumbling edges, and they grow the crops characteristic of the dumat tracts of the district.

9. The Benti Lake.

About midway in this strip there is a remarkable formation, called the Benti Lake. This is now a flat and low-lying expanse of land about seven square miles in size and more than half fully cultivated, joined by a narrow neck or channel to the Ganges 'Khadar.' The 'lake' is nearly completely bounded north-west and east by the uparhar or uplands, which rise more or less steeply to a height varying from 10 to 30 feet. The lake is separated on the south side from the Ganges Tarai by a narrow strip of land, slightly above the level of the latter and of the bottom of the lake. Through this strip this dip or channel runs. Captain Chapman, owner of the under-proprietary rights of mauza Benti, has reclaimed this lake by erecting a high and firm embankment 5,300 feet in length along the river front across the dip and over the intervening strip of higher land, thereby completely keeping out the river. In former times the Ganges when in flood used to rush through the dip, and fill the lake with water to a depth of 15 or 20 feet. When the floods subsided, a great deal of the water was imprisoned as the outlet, being at a higher level than the bed of the lake, would not allow of the exit of all the water that it had admitted.

Captain Chapman's reclamation works consist, besides the great southern embankment, the keystone of the whole, of an elaborate system of sluice-gates, a wide and deep circular drain for reception of the upland drainage which passes out by the sluice-gates, and several cross drains within the lake itself which convey the accumulated rain water to the sluice-gates by the circular drain, and receive water for irrigation from steam pumps erected on the river bank, and two circular embankments one within the other in the lake. There are also thirteen solid masonry embankments at the mouths of thirteen ravines which used to convey rain water from the uplands into the lake. They have been fully described in a separate report.

There is no exactly similar formation of any other part of the Ganges bank in this district, though a few miles higher up near Gutni there is a well-defined old bed of the river now nearly all cultivated. The Benti Lake was clearly an old bed of the river, as the high encircling banks like the river banks proper shew. In the uplands between the Dour and Ganges tals are scarce, though where the ground becomes level some small ones are to be found, as in Hathgawan, while beyond the Dour again, tals and jhils very soon appear. In Bhadri and Kunda fair-sized tals nearly touch the Dour.

The Syc tributaries as well as the Dour are all very much alike : beginning as shallow depressions or narrow ravines and gradually deepening and widening. The Chamraura has a wider bed than the rest and some ' Khadar.' The others are little else than broad ravines with high ridgy banks, usually stiff with kankar, getting more and more broken, as they approach the parent stream which they join amid net-works of ravines. The overflow of the Syc rushes into these. The tributaries differ only in the extent to which their banks are broken and cut up. The Syc itself has well defined banks of very varying appearance. At intervals they are broken and pierced by ravines which sometimes extend for several hundred yards on either side, at intervals they slope down to the river-bed gradually in long parallel undulations. In this state they are usually fully cultivated. The commoner aspect of the Syc banks is one of high and much broken ground, of a crumbling kind : the higher parts often standing like steep mounds, quite isolated, or connected with each other by narrow isthmi or necks. The river floods fill the interstices, which in the rabi season are often cultivated. The mounds or etumuli are rarely cultivated ; they are either bare of vegetation or covered with rank-grass and sarpat. This broken ground spreads inwards for distances varying from an acre to five or six acres and is to be found at its worst near the junctions of the tributaries with the parent river :—

10. Banks of the rivers

At Kotha Naudihā	} Pargana Partābgarh.
Sarac Lal Shah ...	...	...
Pura Hundaha ...	...	...

near the Sultānpur border which the river bends, after one-third of its course through the district from the west, nearly touch, there are vast net-works of deep ravines. There are others at—

Purab Gaon	Pargana Partābgarh.
Kaithaula	„ Rampur.
Kol	} „ Partābgarh.
Deoli ...	...	...
Shikohabad ...	...	...
Bikra	„ Behar.
Niwada	} „ Partābgarh.
Pura Acharj ...	...	...
Kashipur ...	...	...
Pura Mustafa Khan ...	...	...
Chak Bantor ...	...	...
Kishundaspur ...	...	...
Kadipur ...	...	...
Chaksara	} „ Patti.
Hatsara ...	...	...
Dube Patti ...	...	...
Basirpur ...	...	...
Khuji ...	...	...
Fort Belkhar (Patti) ...	...	...
Purjapatpur ...	...	...
Jamtali ...	...	...
Birapur Bichhur ...	...	...
Pura Bichur ...	...	...

The base of the easternmost Delta is nearly cut through by a clean cut ravine, some four or five miles long. At Bela Ghāt, there is a considerable and broad stretch of broken ground. The appearance of the river banks when bare of trees is unattractive in the extreme. A remarkable feature of the river, however, is the dense mango and mahua groves and thickets of jungle which clothe its banks at a little distance beyond reach of floods at many places, Dandupur, Gaura Dand, Agai and elsewhere. West the groves cover a great many acres and are extremely picturesque. The ground through which the Syc river forced its course might be likened to a belt or zone of sandy ground impregnated with kankar here and there which was sometimes strong enough to divert its course : but which it was able sometimes to pierce. The zone had off-shoots north and south through which similarly the drainage north and south forced its way, forming tributaries. The zone is of varying breadth sometimes only a few bighas broad, sometimes half a mile, sometimes but seldom a mile, and it is known by its lighter soil

and frequent brokenness. Outside the zone the ground is uniformly level. There are remains in a few villages, of old masonry bindhs or walls across the mouths of some of the ravines. Jamt Ali has a fine one now out of repair. Many more might be made like Captain Chapman's thirteen embankments which stop the flow of rain water down thirteen ravines into the Benti lake.

The Ganges has some 12 or 15 miles of rich 'khadar,' extending from Mohiuddin nagar as far as Gutni, and of a breadth varying from an acre or two to 3 or 4 miles. It is partly clothed with thick tamarisk affording a home for boar and nilgae, partly cultivated, part'y covered with rich grass and a splendid grazing ground for cattle. The bank overlooking the khadar is steep and sometimes perpendicular. Most of the khadar ground has been leased for a term to Captain Chapman of Benti. Cultivators pay a high rent for the right to cultivate in it, the rent including the eagerly sought for privilege of grazing. The Ganges banks are much less channelled by ravines than those of the Sye and allow of more continuous cultivation, and parts comprise some of the finest mauzas of the district, for instance Benti, Jahanabad, Maudara, Gutni, Shabpur. In these villages they are neatly terraced in 3 or 4 stages for the purpose of growing tobacco, in which state are extremely picturesque looked at [from below, a series of terraces rich with the dark green tobacco crop and the heights crowned with trees and neat hamlets. Further inland, though undulating, they grow fine rabi crops. In Benti and adjoining villages there are some 'splendid stretches of slightly undulating land which were covered in February 1894 with strong dense arhar. Kalakankar contains a remarkably fine thicket covering a great many acres: at frequent intervals the Ganges bank is clothed with good mango and mahua groves, and patches of dense jungle forming a most picturesque fringe.

In the deltas and angles formed by the erratic course of the Sye and its tributaries most of the soil is either closely cultivated, or covered with fine groves and jungle trees. The prevailing crops are barley, wheat, gram, peas and poppy in the rabi, juar and bajra in combination with arhar, in the kharif seasons; but arhar also grows well in the worst ground. It is a favorite crop in every part of the district. Bajra though it thrives or rather is grown in preference to juar in inferior ground, is also grown as an alternative crop in the best land. Its presence does not necessarily mark inferior soil. Some of these delta are peculiarly rich, such as the Dalippur delta, and the one next to it, east, Kaithaula, and Agai, west, and many others, and in the rabi season the large expanses bright with waving corn and framed by grand mango and mahua groves and belts of bamboo and many other kinds of trees in which the neat hamlets nestle, the fields dotted with frequent wells at which the cultivators with their families or labourers ply their bullocks all day long, furnish perhaps as pleasing a pastoral landscape as the monotonously level plains of India can afford. Often the hamlets cluster on the brinks and slopes of the river bank, as it were to keep out of the way of the cultivation. In these parts rice and sugar-cane are rare crops, but are to be found. The latter, perhaps the most profitable crop grown in the district, prefers the stiffer soil of the more depressed parts. The cultivators say that it is liable to ravages of white ants if grown in light soil. This may be the case, but that cane was largely grown once on a time on the banks of the Ganges round about Manikpur is evident from the large number of stone mills lying here and there imbedded in the ground. They are mentioned in the first settlement report: and perhaps have not been disturbed from the places where they were seen by the Settlement Officer 30 years ago.

11. The rest of the country.

The depressions lie between the rivers and naddies. The large basin of the Kunda sub-division west has been mentioned. Roughly it occupies one-fourth of the area of the district. The aspect of these tracts is one of more or less wide expanses richly cultivated with the crops characteristic of those parts where clay soil is not, such as wheat, barley, gram, peas, arhar, juar, with the addition of sugar-cane, especially in the east, fringed with belts of minute fields of stiff clayey soil beyond which again are usar plains often of vast extent into which strips of similar fields run. These tracts differ

from the river tracts by growing quantities of dhán rice in many of the fields in which. rabí crops are afterwards grown, and jarhan or autumn rice in the clayey fields. Where the cultivation is dense many small táls are to be found, and it is surrounded by jhíls, as in Raepur, Sangramgarh, Kasba Latifpur, Jethwara, rabí crops growing to the water-edge. A few jhíls lie out in the usar plains, the radū of rice-land reaching to them; but it is seldom that the jhíls are not enclosed entirely or on 3 sides by both rabí and rice fields. Rice is grown in all the depressions of the usar plains where water finds a lodgment, and among the rice-covered tracts deep channels run and bifurcate serving both to hold up water for the late irrigation of jarhan in case of early cessation of the rains, and to drain the fields. These rice-tracts grow only the one crop. For the rest of the year they are as dry and ugly-looking as the usar plains. The village herds are driven over the bare fields to get what grazing they can and no doubt they help to fertilize them. They seem to produce good crops year after year if the seasons are favorable.

The largest rice-growing tracts lie in the Rampur pargana, but jarhan rice is everywhere a favorite crop, as the crop table in para. 38, chapter II, will shew; and often high rents are paid for fields devoted exclusively to its cultivation. The reasons for its popularity may be that it is a very paying crop, requiring little care and tending, and capable of being sown in the same fields year after year without a break. When the fields are weeded the peasant need not trouble to look at them again till they are ripe for cutting.

The above description shews or ought to shew that every part of the district is nearly equally fertile and well cultivated. There are no extensive tracts of inferior ground. Nearly all the villages bordering or intersected by ravines and streams have their share of good level land as well as of broken land. There are very few villages and those minute ones, of which all the soil is broken.

The usar plains vary in different parts of the district. In the upper half they are harder and less reh-filled than in the lower. In the latter portion, the plain is often one stretch of soft powdery reh, perfectly white and glistening in the sunshine like snow. This peculiarity is very noticeable in the jhíl tract south-east, but the reh keeps out of the fields. There are no signs of its spreading. No complaints were offered to that effect by the tenantry, and particular inquiries were made on this subject, and in the vast number of objections filed to the new assessments the assertion never appears that the villages declared to be unable to bear the rise of jama were deteriorating from spread of reh. The diminution of the 'barren' area since the last settlement shews either that part of it has been successfully brought under cultivation, or that it was exaggerated. The deduction has not invariably gone to swell old fallow or culturable waste. The usar plains often extend for two or three miles but are usually narrow. They are noticeable more for their length than their breadth.

12. Usar plains.

Patches of jungle land are scattered about the district at intervals, but there is no extensive jungle anywhere. The principal tree of the jungle is the Dhák. The soil in which it stands has, following the tradition of the last settlement, been classed as culturable waste, but the very slight decline in its area proves that it has not been found worth reclaiming and that the tree is more valuable than the scanty produce which would result from the cropping of the soil in which it stands. These dhák jungles are the principal grazing grounds of the district. The trees seldom grow thickly, though there are at the same time some fairly close thickets east and west of the district; and in Nawábi times vast areas now under rich crops must have been covered with dhák. The names of certain well-cultivated mauzas such as Bankat and Banpurwa prove them to have once been 'bans' or jungles. The existing dhák jungles are the survival of those standing in the worst soil. They are confined to level parts, and sometimes stretch in belts across usar plains, sometimes skirt cultivation. The dhák-leaf has several uses, when green, as fodder for cattle, camels, elephants, goats, when dry, as fuel used in the manufacture of gur or molasses. The trees are lopped yearly and never allowed to grow to any height. The rest of the culturable waste is the uneven broken ground near the streams.

13. Jungle and culturable waste.

14. *Barren land and wild trees.*

The worst broken ground has been classed as barren, but it is not everywhere entirely barren. Babul trees are often scattered over it: and frequent clumps of babuls with their light feathery foliage add much to the picturesqueness of the landscape. Large barren tracts quite destitute of this tree are rare. It has the faculty of growing anywhere. It is always described as 'khudrao' or self-grown: but the inhabitants of the district set some store by it and do not disdain planting it. Babuls often adorn embankments which they keep together. The balul avenues along the embankments of Captain Chapman's reclamation catch the eye at once with their beauty in the midst of an otherwise monotonous scene. Dense thickets of babul mixed with other jungle trees are to be found near the Sye in manzas Dehlapur, Patharya, Katra, Niwada, Mustafabad pargana Ateha west and at frequent intervals along the banks of that river, which are also in many parts fringed by these and other jungle trees. Babul leaves and thorns are much affected as fodder by goats and the blossom by cattle. The wood furnishes charcoal and the axles of cart-wheels. More might be done by tenants and landlords in the way of planting thickets of babuls in broken ground, as has been recommended by Dr. Leather for Court of Wards Estates.

15. *Groves.*

Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the district is the frequency, size and excellence of its groves, in which it is perhaps not *behind* any in the Province. The mango takes the first place as the component of these woods. The mahua comes next at a long interval, though few groves consist entirely of this tree. Mahuas are commonest in the western pargana of Ateha and in the strip of the central pargana of Partabgarh north of the Sye. Mango and mahua mix well, and groves of the both combined are common. The district is perhaps the richest in mahua trees of the Province of Oudh. In the Dhingwas pargana there is a remarkable mango grove called the Lakh Pera, or grove of a hundred thousand trees covering nearly 80 acres. Other splendid groves, stretching uninterruptedly for many acres like forests are to be found in Sonpura, in the extreme east of the district.

Jethwara	...	...	...	West.
Manikpur	...	...	...	Extreme West.
Mandhata	...	...	...	Centre.
Dayalpur	...	...	...	West.
Ranki	...	...	...	} North-west.
Mustafabad	...	...	...
Narwal	...	...	...
Lakhanpur	...	...	...
Bahlolpur	...	...	...	Centre.

In comparison with these two varieties other trees are scarce. Banyans and pipals usually stand severely alone. The hamlets always nestle among trees of different varieties including bamboo clumps or 'Kothibans' which served as a protection or rampart in Nawabi times. The last Settlement Report contains a full description of each kind of tree and of its uses which need not be repeated here. Landlords great and small retain their fondness for planting them: and several have done so recently. The majority of the groves however, belong to Nawabi times and were planted as often as not by tenants by the permission of landlords eagerly accorded as an inducement to them to settle in their villages. Times were different then, when tenants were bribed to take up their abode in a village and cultivate its land. Now-a-days tenants in some estates have to pay for the privilege of planting trees. Their trees are a useful property to them and they mortgage them freely.

As regards the mango and mahua produce the customs described at last settlement as prevailing throughout the district, *viz.*, either for landlords to levy a tax or 'peri' on their own trees, or to share the fruit with the villagers of their estates, have not changed. In the 'empty' months or 'khali' fâel, the fruit is a useful addition to the scanty meal of the labouring classes: and in 1894 and 1895 a rich mahua crop and in 1895, a good mango crop helped much to compensate cultivators for the damaged rabî harvests of both years. The owners of mahua trees make a fair income from the sale of the fruit to liquor-distillers, and from exportation of the seeds. The grass of the

groves affords good grazing, but is soon cropped up, and by November the ground is almost as verdureless as the usar plains.

A great want of the district is grazing-grounds. The villagers make up for it as well as they can by growing jwar and bajra, which are to be found in every mauza and which in lighter soil are abundantly grown. The stalks are chopped up as fodder or 'karbi.' Cattle appear to thrive on them, but for some few months of the year they must depend on the scanty grass to be found in the groves, the usar plains and the bare fields. The cultivators, however, take care of their plough-cattle, keeping them in stalls, and sometimes supplement their ordinary fodder of bhusa and karbi with oil-cake; oil-seeds being grown with nearly every rabi crop. The larger groves might be enclosed and the grass left untouched during the rainy season when there is no lack of it elsewhere.

16. Grazing grounds.

Thatching grass grows profusely in many parts: and more especially in broken ground near rivers, and might with advantage be more grown as hedges to fields and along paths. No attempts worth the name at reclamation of usar land have been made: but wherever reh is absent, the usar plains might be converted into grazing grounds. The pecuniary profit to the landlords would at first be small: but the work would help to render the peasantry more contented, as seeing their masters had their interests at heart. In the spring many of these plains become green with young shoots of grass.

Hamlets are very numerous: but none rise to the dignity of towns. The habitations in them vary from 4 or 500 to 4 or 5. The largest, 108 in number, contain bazars, of which a list will be found in appendix No. C. Koreshi-cultivators who are nearly restricted to a few villages in the upper western part of the Patti pargana affect small isolated hamlets, each consisting of the abodes of one or two families. The police say that the reason for this exclusiveness is not pride, but the fact that the Koreshis are hereditary thieves, and can carry on their profession more securely when isolated, as well as intimidate their Hindu neighbours.

17. Hamlets.

Minute purwas are however to be found everywhere inhabited by all classes, and are a sign of the perfect security of the district and the absence of serious crime.

The following table shows the annual rainfall since the last settlement:—

18. Climate and rainfall.

Years.	Partalgarh.	Munda.	Patti.	Total of tahsils.	Average of all tahsils.
1868	62.96	...	...	...	...
1869	61.40	...	...	...	...
1870	64.00	66.40	62.20	184.20	61.40
1871	60.80	64.20	51.00	185.90	61.97
1872	35.50	20.10	31.40	97.80	32.60
1873	29.70	27.40	23.90	81.00	27.00
1874	31.20	40.60	42.80	114.40	38.12
1875	38.00	41.40	48.10	128.40	42.80
1876	26.10	33.50	37.40	97.00	32.33
1877	20.60	18.40	17.00	56.00	18.68
1878	26.40	33.60	30.60	90.60	30.20
1879	58.00	56.80	55.90	169.70	56.22
1880	21.45	16.50	20.50	58.45	19.47
1881	40.38	22.80	25.90	89.08	29.68
1882	52.55	54.70	19.60	126.85	42.28
1883	23.05	16.80	17.80	57.65	19.22
1884	33.34	41.80	25.20	100.34	33.41
1885	53.09	46.20	26.10	125.39	41.78
1886	44.00	44.70	37.85	126.55	42.18
1887	44.48	35.15	52.30	131.93	43.97
1888	45.72	48.85	44.05	138.62	46.21
1889	51.34	49.00	35.10	135.44	45.14
1890	59.53	62.60	58.44	180.57	56.85
1891	60.47	35.03	43.71	139.21	46.40
1892	52.78	43.65	34.40	130.83	43.61
1893	42.60	50.78	46.09	139.47	46.48
1894	69.15	76.02	78.63	223.80	74.60
Total...	1,089.64	1,020.84	552.82	2,663.30	66.58
Average	40.26	40.84	38.11	119.15	39.72

N. B.—The data for the years from 1862 to 1867, not available.

The average rainfall of the years from 1868 to 1894 is 39.72. For the previous years figures were not available. It was highest in 1894, when the fall was abnormal, and lowest in 1877. Excessively wet years were 1870, 1871 and 1894. The table shews the rises and falls to have been very great; a wet year being followed by one in which the rainfall fell to half. The years 1880, 1881, 1882 and 1883 were a succession of low years, followed by seven high ones. Except in 1877, 1880, 1883 there never was a real scarcity of rain. In most years there are good winter-rains: in some more than enough. The *rabi* harvest of 1301 Fasli which promised to be a bumper one was grievously injured by heavy falls in the end of January, culminating in a perfect deluge early in February. During the *rabi* of the previous year almost continuous cloudy weather produced a quantity of rust and blight.

Frost is not unknown and of course always brings damage. The pods of the arhar plant are peculiarly susceptible to frost.

In this district as in most others in order to ensure the greatest possible amount of good, the rainfall should begin about the middle of June, and should continue heavy with a few brief sunny breaks to allow of weeding up to the end of August. It should slacken in the latter half and stop at the end of September which should be a month of frequent good, but not continuous, showers. A moderate downpour or two in October is invaluable for the late rice harvest, otherwise water has to be baled from tanks and *jhils* into the fields. But there are so many tanks that the likelihood of damage is slight. The *jarhan* rice-crop only suffers if the rains cease entirely early in September for then the shallower *jhils* and *tals* dry up.

In 1891 the rainfall began very late, not till the end of July, but it was a heavy one and lasted into October and except that a slightly smaller area of *kharif* crops were grown, that harvest did not suffer. The cultivators are accustomed to look for winter-rains, and the broken unirrigated land benefits much by them, but the many wells secure all crops requiring irrigation from drought. Perhaps the greatest calamity, next to severe hail-storms, is deluging rain in November such as happened in November 1894. It rots the seed which has all been sown by then, and makes the ground too cold to allow of a second sowing till almost beyond the extreme date that it would be of any use. The stunted *rabi* of 1894 and 1895, most of it sown late in December when the ground began to dry, bore ample witness to this truth. Probably the fine net-work of groves covering the districts accounts for the ample rainfall of most years.

The climate of the district is good, and fairly healthy. The winter is usually dry and bracing though of late years east winds and clouds have been frequent. In the hot weather west winds blow for days at a time.

Epidemics are the exception. In 1891 'small-pox' raged severely, but was not confined to Partabgarh, and there has been no repetition of this disease.

A table No. 3 is given in the appendix of the monthly mean pressure, temperature, humidity, cloud and wind from 1863 to 1892.

CHAPTER II.

FISCAL DIVISIONS AND ECONOMIC CONDITION.

The district is divided into three sub-divisions of nearly equal size and into seven parganas of varying dimensions. The eastern pargana and sub-division of Patti are one. The pargana of Partábgarh in the centre comprises the whole sub-division of that name except a small corner in the north-west called Atoha. The Kunda sub-division west consists of the two moderate-sized parganas of Rampur and Dhingwas, the former about one-third larger than the latter, the pargana of Behar considerably bigger than the two together, the pargana of Manikpur some 5,000 acres smaller than Dhingwas.

The following table shows the number of villages, and maháls with the total area cultivated and uncultivated past and present:—

Name of parganas,		Number of villages.	Number of maháls.	Total area.	Cultivated area.	Uncultivated area.
Pargana and tahsíl patti	Last settlement ...	816	...	298,139	138,623	159,516
	Present settlement,	816	1,055	298,502	155,732	142,770
„ Partábgarh ...	Last settlement ...	634	...	227,700	123,686	104,034
	Present settlement,	634	848	226,953	134,307	92,646
„ Atoha ...	Last settlement ...	68	...	48,825	25,884	22,991
	Present settlement,	68	100	49,618	29,042	20,576
Tahsíl Partábgarh ...	Last settlement ...	702	...	276,525	149,500	127,025
	Present settlement,	702	948	276,571	163,349	113,222
Pargana Dhingwas ...	Last settlement ...	148	...	61,585	28,424	33,161
	Present settlement,	148	164	61,588	31,771	29,812
„ Behar ...	Last settlement ...	237	...	143,052	69,488	73,564
	Present settlement,	237	333	145,112	79,546	65,566
„ Manikpur ...	Last settlement ...	120	...	54,496	24,409	30,087
	Present settlement,	120	155	55,719	27,416	28,303
„ Rámpur ...	Last settlement ...	191	...	86,251	38,192	48,059
	Present settlement,	191	192	86,055	41,102	44,953
Tahsíl Kunda ...	Last settlement ...	696	...	345,384	160,513	184,871
	Present settlement,	696	844	348,469	179,835	168,634
Total district ...	Last settlement ...	2,214	...	920,048	448,636	471,412
	Present settlement,	2,214	2,847	923,542	498,916	424,626

The variation in the total area is due to accurate survey or measurement of plots at the present settlement, and to loss or gain by diluvion or alluvion of the villages along the Ganges. Several villages were entirely re-surveyed owing to the inaccuracy of the last settlement maps both as regards their area and their internal structure.

A comparative area statement follows:—

1. Parganas.

2. Number of villages and maháls.

3. Comparative area statement.

Pargana Dillingra.	{ Last settlement Area ... { Present settlement Percentage out of total area at last settlement ... Percentage out of total area at present ... Percentage of increase since last ... Percentage of decrease since last ...	1,942	7,289	9,992	19,223	3,513	6,907	3,518	...	3,518	13,038	26,101	2,323	28,424	42,362	61,565
		2,136	6,607	12,730	21,463	3,330	1,067	3,028	924	3,952	8,349	20,688	11,083	31,771	40,120	61,583
		3,15	11,84	16,22	31,21	5,70	11,22	5,71	...	5,71	22,63	42,39	8,77	46,16	68,79	100
		3,45	10,73	20,67	34,56	5,41	1,73	4,92	1,50	6,44	13,56	33,59	18,00	51,59	65,15	100
Pargana Hoshangpur, Bett lake.	{ Last settlement Area ... { Present settlement Percentage out of total area at last settlement ... Percentage out of total area at present ... Percentage of increase since last ... Percentage of decrease since last ...	9,47	9,36	27,40	11,65	...	84,55	13,92	...	12,65	40,09	20,74	377,80	11,78	...	...
		...	...	...	...	5,26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,29	...
		5,563	15,358	21,068	42,289	12,253	62,068	6,954	...	6,954	31,275	52,698	16,790	69,488	100,763	143,052
		5,219	14,535	18,126	37,880	11,326	5,363	9,137	1,860	10,997	27,686	34,740	44,806	79,546	107,232	145,112
Pargana Mahulpur.	{ Last settlement Area ... { Present settlement Percentage out of total area at last settlement ... Percentage out of total area at present ... Percentage of increase since last ... Percentage of decrease since last ...	2,438	5,633	8,789	16,923	4,954	3,836	4,322	52	4,374	13,164	19,673	5,736	24,409	37,573	54,486
		1,678	5,012	9,356	16,066	4,904	2,817	3,992	524	4,516	12,237	14,370	13,046	27,416	33,653	55,719
		4,47	10,34	16,13	31,05	9,09	7,04	7,93	0,10	8,03	24,16	34,26	10,53	44,79	68,95	100
		3,05	8,99	16,79	23,63	8,80	5,06	7,16	0,94	8,10	21,96	25,79	23,42	49,21	71,17	100
Pargana Harnpur.	{ Last settlement Area ... { Present settlement Percentage out of total area at last settlement ... Percentage out of total area at present ... Percentage of increase since last ... Percentage of decrease since last ...	...	...	6,45	...	...	...	...	...	8,25	...	...	127,44	12,32	5,54	2,24
		30,35	11,02	...	5,06	1,01	26,56	7,04	...	...	7,04	23,04	...	...	...	...
		2,548	11,000	19,058	32,606	5,343	2,938	6,312	...	6,912	15,453	34,227	3,965	38,192	53,645	86,251
		2,690	9,531	18,328	30,549	5,966	1,842	5,872	724	6,596	14,404	31,417	9,685	41,102	55,506	86,085
Total tahsil Kunda.	{ Last settlement Area ... { Present settlement Percentage out of total area at last settlement ... Percentage out of total area at present ... Percentage of increase since last ... Percentage of decrease since last ...	12,701	39,280	58,907	111,041	26,263	25,809	21,796	52	21,758	73,830	131,699	28,814	1,60,513	22,434	345,384
		11,733	35,685	58,540	105,958	25,526	11,089	22,029	4,032	26,061	62,676	101,315	78,620	1,79,835	24,251	348,489
		3,70	11,37	17,06	32,15	7,60	7,47	6,29	0,2	6,31	21,38	38,13	8,34	46,47	67,85	100
		3,37	10,24	16,80	30,41	7,32	3,18	6,32	1,16	7,48	17,98	29,05	22,56	47,76	69,59	100
Grand total district including Bett lake land.	{ Last settlement Area ... { Present settlement Percentage out of total area at last settlement ... Percentage out of total area at present ... Percentage of increase since last ... Percentage of decrease since last ...	...	9,15	...	4,58	2,81	57,03	...	...	...	15,11	23,15	...	...	...	...
		8,27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		31,846	87,203	146,968	266,332	69,076	77,707	57,494	803	58,297	205,078	345,486	103,150	449,648	653,716	980,048
		31,924	78,022	142,257	252,203	70,607	28,834	60,327	12,755	73,082	172,423	292,478	206,438	498,916	671,339	923,542
Grand total district including Bett lake land.	{ Last settlement Area ... { Present settlement Percentage out of total area at last settlement ... Percentage out of total area at present ... Percentage of increase since last ... Percentage of decrease since last ...	3,46	9,48	15,97	28,94	7,51	7,47	6,25	0,09	6,34	22,30	37,55	11,21	48,76	71,06	100
		3,46	8,45	15,40	27,31	7,63	3,12	6,53	1,38	7,91	18,66	31,68	22,35	54,03	72,69	100
		...	...	...	...	2,07	62,76	4,93	...	39,08	1,92	...	100,13	11,21	3,70	...
		...	10,53	3,21	5,31	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,30	...	...	...	...

4 Extension of the cultivated area.

The permanency of the increase in the cultivated area as shown by the insignificant proportion that the new fallow area bears to the whole and the reasons for the existence of that area, which will be given later, afford satisfactory proof of the resources in the way of good culturable land available at the time of the last settlement, for greater part of the extension must have been made during the earlier years of its course. Paragraph 153 of the last settlement report says " Since the declaration of the revised assessment very extensive clearances of jungle and waste land have been and are still being made. By an approximate calculation prepared as carefully as circumstances have permitted I estimate the increase to the cultivated area at 17,900 acres or 3·35 per cent. Much of the land which the wily zamíndárs with rueful countenances earnestly assured the assessing officers was sterile and fit for nothing, has since been worked up and cleaned and is now in many places bearing luxuriant crops. By the time the period of the present settlement expires there will be ample margin whence to correspondingly increase the imperial demand. In cases of large tracts of jungle or waste the taluqdár or zamíndár often sells the land in patches to the highest bidder. The purchaser is generally a 'mahajan' or other small capitalist who at once sets to work and rapidly clears the land. Where the plots of waste are small and sparse the landlord usually lets it out on clearing leases charged with a nominal rent for at least three years. These leases are almost always taken by the more skilled cultivators. The average cost of clearing brushwood or thorn jungle may be set down at from Rs. 6 to Rs. 10 per acre; while that of grass jungle seldom exceeds from Rs. 2 to Rs. 5. the acre. When the khasra survey was completed there were 76,008 acres under wood. This area has since been extended to about 85,499 acres or 12·48 per cent.; a result we may likewise hail with satisfaction." Taking first the cultivated area namely the area found actually under cultivation in the year of verification, the increase has been great in every pargana and greatest in that of Bihar, its percentage on the past cultivated area being as much as 14·47 owing in part to the reclamation by Captain Chapman of the Beti lake; which increase, however, is in part counterbalanced by the loss of Kachhar land by diluvion. For each of the parganas Manikpur, Atcha Bhingwas and Patti the increase is nearly the same, about 12 per cent., for pargana Partábgarh 8·60 per cent., for pargana Rampur only 7·62 per cent.

New fallow.

These figures are exclusive of new fallow of which the greatest area belongs to pargana Patti, viz., 5,077 acres; of tahsil Partábgarh the area is 3,646 acres, and of tahsil Kunda 4,032 acres.

Old fallow.

The old fallow area on the other hand is least in pargana Patti. It is 16,155 acres in Patti, in tahsil Partábgarh 22,143 acres, and in tahsil Kunda 22,029 acres. These figures are all for the year of verification.

Culturable waste.

The culturable waste area is 12,796 acres, for pargana Patti 8·22 per cent. on the cultivated area; 4,949 acres tahsil Partábgarh 3·03 per cent. on cultivated area, 11,089 acres tahsil Kunda 6·17 per cent. on cultivated area. Partábgarh has the least share of this land. Its quality has been already described.

5. Table of percentage.

The following table shows the percentages for each pargana of the cultivated areas, non-assessable areas and assessable areas out of cultivation :—

Name of pargana.	Percentage out of total area of		
	Cultivated area.	Non-assessable area.	Assessable area out of cultivation.
Pargana and tahsil Patti	52·16	30·00	17·84
" Partábgarh	59·18	20·09	20·73
" Atcha	58·53	22·41	19·06
Tahsil Partábgarh	59·06	20·51	20·43
Pargana Bhingwas	51·59	34·85	13·56
" Pehar	54·82	26·10	19·08
" Manikpur	49·21	28·83	21·96
" Rampur	47·76	35·50	16·74
Tahsil Kunda	51·61	30·41	17·98
District Partábgarh	54·03	27·31	18·66

Rampur which has the smallest cultivated area and of which the cultivated area has increased the least has the largest non-assessable area and the largest assessable area out of cultivation, *viz.*, 35.50 and 16.74 per cent. Rampur also takes the first place in the extent both of its barren area and of its area under water. The huge Raepur and Sangramgarh jhils explain this latter peculiarity. At last settlement Rampur was the most thinly populated pargana of the district, Partábgarh and Manikpur the most densely populated, Rampur is still the most thinly populated.

6. Natural features of each pargana.

The second place both as regards the lesser size of its cultivated area and its greater non-assessable and uncultivated assessable areas belongs to pargana Manikpur. The barren area of Manikpur is considerable but less than that of either Dhingwas or of Patti, while it disputes with Partábgarh the privilege of having the largest area under groves of any pargana of the district.

Dhingwas and Patti have nearly equal proportions of their total areas under cultivation and out of cultivation. The proportion of the barren area of each is also large : 20.67 Dhingwas, 18.53 Patti. Dhingwas which touches no river has slightly the advantage or disadvantage of a larger area under water : while Patti is its superior as regards the proportion that its grove area bears to the whole, though it is behindhand of all the other parganas in this latter respect. Of the two other parganas of the Kunda sub-division, Behar comes first in the proportion that its cultivated area bears to its whole area, and in its lesser proportion of barren area which includes sand banks of the Ganges and in the greater proportion of the area under water, Manikpur is the better off for groves.

The two parganas of the Partábgarh sub-division are a long way ahead of the rest as regard the high proportion of their areas under cultivation, their comparatively small proportions of barren and waste and their grove areas of which the percentage is higher in the Partábgarh pargana than in any other, and in Ateha only a little less than in Manikpur. These two parganas Ateha and Partábgarh which are much intersected by rivers and nálas have the smallest proportion of land under water. They may safely be said to be the most highly cultivated parganas of the district. Next comes Behar, next Patti, next Dhingwas, next Manikpur and Rampur last.

The small proportion of assessable land out of cultivation of pargana Dhingwas is due to its fewer groves, and less old fallow and its large non-assessable area is due to its greater barren area mostly usar plain like Rampur and its area under water. The proportion of old fallow is largest in pargana Partábgarh, but its barren area least. It is half that of Dhingwas and less than half that of Rampur. Perhaps attempts to compel the broken dry land near the rivers and streams in this pargana to yield a crop were more extensively made, or perhaps they were found less successful. Grove planting however must have succeeded in most parts. It is not easy to account for the differences in the old fallow areas of each pargana. In all the land has been long out of cultivation, and is little distinguishable from the barren proper. Its greater or less size has nothing to do with the excellence or otherwise of the actually cultivated area.

The grove area in each pargana is extensive. In Dhingwas and Behar it has decreased considerably. In Partábgarh and Ateha it has increased largely, in Rampur moderately, in Patti and Manikpur it has remained nearly stationary.

7. Grove area.

The area under water has decreased in each pargana, the parts not actually covered at the time of map correction being classified as barren. Cultivation, moreover, has extended on the edges of jhils and a few táls have been brought under the plough.

8. Area under water.

Though the totally barren areas are greater in some parganas than in others the excellence of the cultivated land is not affected thereby. If high rents are a proof that a pargana is a good one, Rampur, which has the largest usar plains ranks high.

The population is dense in every part and one pargana differs from another only in the extent of the area of each class of soil goind, manjhar palo, matiyár and bhur, not in the fertility of it. Goind being nearly equally fertile in every part, manjhar and palo in every part, while matiyár fields grow only rice.

9. Sites. Sites in all parganas except Ateha have increased, chiefly by extension of the old sites. New sites are comparatively rare: and such as have come into existence are occupied by single houses or a group of houses belonging to one or two families.

10. Barren, waste, old fallow. Though the extent to which barren, waste, and old fallow have increased or decreased since the last settlement has little direct bearing on the assessment, it may be mentioned. In Patti where the barren land was large at the last settlement it has decreased and the large waste areas have also decreased. The old fallow very little before, has increased. In Ateha the barren area has decreased much, and the waste, not very large before, has decreased little. In Partábgarh, where the barren area was comparatively small, and waste and old fallow perhaps rather large, the latter has very much decreased and the barren increased, probably because much of the waste and old fallow have been transferred to barren. In Dhingwas the 'barren' has increased because most of the waste now reduced to narrow limits has been transferred, probably rightly, to barren. In Behar barren and waste have both greatly decreased and old fallow has increased. Here no doubt much of the reclaimed land was classed as barren and under water. In Manikpur barren has increased, while the former large waste has decreased by 26.56 per cent., the large old fallow remaining nearly stationary. In Rampur, waste barren and old fallow have all decreased.

These facts show accurate map correction at the present settlement and equal care on the part of ámins in classifying cultivated and uncultivated land. No part of the increase of barren or old fallow or waste is attributable to the spread of reh or to deterioration of the soil. The permanent increase in the cultivated area is proof to the point.

It is only in the villages which were fully cultivated at the last settlement that the cultivated area has not expanded or has remained stationary.

11. Increase of cultivated area at the last settlement. In the last settlement report it is said that cultivation has rapidly increased since annexation. The latter event must have been a boon in particular to the border villages many of which the settlement officer has described as only just waking from the dead. On 22 estates that were examined it was found that between the annexation and field survey, say 1856 and 1860-63, the cultivation had increased from 347,496 bighas to 435,146, or nearly one-fourth. This must be a fair sample of the increase in the cultivated area of the entire district and of the rapidity of that increase.

A not insignificant share of the extended cultivated area only really came to light during map and khasra corrections. Such is the portion broken up year by year by tenants in likely spots or surreptitiously added to their fields by encroachments on sites or on the edges of táls, &c. Many landlords took no account of this 'nautor,' and were either not aware of it, till at the time of attestation, slips were distributed for the newly-discovered plots. The discovery of so much land is not surprising, for the patwári's maps, since first prepared 30 years ago, never once underwent revision or correction, till the preliminary work for the present settlement began. Allusion will again be made to this subject when assumption areas are discussed.

Little good land excluding that occupied by groves now remains to be broken up unless an enterprising landlord like Captain Chapman chooses to risk some outlay in trying to reclaim usar or dhák jungle land or draining tanks or the broken land on the banks of the rivers. Captain Chapman has made some successful experiments with ravine land by levelling it in terraces and slanting the tops inwards towards the terrace-walls so that the rain water lodges in the slopes and fertilises the land instead of flowing away. The embankments built by him across the mouths of ravines have been already mentioned. There are also some fine dhák jungles scattered about, the density of which is a warrant that the soil in which they stand is good.

These statistics shew how highly the district was cultivated at the last settlement. Had in any part cultivation been precarious, there would not have been the same enterprise. In no part of the district, however, is cultivation precarious. In very few, if in any villages, has the cultivated area contracted owing to land cultivated at last settlement having become disused. In those where the tilled area has lessened, the contraction is due to the encroachments of groves; while the spread of cultivation has taken place impartially in nearly every corner. In the year of verification there was of course some new fallow: some of it land close to jhils which is flooded in a year of heavy rainfall: but much of this land is largely sown with spring rice: and though it was classed as new fallow, not having been cultivated at the time of the ámin's inspection, there is every reason to believe that it was cropped in spring. The zaid crop is not an insignificant one. Much of the new fallow is included in tenant's cash-rented holdings: but some of it was included in sár, khudkasht, muafi, land held in under-proprietary and occupancy tenure and under perpetual leases which the landlords or lessees do not care to cultivate entirely every year. The proportion of the new fallow area included in tenant's holdings will be stated later.

12. *There is no precarious cultivation in the district.*

Most of the old fallow fell out of cultivation many years ago: and the existence of the excess portion over that so recorded at the last settlement is due to the great breaking up of land after the assessments were declared, some of which 'nantor' was necessarily found not to repay cultivation. A plot only once cultivated becomes fallow for the purpose of this classification. In Nasirpur, pargana Ateha, there were some plots of good land recently thrown out, of which the 'merhs' or boundaries were easily discernible.

13. *Old fallow.*

The grove area is as much as 7.63 per cent. of the whole. Great care was taken in the classification of grove land proper. Many landlords claimed exemption from assessment on account of groves, thinking that one or two trees standing in a cultivated plot constituted a grove. For instance in one village exemption from assessment was claimed for 14 bighas, which on inspection were found to be entirely cultivated, and in which some eight trees to each bigha were standing. The Senior Member, Board of Revenue, directed that if land containing trees bears ordinary crops, it must be treated as arable land. Many groves were planted within five years of the year of verification, the land in which they stood continuing cultivated as before.

14. *Grove area.*

The number, age and description and ownership of trees in groves and standing in small groups and singly were carefully recorded in the revised khasras.

It will generally be found that the tenure of groves is capable of being classified under one of the four following classes:—

I.—The grove may have been planted by a person who at the time of planting it was possessed of the proprietary right in the village and though the latter may now have passed from him yet he has continued in the possession of the grove. In such cases the tenure is of the nature of an under-proprietary right, the grove being a vestige of their former proprietary right retained by the old zamíndárs.

II.—A person may have given a sum of money to the proprietor of a village for a piece of land in which to plant grove. In such a case the occupant of the grove will be maintained in possession of whatever rights he may have purchased.

III.—The proprietor of a village may have voluntarily made over to some person other than a mere cultivator a piece of land on which to plant a grove, and the grantee may have exercised a full proprietary right over the trees and has hitherto been exempt from the payment of rent. There the occupation of land is by favor only and the owner of the trees cannot claim to be maintained in possession without rent. Should such rents be demanded of him, his right of property in the trees will be maintained according to the local custom whatever that may be found to be.

IV.—The grove may have been planted by a cultivator by permission of the proprietor and such cultivator may or may not have paid rent for the land. In such cases the occupancy of the trees must follow the occupancy of the land; if the cultivator is turned out of the latter he will lose all interest in the former.

It would be interesting, but would entail too much labor, to ascertain how many of the groves belong to tenants and how many to landlords. Those of the former belong to Nawábi times or the period between the summary and regular settlements. Few, if any, have been planted by tenants during the course of the settlement that has just expired, and I have ascertained that it never was the custom within this period for a landlord managing his own estate to make over to a tenant who builds a well at his own cost a piece of land for the purpose of planting a grove in it. In the many objections filed to the recent assessment, it was never once stated that land had been so made over: though landlords frequently claimed a reduction on account of the many wells built by their tenants. At the last settlement the grove area of any mahál exceeding 10 per cent. of the total area was assessed. In many villages the present area under groves exceeds 10 per cent.

The Taluqdar of Baispur has largely extended the grove area in many villages of his estate. The immense grove in Sandwa Chandika deserves mention. It contains a Hindu shrine which is visited daily by crowds of pilgrims. No Hindu dare break a branch of a tree or shrub in it.

The following tables A and B give details past and present of proprietary tenures. There is no list of maháls of the last settlement.

A.—Showing extent of proprietary tenures in the last settlement.

Pargana.	Number of villages held by superior proprietors.					Total tenure.	Sub-settled villages.		Remarks.
	Talugdári.	Mufrid.					Whole.	Part.	
		Zamindári.	Pattidári.	Bhaiyachara.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tahsil and pargana Patti ...	698	23	82	13	118	816	70	15	
Pargana Partábgarh ...	401	78	54	101	233	634	67	71	
„ Ateha ...	44	8	15	1	24	68	4	5	
Tahsil Partábgarh ...	445	86	69	102	257	702	71	76	
Pargana Dhingwas ...	135	13	...	...	13	148	24	6	
„ Behar ...	185	33	19	...	52	237	28	8	
„ Manikpur ...	48	58	14	...	72	120	6	1	
„ Rámpur ...	191	...	...	...	...	191	25	13	
Tahsil Kunda ...	559	104	33	...	137	696	83	28	
District Partábgarh ...	1,702	213	184	115	512	2,214	224	119	

B.—Showing extent of proprietary tenures in the present settlement.

Pargana.	Number of mahals held by superior proprietors.										Number of mahals held by under-proprietors.										Remarks.		
	Mufrid.										Total.												
	Zamindari.			Pattidari.			Bhaisachara.	Nazl.	Musn.	Total Mufrid.	Sub-settled mahals or pattis.			Held under Guzara in whole or pattis.		Perpetual leaseholders in whole or pattis.		Total.					
	Single or wahi.	Joint.	Total.	Perfect.	Imperfect.	Total.					Whole.	Part.	Whole.	Part.	Whole.	Part.	Whole.	Part.	Whole.	Part.		Whole.	Part.
Talagdari.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		
Tahsil and pargana Patti	867	36	22	58	28	88	116	13	..	1	188	1,055	107	6	14	..	33	..	154	6			
Pargana Partabgarh	490	67	73	140	143	10	153	59	2	4	358	848	122	14	31	..	46	3	199	17			
" Alcha	48	8	19	27	2	16	18	1	..	6	62	100	4	2	..	..	1	2	5	4	
Tahsil Partabgarh	538	75	92	167	145	26	171	60	2	10	410	948	126	16	31	..	47	5	204	21			
Pargana Dhangwas	148	4	4	8	..	2	2	..	..	6	16	164	28	2	6	..	6	3	40	5	
" Behar	246	13	42	55	..	17	17	..	1	14	87	333	30	6	4	..	8	..	42	4			
" Manikpur	51	17	60	77	3	12	15	1	1	10	104	155	10	2	10	..	11	..	31	2			
" Bampur	190	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	192	33	5	2	..	41	..	76	5
Tahsil Kunda	635	26	106	142	3	31	34	1	2	30	209	844	101	15	22	..	66	3	189	16			
District Partabgarh	2,040	147	220	367	176	145	321	74	4	41	807	2,847	334	37	67	..	116	8	457	43			

16. Average area per holding and per field.

The following table shows the number of proprietary holdings with their average area, and for the sake of comparison the number of jamabandi holdings with the average area per cultivated holding and average area per field. In Partabgarh, which has most *mufrid* landlords, the average area per proprietary holding is the smallest.

Name of pargana.	Total area.	Number of proprietary holdings.	Number of jamabandi holdings.	Number of fields.	Average area per proprietary holding, columns 2 and 3.	Average area per cultivated holding, columns 2 and 4.	Average area per field, columns 2 and 5.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tahsil and pargana Patti ...	298,502	5,897	91,965	532,329	50.62	3.24	.57
Pargana Partabgarh ...	226,953	14,337	100,750	405,055	15.83	2.25	.56
„ Ateha ...	49,618	1,354	16,952	72,296	36.65	2.93	.69
Tahsil Partabgarh ...	276,571	15,691	117,702	477,351	17.62	2.34	.57
Pargana Dhangwas ...	61,583	288	13,718	94,177	213.83	4.49	.65
„ Behar ...	145,112	1,126	37,853	191,819	128.87	3.83	.76
„ Manikpur ...	55,719	712	12,361	70,128	78.26	4.51	.79
„ Rampur ...	86,055	676	23,366	127,756	128.77	3.68	.67
Tahsil Kunda ..	348,469	2,802	87,298	483,880	124.36	3.99	.72
District Partabgarh ...	923,542	24,390	296,965	1,493,560	37.86	3.13	.62

17. Caste of proprietors with area held by each caste.

And the following shows caste of proprietors with area held by each caste :—

नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय

Pargana.		Caste of proprietors.																Average number of proprietors per mahal.	Average area per proprietor.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
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Tahsil and pargana.	Tahsil and pargana Putti.	Last settlement ...		Present settlement, ...		Last settlement ...		Present settlement, ...		Last settlement ...		Present settlement, ...		Last settlement ...		Present settlement, ...		Brahman.	Thakur.	Hindu fakir.	Kayasth.	Bhat.	Hansiya.	Bhui.	Tel.	Musalman.	Koeri.	Bengali.	Sonar.	Kumhar.	Ahr.	Kulwar.	Carpenter.	Grant.	Government property.	Total proprietors.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
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C	Partabgarh</

Number of mahals at last settlement is not available.

Pargana.	1	Number of mahals.	Caste of proprietors.															Average number of proprietors per mahal.	Average area per proprietor.					
			Brahman.	Thakur.	Hindu fakir.	Kayasth.	Bhat.	Baniya.	Bhui.	Tel.	Musliman.	Koerl.	Bengali.	Sonar.	Kumhar.	Ahir.	Kalwar.			Carpenter.	Grant.	Government property.	Total proprietors.	
Behar	...	{ No. } Area. }	...	...	...	2,332	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143,052	...	23	261.80
Manikpur	...	{ No. } Area. }	333	{ No. } Area. }	{ No. } Area. }	{ No. } Area. }	{ No. } Area. }	{ No. } Area. }	{ No. } Area. }	{ No. } Area. }	{ No. } Area. }	{ No. } Area. }	{ No. } Area. }	{ No. } Area. }	{ No. } Area. }	{ No. } Area. }	{ No. } Area. }	{ No. } Area. }	{ No. } Area. }	{ No. } Area. }	{ No. } Area. }	164	...	106.54
Rampur	...	{ No. } Area. }	132	{ No. } Area. }	{ No. } Area. }	{ No. } Area. }	{ No. } Area. }	{ No. } Area. }	{ No. } Area. }	{ No. } Area. }	{ No. } Area. }	{ No. } Area. }	{ No. } Area. }	{ No. } Area. }	{ No. } Area. }	{ No. } Area. }	{ No. } Area. }	{ No. } Area. }	{ No. } Area. }	{ No. } Area. }	{ No. } Area. }	...	...	286.85
Talsil Kunda	...	{ No. } Area. }	844	{ No. } Area. }	{ No. } Area. }	{ No. } Area. }	{ No. } Area. }	{ No. } Area. }	{ No. } Area. }	{ No. } Area. }	{ No. } Area. }	{ No. } Area. }	{ No. } Area. }	{ No. } Area. }	{ No. } Area. }	{ No. } Area. }	{ No. } Area. }	{ No. } Area. }	{ No. } Area. }	{ No. } Area. }	{ No. } Area. }	...	...	299.88
District Partabgarh.	...	{ No. } Area. }	2,847	{ No. } Area. }	{ No. } Area. }	{ No. } Area. }	{ No. } Area. }	{ No. } Area. }	{ No. } Area. }	{ No. } Area. }	{ No. } Area. }	{ No. } Area. }	{ No. } Area. }	{ No. } Area. }	{ No. } Area. }	{ No. } Area. }	{ No. } Area. }	{ No. } Area. }	{ No. } Area. }	{ No. } Area. }	{ No. } Area. }	...	...	136.53

Number of mahals at last settlement is not available.

Transfers of entire maháls or of shares occur usually among the high castes, the transferees being Brahman Thakurs, and Musalmáns. Among the former is Pandit Ram Rattan of Gogahar, and Oudh Behari Ojha (Ateha). Among Thakurs, the Rája Partab Bahádur Singh and his predecessor, Rája Ajit Singh, have added largely to their original small estate by purchase. Rája Partab Bahádur Singh or his predecessor, bought large portions of the estate of Bijai Bahádur of Bahlolpur. Rae Madho Parshad Singh of Dalippur has bought a few mauzas and maháls. A few Murais and Kurmis have bought maháls. Some wealthy Taluqdárs have advanced large sums on mortgages of land without possession, for instance, Rája Partab Bahádur Singh, and Ganga Bakhsh of Tikuri. Rája Rampal Singh is a mortgagee and purchaser of leases.

It is remarkable how exactly the division of the district into parganas coincides with the prevailing Thakur caste of proprietors, as well as of tenants in each pargana. In the Patti sub-division all the large landed proprietors and many of their Thakur cultivators, also the majority of the petty proprietors and under-proprietors are Bachgotis. The Partábgarh pargana similarly has the monopoly of the Sombansis: 30 villages of pargana Rámpur are owned by the Kanpuria Ráni of Kaithoula; and the Rája of Tiloi an off-shoot of the Kaithoula family owns 43 villages of the adjoining Ateha pargana. The remainder of Rámpur and part of Manikpur is owned by a Bais Rája. In the other three parganas of the Kunda sub-division all the Taluqdárs and most of the other landlords and Chhattri cultivators are Bisens. Most of the landlords of Ateha are Kanpuriyas. The coincidence between the sub-divisions and the prevailing castes of the district may be accidental, but it is at the same time curious. In the Patti pargana the taluqa of Parhat, recently included at the time of the last settlement, is owned by a Durgbans taluqdár. In pargana Partábgarh the Bais Raikuar and Brahman Raghobansi and Pathan proprietors are loyal grantees. The taluqdár of Antu is a Bilklarya. Most of the Muhammadan zamíndárs belong to Manikpur. They were settled in that pargana very long ago, when it was in its glory, the seat of Chota Dilhi, a large Muhammadan town on the banks of the Ganges, which kings visited and where one of them was killed. In this pargana the present leading Muhammadan landlord is Khan Bahadur Ahmad Husain.

18. Divisions of the district.

The district is full of petty Mahajans or money lenders to whom the zamíndárs mortgage and sell single plots; but not many have as yet purchased shares. The Kayasth proprietary communities are rare. Those left in Manikpur are in very straitened circumstances. The majority have gone to seek their fortunes in Government and other services where their clerkly talents may be of avail. They are descendants of Kanungo families. Some have sunk to the position of under-proprietors.

The following table shows the nazúl or Government property in the district by villages :—

19. Nazúl and Government property.

Name of pargana.	Serial number.	General register number.	Circle register number.	Name of mahál.	Total area.	Cultivated area.	Corrected rental.	Proposed jama.
NAZÚL.								
Partábgarh ..	1	122 2	I 274	Belaghat, mahál nazúl	276	71	862	430
Behar ...	2	84 7	IV 70	Teki patti, mahál nazúl	2	1	6	3
Manikpur ...	3	33 4	I 41	Pura Ali Naqi, mahál nazúl	11	2	48	24
				Total	289	74	916	457
GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.								
Partábgarh ...	4	122 3	I 60	Belaghat mahál, Government property,	27	8	70	35
				Total district	316	82	986	492

And the following is a list of the revenue-free maháls. They are described in the report of the last settlement since which date none having been created.

20. Revenue-free maháls

Serial number.	Circle register number.	General number.	Name of mahals.	Owner's name.	Total area.	Cultivated area.	Corrected rental.	Old jama.	New jama.	Remarks.
1	113 59	37	TAHSIL AND PARGANA PATTI. Udhwapur	Dir Gaj Gir	82	54	443	Rs. a. p. 175 0 0	Rs. a. p. 220 0 0	Perpetual.
2	113 11	46	PARGANA PARTABGARH. Banbir Kachh mahál Pura Panchon Sidh	Bhadeshri, &c.	119	87	390	97 10 0	195 0 0	Perpetual.
3	113 11	133	Partabgarh mahál Chak Chaura	Sakina Bibi	27	27	225	55 0 0	110 0 0	Conditional.
4	113 11	214	Pura Ojha	Anundi, &c.	230	97	447	190 0 0	225 0 0	For life.
5	113 11	243	Sindhonr mahál Satampur	Ram Gobind and Beni Madho, &c.	57	35	254	90 0 0	125 0 0	Perpetual.
				Total	433	246	1,316	432 10 0	655 0 0	
6	113 11	1	PARGANA ATREHA. Atheha mahál Debi Din	Debi Din	15	14	84	26 0 0	40 0 0	For life.
7	113 11	1	" " Bakhtawar Lal	Bakhtawar Lal	1	1	7	2 0 0	3 0 0	Ditto.
8	113 11	1	" " Khuda Baksh	Badal Shah	4	3	24	7 0 0	12 0 0	Conditional.
9	113 11	22	Dala Patti Chak Barnala	Mahadeo, &c.	17	13	108	32 8 0	52 8 0	For life.
10	113 11	43	Bohwa Lal Gurj. mahál Uttagir	Basdeo and Ram Adhin, &c.	8	8	56	18 0 0	25 0 0	Perpetual.
11	113 11	93	Mustafabad mahál Chhedri Ram	Bishun Dab	96	52	244	63 0 0	120 0 0	Ditto.
				Total	141	91	523	148 8 0	252 8 0	
				Total Tahsil Partabgarh	574	337	1,839	581 2 0	907 8 0	
12	113 11	5	PARGANA DHINGWAS. Utrar muafi	Pandit Ram Ratan for Patshala	30	17	150	35 0 0	75 0 0	Conditional.
13	113 11	10	Bargawan	Ditto ditto	642	355	2,848	625 0 0	1,420 0 0	Ditto.
14	113 11	14	Balipur	Ditto ditto	313	188	1,462	275 0 0	730 0 0	Ditto.
15	113 11	13	Bhainsana Muafi	Ditto ditto	76	49	511	110 0 0	255 0 0	Ditto.
16	113 11	28	Panah Nagar Zamin Kola	Shah Mehdí Ata	196	161	1,484	415 0 0	740 0 0	Perpetual.
17	113 11	105	Ata Nagar Zamin Barun	Ditto	84	54	952	110 0 0	175 0 0	Ditto.
				Total	1,341	824	6,807	1,570 0 0	3,395 0 0	

21. Under-proprietors.

An account of Sub-settled maháls and tenures with a description of the past rental and the method in which the rental for the present period of settlement, has been determined may find a place here :—

(1.) The Sub-settled maháls and tenures in specific plots or properly speaking maháls and tenures held by persons with rights not in direct engagement with the Government may be classed as under :—

I.—Those sub-settled at last settlement. These may be sub-divided into—

(a) Maháls decreed before the passing of Act XXVI of 1866.

(b) Maháls decreed after the passing of the said Act.

II.—Maháls held under Taluqdári British Indian Association's orders.

III.—Those sanctioned by Financial Commissioner.

IV.—Those held under a special agreement.

(2.) The rent of those under Class I has been invariably fixed on one of the following principles :—

(a) At a percentage of Government Revenue.

(b) At past payment.

(c) On mutual consent of the parties concerned.

(d) Sir or Nankar land (Dihdari) decreed rent free (in specific plots).

In no case does the rent fixed at a percentage exceed the gross rental, but there are some rare instances where the rent exceeds the gross rental or annual value under (b) and (c) and also falls short of the assessment under (c) rent fixed by mutual consent.

In the present settlement in cases under (b) and (c) if the present gross rental is equal to or falls short of the rent paid, the latter is maintained, if it (the present gross rental) exceeds the payment, the amount of actual increase in the Revenue (difference between the past and present assessment) is added to the rent hitherto paid, taking care not to exceed the gross rental. This procedure is followed in cases where the Malikana is high enough, i. e., more than $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the gross rental, and in cases decided before the passing of Act XXVI of 1866. The principles of Rules 4 and 7 (5) of the schedule under the same Act are adopted where the rent was fixed at past payments under the condition in Rule 4, or where the Malikana is below 25 per cent. of the gross rental. In the rare instances where the rent fixed was less than the Revenue assessed, the low rental was either the result of mutual consent or due to the past payment called "Barbasti" or Paramsana, e. g., in Dharauli Madhpur, which in old times belonged to others and which was taken possession of by force of arms by the Madhpur Taluqdár, there existed a class of mortgage-holders from old zamindárs. The last Settlement courts found the mortgage not redeemable, and noting that as the village was in Taluqdári sanad the holders cannot be proprietors, decreed them under-proprietary rights in mortgaged lands (specific plots) but kept the same 'barbasti' which was below the assessed revenue on the land.

In all such cases the present assessed revenue and 5 per cent. malikana has been allowed. Sir, Nankars or Dihdari lands decreed rent free have not been rented.

Class II. The orders of the Taluqdári British Indian Association vary according to the circumstances of the cases. The rents may be classed as below :—

(1) Rent free.

(2) At a rent below the assessment.

(3) Assessment with a percentage.

(4) At a lump sum over the assessment.

The first two classes do not properly fall under the category of the Sub-settled or under-proprietary maháls and are rare (Sections 52 to 53 of Oudh Revenue Act also Oudh Estate Act of 1869 maintenance).

For the cases under classes (3) and (4) the present rent is fixed according to principles noted under Class I.

I have not yet come across any case of rent free.

Class III. The rents of tenures under Class III are either at a percentage on the assessment or at past payments and in the present settlement the principles noted under Class I are applied.

Class IV. The rents of tenures held under special agreements may be classed as under :—

- (1) At a rent below the revenue.
- (2) At a rent equal to the assessment only.
- (3) At a rent fixed on assessment with a malikana at a percentage on the revenue.
- (4) At a rent in a lump sum above the assessment.

The conditions in the agreements are that :—

- (a) In the next Settlement the increase in the Government demand will be borne by the grantee ;
- or (b) With a unique condition that the said increase will be borne by the grantor or that the fixed rent will never be increased ;
- or (c) With no condition at all as to future adjustment of the rent ;
- or (d) That the rent will be enhanced in the same proportion as the revenue.

In the present settlement the grantor or his representative in interest is asked if he wishes the rent to be adjusted, and whenever he sets up a claim the following principles are followed :—

- (a) For those with rents in Nos. (1) and (2) the present assessment less 5 per cent. malikana on it is allowed irrespective of any contrary proviso in the agreement.
- (b) For that with condition No. 3, the present assessment and the stipulated percentage on it is allowed.
- (c) For those with conditions Nos. (4-a) and (4-b) the actual increase in the Government demand is allowed, and for those with no condition at all or with condition (d) the principles of rule 4 and 7 of Act XXVI of 1866 is followed according to the circumstances.

(3) The tenures under Hard Case Circular are all in specific plots. In the first instance rent free land (which truly speaking is revenue free) worth 10 per cent. of the village assets were allotted. Here the superior proprietor has no right to ask the rent or revenue, but later on in some instances land yielding 20 per cent. of the village assets was assigned, $\frac{1}{2}$ or 10 per cent. being the rent ; here the so-called rent

(which in reality is revenue) is increased, so that it is equal to the present Government demand; such cases are rare.

(4) Where the parties fix the rent by consent, settlement has no hand in it.

The settlement report gives little information about the under-proprietors of maháls and of specific plots. I had not sufficient leisure to question them closely as to the origin of their tenures or maháls nor to study the decisions in cases in which sub-settlement rights were claimed, some of which are now hardly legible. Those whom I questioned replied with one consent that they were the original owners of villages and estates which were wrested from them by the Taluqdárs in whose estate they are now comprised. Such answers prove one thing only that in spite of litigations and all judicial orders to the contrary they hold to the idea that they represent the old landlord families of Oudh.

The last Settlement Report contained a full and interesting account of the origine of Taluqdárs, of the relations of landowning classes among themselves, of the origine of under-proprietary tenures and rights and of the litigation to which they owe their existence.

The malikana charges on sub-settled maháls vary from 5 per cent. on the jama to 60, 70, 80, and sometimes 100 per cent. The commonest percentage is 50 per cent. or 25 per cent. of the total nikasi. All sub-settled maháls are more or less minutely sub-divided, and the shares of each Pattidar seldom suffice to afford him and his family a sufficient maintenance. In most some members of the family are on service abroad and some of the sharers who have stayed at home cultivate the lands of the former as tenants. The Thakur under-proprietors live like ordinary cultivators, and are not to be distinguished from tenants of their own caste in appearance dress or mode of living. When all the settlement case-work of the district is finished I propose to submit a full table (appendix No. 4) of sub-settled maháls, with areas, rent, malikana &c. As cases are being heard daily, the report cannot wait.

22. Cultivating castes.

The variety of cultivating castes is great. The principal *i.e.*, the castes that absorb the largest share of the cultivated area, are Brahmans, Thakurs, Kurmis, followed at a long interval by Ahirs, Musalmans, Lunyas and Murais, Gadaryas, Kayeths, Lodhs, Pasis. The two first castes are spread liberally and impartially over the entire district. The villages destitute of either are very rare indeed. Kurmis are also plentiful, but are collected in different parts; the saying is that they have instinctively chosen regions where the soil is best; but it is more probable that they have by sheer industry often turned bad soils into good. Murais are much rarer than Kurmis. Ahirs are pretty frequently met with in all parts. Gadaryas are perhaps more numerous in the Kunda sub-division than in either of the other two. Lunyas do not appear to have spread beyond the old salt villages neighbouring the rivers and streams.

The entire cultivation of few villages of any size is monopolized by any single caste of cultivator, but Patti has many villages in which Kurmis form by far the larger part of the cultivating population, and scattered over the district are some small villages of which the cultivation is nearly monopolized by Murais. As a rule the Kurmi or Murai cultivators of a village have each a Purwa to themselves called in village parlance a Muraoti or Kurmiaoti, round which their cultivation lies, just as a purwa of Brahmans is called a Bamhnaoti.

Musalman cultivators like Musalman proprietors are to be found most prevalent in the Manikpur pargana, but in the others a few Koreshis dwelling in isolated hamlets are met with at intervals. Pasis and Chamars compose the labouring classes, of whom there are some in nearly every village. Many of them

cultivate a bigha or two. All Pasis keep pigs, while Gadaryas are never without a flock of sheep.

The following table shews the villages in each pargana in which the following castes of cultivators dominate :—

Brahman and Bhat.		Kurmis and Murais.
Thakur.	|	Ahirs and Gadaryas.
Kayesth.		Lodhs and Lunyas.
Musalman.		Others.

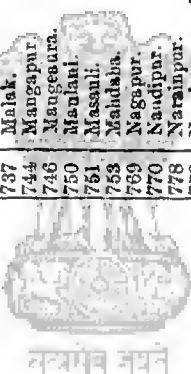


सत्यमेव जयते

Brahman and Bhat.		Thakur.		Kayesth.		Musalmán.		Kurmí and Muráís.		Aírs and Gadaryas.		Lodhs and Lonyás.		Others.	
General No.	Name of village.	General No.	Name of village.	General No.	Name of village.	General No.	Name of village.	General No.	Name of village.	General No.	Name of village.	General No.	Name of village.	General No.	Name of village.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Atarsand.	9	Asapur.	55	Allahi.	17	Amari.	3	Atraura mufrid.	18	Amanpur.	6	Araia.	2	Atraura mufrid.
4	Arari Slegthe.	11	Asbars.	203	Parkhotampur.	23	Amildand.	12	Asogpur.	25	Amchta.	7	Arar.	37	Udasapur.
6	Arjunpur.	16	Alawardiapur.	369	Dandapur mufrid.	52	Ahpur.	14	Asaipur.	32	Udhan patti.	87	Basaba.	43	Uasipur.
8	Asapur Atbgawan.	20	Umarpur.	413	Dipapur.	90	Bishapur Darya-	19	Amanpur H. 9	38	Udipur.	295	Taraidih.	76	Birahimpur mufrid.
10	Aspur Deosara.	27	Amin Sarea Saif	468	Ragun chpur.	94	Bakebidih.	22	Amsauna.	49	Uma.	320	Jagdish Garh.	76	Birahimpur.
13	Asodhi.	30	Khan.	583	Alraupur	105	Budhaura.	28	Amanpur patti H.	50	Uchaura.	464	Rakhala.	78	Birahimpur son-
15	Akhora.	34	Ujha.	592	Kachh patti.	106	Bhant patti.	35	Udha.	56	Indauri.	523	Semradih.		pura.
21	Amrai	39	Udaipur Sahapur.	633	Kumbha.	113	Bhanpur.	36	Itaura.	66	Bansi adh ragani.	535	Singhti khalsa.	100	Badrahi.
24	Annabi.	42	Aurangabad.	682	Gaura Saifabad.	114	Bhanpur.	48	Aumar.	69	Babarba.	601	Kathar.	105	Bhiknepur.
26	Amehra.	46	Uasipur.	686	Golapur.	118	Bhatpurwa. Dal-	53	Bamaupur.	70	Brahimpur.	611	Kaanpur kanjhi.	263	Biyai patti.
29	Anupur.	47	Umanpur.	687	Harria patti.	151	Blansia.	60	Bazidpur.	79	Barchauli.	705	Lachhmanpur.	251	Pura Dulam.
31	Upedhiyapur.	57	Alndhi	812	Birmua Bishundat.	155	Bansia.	61	Bazidpur.	96	Bughora.	714	Lohartara.	310	Thigne.
33	Utras.	59	Isanpur.	174		172	Birampur.	62	Basupur.	98	Banbirpur.	791	Nauhar Husanpur.	363	Chhitauna.
38	Orlyadih.	65	Bansi.			174	Birman Bishundat	63	Bahupur.	99	Banpurwa.	379	Dandam.	379	Dandam.
41	Aurvin.	81	Barha Adharganj.			201	Parasapur Dar-	71	Biharpur.	109	Bhanti kalan.	385	Dubani Sathan.	385	Dubani Sathan.
44	Urauli.	82	Barhampur.			216	Pandri Zahar.	72	Bihapur aurain.	115	Bhandi kalan.	455	Ratan mal.	455	Ratan mal.
45	Uska.	85	Basdaiya.			218	Panwarpur.	86	Biharpur Dalippur.	116	Bhandi kalan.	465	Raghwapur.	465	Raghwapur.
41	Aungapur.	88	Bhusahar.			253	Pura Deojani.	88	Basoli.	128	Bhadeora.	523	Sarwarpur.	523	Sarwarpur.
54	Itabra.	95	Bikram patti.			262	Pura Kishungir.	89	Basoli.	131	Bhaidpur.	554	Sobhipur.	554	Sobhipur.
58	Ankaripur.	103				270	Pura Gulia.	108	Bhandi khurd.	132	Bhaidpur.	559	Sitapur.	559	Sitapur.
63	Banpur Madhpur.	119				276	Pura Mankant.	123	Bhandi khurd.	134	Bhaidpur.	684	Gauri patti.	684	Gauri patti.
64	Balipur.	122				292	Tala.	126	Bhadamuch.	159	Bighla.	758	Mahala sarla.	758	Mahala sarla.
77	Bahar patti.	140				305	Tavaripur Darya-	129	Bharthipur.	176	Bersapur a dhar-	814	Himmat patti.	814	Himmat patti.
73	Bibipur Karanpur.	152				316	Jagdishpur Daryapur.	142	Bhawan Garh.	185	Banspur a dhar-				
74	Barai	153				321		144	Bhopalpur Reapur.	188	Patthanul.				
80	Birauli.	163						147	Bhuand.	259	Parusunpura.				
84	Bara Sarai.	167						150							
91	Bishunpur.	169						151							
92	Basraha.	161						152							

33	Besipur.	177	Bisar.	326	Jamnipur.	156	Bibipur Bardih.	302	Tharya.
97	Bileandia.	181	Pende.	334	Chaudpur.	171	Birbipur.	318	Jagdispur Daudpur.
01	Banse patti.	183	Pipri Tara Motkarpur.	340	Chaktesra.	178	Pora.	332	Jalpur.
02	Bankhat.	187	Patra.	342	Chak Mubarakpur.	179	Palpur.	339	Chandaoka.
04	Bujli.	195	Parsapur.	343	Chak Mejhunpur.	191	Pachauri kalan.	350	Chandaoka Dih Muf.
07	Bhancpur.	202	Pursanda Pura.	347	Chan Unri.	189	Parshad khord or		rid.
10	Bhante Mathpur.		Niranjana.	358	Chanakhand.		kalan.	355	Chanbepur.
11	Bhanpur.	203	Parsani.	368	Dandupur Achar.	209	Parhot.	361	Chhotapur.
12	Bhawapur Madhupur.	210	Parbatpur.		gunj.	214	Pandra.	365	Khotanpur.
17	Bhatpura.	211	Parulhar.	391	Dharmanpur.	217	Pandri musharka.	371	Daudpur Saupura.
20	Bult.	220	Pithapur.	399	Dhanatar patti.	221	Pahar mora patti.	372	Durchhut
24	Bahdwal kurd.	227	Pura Basdeo.	400	Dhanor.	222	Pursh patti.	380	Domri.
25	Bakdwal Kalan.	230	Pura Bosan.	409	Dahir kalan.	223	Pura Uda Ram.	393	Dharantia.
30	Bahadauna.	234	Pura Pehar.	419	Deokali.	225	Pora Babu.	403	Dhampur.
37	Bharo Khan.	239	Pura Pande.	424	Domampur.	236	Pura Bedwa.	412	Debipur.
38	Bhasaut.	242	Purbom.	429	Dehri.	240	Pura Pande Rajpur.	415	Dewasa.
38	Bighah.	257	Purepur.	433	Rajapur.	248	Pura Darim.	417	Deorakha.
38	Bahelyapur.	307	Thithiradand.	436	Rampur Adhargunj.	249	Pura Dalpal Shah.	420	Deotaki Madhupur.
38	Bhanapur.	315	Jaryari.	440	Rampur Kurmain.	250	Pura Daba.	423	Dahi.
39	Bhaila.	323	Jalpa Kesor.	442	Ramdeo patti.	257	Pura Ram Sabai.	454	Ratnagarpur.
43	Bhopalpur.	324	Jaipa Ningir.	456	Rattupur.	263	Pura Kumar.	460	Rasipur.
44	Bahuta.	325	Jamalpur.	459	Rasagarh.	268	Pura Goshain.	462	Rasulha.
46	Bhojman.	328	Jolhapur Adhargunj.	488	Saha jwar.	278	Pura Ghonon.	486	Satwar.
48	Bhusalpur.	329	Jolhapur H. 11.	493	Sarai Bharat Rai.	280	Pura Man kouth.	500	Sarai Rajai.
49	Bhasarapur.	330	Jahanabad.	512	Sarkhelpur.	283	Puralpur.	501	Sarai Sagar.
54	Bhasenna.	333	Cheraiya.	524	Siripur.	284	Pabalmampur.	520	Sursuli.
58	Bithalpur.	338	Chak Gutauli.	538	Sujanpur.	288	Pithapur.	536	Sunwat.
64	Rajai Man.	346	Chak Gutauli.	547	Sambarsa Madhupur.	289	Tardiha.	540	Sufba.
65	Bichhur.	348	Chanda patti.	563	Sumba.	296	Tikuri.	543	Sanbarsa Dabra.
66	Baid Patti.	370	Daudpur Rajpur.	560	Sisal Sipah.	303	Thaneupur Gopapur.	584	Unampur.
67	Bedan Patti.	386	Dakra.	561	Saifabad.	311	Jajapur.	599	Kabirpur.
68	Padu Patti.	389	Dunai.	575	Sheogarh Adhar.	313	Jagatpur.	600	Katrauli.
69	Brapur Bishnur.	397	Dhari.		gunj.	317	Jogipur.	616	Kalipur Muradpur.
70	Birapur Daudpur.	398	Dehlepur.	576	Sheogarh Madhupur.	327	Karamb.	639	Koen.
73	Bir Man Madhol	428	Dighwat.	609	Karamb.	331	Jitapur.	643	Khokhampur.
75	Birauti.	437	Rampur.	618	Konja.	336	Chitmaupur.	653	Kittar.
80	Pali.	443	Ram Kola	627	Korra.	339	Chak Ram Chand-	663	Gabbara.
80	Pipri.	449	Rampur Daryapur.	646	Khangpur.		pur.	675	Gopalpur Mostarka
84	Patawan	452	Rai Chand patti.	650	Khanpur.	347	Chandrbhanpur.	676	Gopalpur.
86	Patehi Kalan.	453	Raigarh.	668	Gambirpur.	364	Chhatauri.	678	Gobardhanpur.
89	Patti Khas.	457	Ratapur.	677	Gopalpur Indar-	373	Durga Dei.	708	Lakhundih.
90	Pachras.	461	Rasulpur.		pur.	376	Dofra.	723	Mohammadpur.
92	Padampur.	473	Rur	688	Gaulahi.	390	Dabri.	726	Madhraman.
93	Padhawa.	474	Rauza.	689	Gulra.	392	Dharampur.	728	Morwan.
				696	Ghanapur.	395	Dharauli.	731	Maryampur.

252	Pura Dhana.	360	Garspur Indri.	686	Kandaria.
254	Pura Dhanu.	664	Gajana.	687	Koni.
255	Pura Dayal.	671	Gangehiti.	642	Kohla.
256	Pura Ram Deo.	673	Gobindapur.	652	Kiratpur.
258	Pura Satheharu.	680	Gondal patli.	654	Kolsa.
260	Pura Sauwal.	703	Labea.	655	Kali Dth.
261	Pura Shiyat.	707	Lal Dhar patli.	658	Keora kalan.
264	Pura Kulahal.	709	Lakhuipur.	662	Gang patli.
265	Pura Kharg Rai.	711	Lower.	670	Gangapur.
266	Pura Khrodhar.	715	Lahori Majithi.	674	Gobindpur Raipur.
267	Pura Goshan.	717	Mananpur.	685	Gokulapur.
269	Pura Gulal.	720	Majhauli.	691	Gulauli.
271	Pura Ghansam.	725	Madnaman.	692	Ganbani.
274	Pura Lal Pandu.	729	Mirgopur.	694	Gabrauli.
275	Pura Lokman.	735	Misrauli kalan.	701	Lakhipur kapsa.
277	Pura Musai.	754	Mahdwa.	724	Madafarpur.
278	Pura Makund taluk- dari.	757	Mahraura.	730	Morha.
279	Pura Makund mufrid.	761	Mahuli.	736	Mamuthi kalan.
281	Pura Nihali.	767	Mahrupur.	737	Malak.
282	Pura Har Sarau.	787	Nagar.	744	Mangapur.
285	Pahalmannpur.	796	Niwada.	746	Mangeaura.
290	Pendhar patli.	798	Neora.	750	Manlani.
291	Tardih.	799	Wari kalan.	751	Masuli.
293	Tola Basti Ram.	808	Hardoj.	753	Mahdaba.
294	Tardata.	809	Haripur.	769	Nagapur.
298	Tulsipur.	810	Haripur Kissa II.	770	Nandipur.
300	Tawalapur.			778	Narainpur.
301	Thahipur.			779	Narainpur mufrid.
304	Tiwari patli.			780	Nirbhai patli.
306	Tiwari pur.			782	Narsingapur.
308	Thakthaya.			785	Narharpur.
309	Tikaia.			789	Naurangabad
312	Tandwa.			797	Newada.
314	Jantali.			800	Wari khurd.
319	Jagdispur.			801	Hathsara.
322	Jalalpur Kasauli.			803	Hathaundar
335	Champur Nirbhai patli.			805	Hardapur.
337	Chitapur.			806	Harparman.
344	Chalapur Badfaro- shan.				
345	Chalapur Kurnain.				
352	Chandipur Gobind- pur.				



Brahman and Bhat.

General No.	Name of village.	General No.	Name of village.	General No.	Name of village.	General No.	Name of village.	General No.	Name of village.	General No.	Name of village.	General No.	Name of village.	General No.	Name of village.	General No.	Name of village.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
353	Chundelpur.	421	Deogarh Kamasin.	437	Sajalkhur-o-kalan.	544	Saurai.	596	Kandharpur.	661	Ganpur Raipur.	727	Muraipur.	813	Himmat patti.		
354	Chopawar.	422	Deogarpur.	438	Sichadi.	545	Sompura.	606	Kharbor.	665	Gadai i kalan.	732	Misrudindpur.	815	Hoshiyarpur.		
355	Chokia.	425	Dandhar.	439	Sadha.	549	Sandaman.	607	Karata.	666	Gadai i khurd.	733	Misripur.				
356	Chukha.	426	Dandhar.	440	Sarawan.	551	Songra.	608	Karmajitpur.	667	Gabraiya.	738	Muldaipur.				
357	Chitpur.	427	Dandhar.	441	Sarai Panwara.	552	Songra.	609	Karandaba.	668	Gadai i kh.	739	Muldaipur.				
358	Chitpur.	428	Dandhar.	442	Sarai Panwara.	553	Songra.	610	Karandaba.	669	Gadai i kh.	740	Muldaipur.				
359	Chitpur.	429	Dandhar.	443	Sarai Panwara.	554	Songra.	611	Karandaba.	670	Gadai i kh.	741	Muldaipur.				
360	Chitpur.	430	Dandhar.	444	Sarai Panwara.	555	Songra.	612	Karandaba.	671	Gadai i kh.	742	Muldaipur.				
361	Chitpur.	431	Dandhar.	445	Sarai Panwara.	556	Songra.	613	Karandaba.	672	Gadai i kh.	743	Muldaipur.				
362	Chitpur.	432	Dandhar.	446	Sarai Panwara.	557	Songra.	614	Karandaba.	673	Gadai i kh.	744	Muldaipur.				
363	Chitpur.	433	Dandhar.	447	Sarai Panwara.	558	Songra.	615	Karandaba.	674	Gadai i kh.	745	Muldaipur.				
364	Chitpur.	434	Dandhar.	448	Sarai Panwara.	559	Songra.	616	Karandaba.	675	Gadai i kh.	746	Muldaipur.				
365	Chitpur.	435	Dandhar.	449	Sarai Panwara.	560	Songra.	617	Karandaba.	676	Gadai i kh.	747	Muldaipur.				
366	Chitpur.	436	Dandhar.	450	Sarai Panwara.	561	Songra.	618	Karandaba.	677	Gadai i kh.	748	Muldaipur.				
367	Chitpur.	437	Dandhar.	451	Sarai Panwara.	562	Songra.	619	Karandaba.	678	Gadai i kh.	749	Muldaipur.				
368	Chitpur.	438	Dandhar.	452	Sarai Panwara.	563	Songra.	620	Karandaba.	679	Gadai i kh.	750	Muldaipur.				
369	Chitpur.	439	Dandhar.	453	Sarai Panwara.	564	Songra.	621	Karandaba.	680	Gadai i kh.	751	Muldaipur.				
370	Chitpur.	440	Dandhar.	454	Sarai Panwara.	565	Songra.	622	Karandaba.	681	Gadai i kh.	752	Muldaipur.				
371	Chitpur.	441	Dandhar.	455	Sarai Panwara.	566	Songra.	623	Karandaba.	682	Gadai i kh.	753	Muldaipur.				
372	Chitpur.	442	Dandhar.	456	Sarai Panwara.	567	Songra.	624	Karandaba.	683	Gadai i kh.	754	Muldaipur.				
373	Chitpur.	443	Dandhar.	457	Sarai Panwara.	568	Songra.	625	Karandaba.	684	Gadai i kh.	755	Muldaipur.				
374	Chitpur.	444	Dandhar.	458	Sarai Panwara.	569	Songra.	626	Karandaba.	685	Gadai i kh.	756	Muldaipur.				
375	Chitpur.	445	Dandhar.	459	Sarai Panwara.	570	Songra.	627	Karandaba.	686	Gadai i kh.	757	Muldaipur.				
376	Chitpur.	446	Dandhar.	460	Sarai Panwara.	571	Songra.	628	Karandaba.	687	Gadai i kh.	758	Muldaipur.				
377	Chitpur.	447	Dandhar.	461	Sarai Panwara.	572	Songra.	629	Karandaba.	688	Gadai i kh.	759	Muldaipur.				
378	Chitpur.	448	Dandhar.	462	Sarai Panwara.	573	Songra.	630	Karandaba.	689	Gadai i kh.	760	Muldaipur.				
379	Chitpur.	449	Dandhar.	463	Sarai Panwara.	574	Songra.	631	Karandaba.	690	Gadai i kh.	761	Muldaipur.				
380	Chitpur.	450	Dandhar.	464	Sarai Panwara.	575	Songra.	632	Karandaba.	691	Gadai i kh.	762	Muldaipur.				
381	Chitpur.	451	Dandhar.	465	Sarai Panwara.	576	Songra.	633	Karandaba.	692	Gadai i kh.	763	Muldaipur.				
382	Chitpur.	452	Dandhar.	466	Sarai Panwara.	577	Songra.	634	Karandaba.	693	Gadai i kh.	764	Muldaipur.				
383	Chitpur.	453	Dandhar.	467	Sarai Panwara.	578	Songra.	635	Karandaba.	694	Gadai i kh.	765	Muldaipur.				
384	Chitpur.	454	Dandhar.	468	Sarai Panwara.	579	Songra.	636	Karandaba.	695	Gadai i kh.	766	Muldaipur.				
385	Chitpur.	455	Dandhar.	469	Sarai Panwara.	580	Songra.	637	Karandaba.	696	Gadai i kh.	767	Muldaipur.				
386	Chitpur.	456	Dandhar.	470	Sarai Panwara.	581	Songra.	638	Karandaba.	697	Gadai i kh.	768	Muldaipur.				
387	Chitpur.	457	Dandhar.	471	Sarai Panwara.	582	Songra.	639	Karandaba.	698	Gadai i kh.	769	Muldaipur.				
388	Chitpur.	458	Dandhar.	472	Sarai Panwara.	583	Songra.	640	Karandaba.	699	Gadai i kh.	770	Muldaipur.				
389	Chitpur.	459	Dandhar.	473	Sarai Panwara.	584	Songra.	641	Karandaba.	700	Gadai i kh.	771	Muldaipur.				
390	Chitpur.	460	Dandhar.	474	Sarai Panwara.	585	Songra.	642	Karandaba.	701	Gadai i kh.	772	Muldaipur.				
391	Chitpur.	461	Dandhar.	475	Sarai Panwara.	586	Songra.	643	Karandaba.	702	Gadai i kh.	773	Muldaipur.				
392	Chitpur.	462	Dandhar.	476	Sarai Panwara.	587	Songra.	644	Karandaba.	703	Gadai i kh.	774	Muldaipur.				
393	Chitpur.	463	Dandhar.	477	Sarai Panwara.	588	Songra.	645	Karandaba.	704	Gadai i kh.	775	Muldaipur.				
394	Chitpur.	464	Dandhar.	478	Sarai Panwara.	589	Songra.	646	Karandaba.	705	Gadai i kh.	776	Muldaipur.				
395	Chitpur.	465	Dandhar.	479	Sarai Panwara.	590	Songra.	647	Karandaba.	706	Gadai i kh.	777	Muldaipur.				
396	Chitpur.	466	Dandhar.	480	Sarai Panwara.	591	Songra.	648	Karandaba.	707	Gadai i kh.	778	Muldaipur.				
397	Chitpur.	467	Dandhar.	481	Sarai Panwara.	592	Songra.	649	Karandaba.	708	Gadai i kh.	779	Muldaipur.				
398	Chitpur.	468	Dandhar.	482	Sarai Panwara.	593	Songra.	650	Karandaba.	709	Gadai i kh.	780	Muldaipur.				
399	Chitpur.	469	Dandhar.	483	Sarai Panwara.	594	Songra.	651	Karandaba.	710	Gadai i kh.	781	Muldaipur.				
400	Chitpur.	470	Dandhar.	484	Sarai Panwara.	595	Songra.	652	Karandaba.	711	Gadai i kh.	782	Muldaipur.				
401	Chitpur.	471	Dandhar.	485	Sarai Panwara.	596	Songra.	653	Karandaba.	712	Gadai i kh.	783	Muldaipur.				
402	Chitpur.	472	Dandhar.	486	Sarai Panwara.	597	Songra.	654	Karandaba.	713	Gadai i kh.	784	Muldaipur.				
403	Chitpur.	473	Dandhar.	487	Sarai Panwara.	598	Songra.	655	Karandaba.	714	Gadai i kh.	785	Muldaipur.				
404	Chitpur.	474	Dandhar.	488	Sarai Panwara.	599	Songra.	656	Karandaba.	715	Gadai i kh.	786	Muldaipur.				
405	Chitpur.	475	Dandhar.	489	Sarai Panwara.	600	Songra.	657	Karandaba.	716	Gadai i kh.	787	Muldaipur.				
406	Chitpur.	476	Dandhar.	490	Sarai Panwara.	601	Songra.	658	Karandaba.	717	Gadai i kh.	788	Muldaipur.				
407	Chitpur.	477	Dandhar.	491	Sarai Panwara.	602	Songra.	659	Karandaba.	718	Gadai i kh.	789	Muldaipur.				
408	Chitpur.	478	Dandhar.	492	Sarai Panwara.	603	Songra.	660	Karandaba.	719	Gadai i kh.	790	Muldaipur.				
409	Chitpur.	479	Dandhar.	493	Sarai Panwara.	604	Songra.	661	Karandaba.	720	Gadai i kh.	791	Muldaipur.				
410	Chitpur.	480	Dandhar.	494	Sarai Panwara.	605	Songra.	662	Karandaba.	721	Gadai i kh.	792	Muldaipur.				
411	Chitpur.	481	Dandhar.	495	Sarai Panwara.	606	Songra.	663	Karandaba.	722	Gadai i kh.	793	Muldaipur.				
412	Chitpur.	482	Dandhar.	496	Sarai Panwara.	607	Songra.	664	Karandaba.	723	Gadai i kh.	794	Muldaipur.				
413	Chitpur.	483	Dandhar.	497	Sarai Panwara.	608	Songra.	665	Karandaba.	724	Gadai i kh.	795	Muldaipur.				
414	Chitpur.	484	Dandhar.	498	Sarai Panwara.	609	Songra.	666	Karandaba.	725	Gadai i kh.	796	Muldaipur.				
415	Chitpur.	485	Dandhar.	499	Sarai Panwara.	610	Songra.	667	Karandaba.	726	Gadai i kh.	797	Muldaipur.				
416	Chitpur.	486	Dandhar.	500	Sarai Panwara.	611	Songra.	668	Karandaba.	727	Gadai i kh.	798	Muldaipur.				
417	Chitpur.	487	Dandhar.	501	Sarai Panwara.	612	Songra.	669	Karandaba.	728	Gadai i kh.	799	Muldaipur.				
418	Chitpur.	488	Dandhar.	502	Sarai Panwara.	613	Songra.	670	Karandaba.	729	Gadai i kh.	800	Muldaipur.				

Brahman and Bhat.		Thakur.		Kayesth.		Musalmán.		Kurnis and Murá's.		Ahi's and Gadariyas.		Lodhas and Lonyas.		Others.	
General No.	Name of village.	General No.	Name of village.	General No.	Name of village.	General No.	Name of village.	General No.	Name of village.	General No.	Name of village.	General No.	Name of village.	General No.	Name of village.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
19	Adampur Gauradand.	4	Ankaripur.	184	Pura Gulab Rae.	1	Ansa	2	Antu.	18	Aljaka.	44	Berapur Bbika.	97	Bhikampur.
32	Adampur Kanjipur.	5	Antpur.	174	Kalianpur Kahan.	11	Abaupur.	6	Ankurbia.	22	Amraura.	61	Bikunpur.	98	Bhopampur. Deo.
35	Arjunpur.	20	Achitpur.			14	Udaupur.	8	Uraupur.	30	Asapur.	85	Bhualpur Domipur.	192	Pura Ram Deo.
38	Aspur.	38	Bradampur.			41	Bajha.	9	Ajgara.	46	Baibir Kochh.	96	Bhojpur.	199	Palkhauri.
23	Amrauna.	42	Bahlolpur Mohal			43	Bah olpur.	12	Asspur Bahlolpur.	62	Barbui.	158	Purbia Patti.	238	Jenwar.
1	Umri.	45	Sipan Meheri.			50	Barista.	15	Abnan.	69	Besupur Gond.	185	Pura Hera mau.	254	Hasanpur.
13	Amaya Ma.	76	Banda.			52	Bujaba.	21	Amelha.	90	Bagesar.	167	Pa'harha.	261	Chitari.
10	Antpur.	76	Bajalpur.			54	Babu Sarae.	25	Idipur.	104	Bhewaniur.	170	Pura Rae Joo.	267	Chaura.
31	Upadhiapur.	83	Barista.			56	Barsanda.	26	Asan.	107	Begiapur.	171	Pura Khosai.	273	Chhimer sariyan.
3	Uridih.	87	Birapur Bhoj.			63	Bilkhari.	28	Aiuthi.	119	Burapur.	211	Pura Taula.	329	Rampur Bharyani.
16	Anar.	89	Bhualpur.			81	Bahira.	34	Adharpur.	121	Bhagauna.	241	Jabargon.	350	Ram Garhi
17	Itauri.	93	Bhadoin.			82	Bajwa.	37	Baranada.	125	Bhawanika Pura.	258	Chak Bantor.	362	Sidhapur.
24	Laura.	99	Chilampur.			88	Bhagwanpur Muf- rid.	39	Buapur.	135	Pura Balrisal.	300	Dhura.	398	Siruatapur.
27	Ushapur.	106	Babucbura.			91	Bhagipur.	47	Bachhua.	149	Pura Chain.	344	Rend Bir.	413	Singhgarh.
29	Usri.	111	Bhangwa.			105	Baispur.	53	Babupur.	169	Pura Bhaia.	464	Katra Indra Kuar.	429	Sarkantpur
36	Usra Patti	117	Bhatni.			118	Bairapur.	55	Babupur.	181	Pura Chain.	464	S garpur.	491	Khunta Ghat.
49	Besapur Baispur.	128	Bujhwa.			124	Bairapur.	58	Birampur.	179	Pura Tula Upadhi.	489	Karamudi.		
48	Barabua	132	Pura Ajmere Shah.			137	Bairapur.	65	Basawapur.	206	Pura Dhar Mangal.	521	Gai Ghat.		
51	Basapur Bahlolpur.	133	Pura Khuraj Rae.			142	Pura Madi.	67	Bibipur.	214	Pura Ajha.	538	Ghuripur.		
57	Birsinghpur	148	Pura Easwan.			143	Pitapur	71	Balapur.	250	Jakuapur.	565	Majlaha.		
46	Banbir Kachh.	153	Pachbingaon.			145	Paras	73	Bannala.	253	Haidapur.	600	Namak Sayer.		
59	Baknapur.	162	Pachbingaon.			146	khurd.	73	Balipur Paran.	260	Chandpur.	623	Hanayunpur.		
60	Buknapur.	188	Pura Bauria.			145	Palhan.	74	Balipur Pandit.	269	Chaukhar Kanjit- pur.				
63	Basapur Pirthiganj.	204	Pangupur.			159	Patnki.	75	Balapur.	275	Khurdaha.				
64	Basapur Sijakher.	218	Tinan.			161	Mustafa khord.	78	Bhawalpur.	278	Dandapur Daulat.				
66	Bishuhla.	222	Tej Garh.			172	Pura Lal.	80	Bansi.	295	Dandi.				
70	Benipur.	229	Teonga.			178	Paharpur.	92	Bhadosi.	301	Dnbehar.				
71	B-japur.	255	Chaturpur.			191	Pura Kesha Rae.	94	Bhatronpur.						

Brahman and Bhat.		Thakur.		Kayasth.		Musalman.		Kurnis and Murais.		Ahirs and Gadariyas.		Lodhas and Lonyas.		Others.	
General No.	Name of village.	General No.	Name of village.	General No.	Name of village.	General No.	Name of village.	General No.	Name of village.	General No.	Name of village.	General No.	Name of village.	General No.	Name of village.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
75	Balapur.	272	Chhatrapur.			205	Phulpur	109	Bhanspur.	311	Dharapur.				
79	Bhatpura Munfid.	303	Dila.			212	Pura Bhat	109	Badshapur.	315	Dewapur Shikhi.				
84	Bakdahi.	304	Dheurea Ram-nagar.			213	Paranpur Patkan.	110	Blawanpur Salem.	334	Rur.				
85	Baburha.					215	Pura Hindia.		par.	335	Rigbi.				
86	Bujbam.	312	Dhanaur.			217	Tilauri.	111	Blagwa.	368	Sarae Ana Deo.				
101	Bhopia Mau.	317	Rampur Domipur.			219	Telgahi.	114	Blagupur.	383	Sarae Nabar Rae.				
102	Bhogatpur.	331	Ram Chandpur.			236	Tardih.	116	Blawanpurant.	389	Sumerpur.				
103	Bhainua.	339	Rampur Munfid.			249	Jaitipur.	127	Bhikhipur.	400	Saryapur.				
108	Barend.	343	Rampur Paran.			263	Chitangaipur.	129	Bhatpura.	405	Sondwa.				
112	Bhagwanpur.	356	Rajapur Pirthigunj			270	Chamrupur.	130	Paniyari.	409	Sarae Dalput.				
113	Bhaindeha.	358	Sari Tara Chand.			274	Khalipur.	131	Paharpur.	418	Sarae Dalai.				
115	Bhawanigarh.	360	Sahodarpur.			283	Dahlanu.	140	Puranpur Khas.	420	Sarae Bhanai.				
120	Benipur.	365	Saristadar.			291	Dorpur.	146	Pura Hamidpur	421	Sanawan.				
122	Belaghat.	366	Saral Ugal.			294	Dicuan.	147	Pura Bishun.	424	Setapur.				
123	Banda.	371	Sarae Sagar.			297	Dih Mahdi.	154	Perupur.	425	Sukhwapur.				
126	Bansipur.	375	Sandwa Chandika.			298	Domipur.	157	Pipri Tali.	449	Sahabpur.				
134	Pura Nador.	385	Sarae Bhopal.			299	Domipur.	173	Pipri.	452	Umarpur.				
136	Pura Jiwan.	386	Sarae Raja.			305	Dharanpur Qila.	174	Pachkara.	459	Kaila Khuri.				
138	Pura Moban.	392	Singhni.			310	Dharanpur.	175	Pura Byai Singh.	472	Kusahi.				
139	Puranpur Khajur.	396	Sarae Paran Mati.			322	Rahman Quli.	176	Pura Narain Das.	475	Kuan.				
141	Patulki.	415	Sandwa.			327	Rampur Basipur.	180	Pura Gebind Ram.	481	Kotwa Shukulpur.				
144	Parasrampur Kalan.	417	Sarae Chandr Bhan.			335	Rangauli aukaripur.	181	Padunabarpur	484	Kumbhapur.				
150	Pura Sukhdeo.	431	Sarae Tor.			355	Sarae Bhim Sen.	183	Pura Ram Chand.	499	Khajohri.				
152	Pithi Patli.	439	Sipah Maheri.			370	Sarae Gobind.	185	Partagarh.	503	Kolhwari.				
155	Pura Parmesha.	445	Shahjehanpur.			377	Shukulpur Dandi	186	Partapur.	504	Kotra.				
156	Pura Goshain.	448	Sheorajpur.			382	Subarni.	187	Pura Sham Das	523	Gadru.				
160	Pithapur.	451	Isipur.			397	Sarae Makai	190	Pura Madho Singh.	539	Gopalapur Chha-lah.				
163	Pura Pangal.	454	Ghazipur.					196	Pura Bharath.		Ghatampur.				
								198	Pandwasi.	543					

PARGANA PARTABGAH—(continued).

164	Panti.	460	Kailas Kalan.	399	Sonpur.	203	Pura Niwal.	1556	Lakhsan.
166	Pad Nathpur.	471	Kenapur.	426	Sarae Lachmandeo.	220	Taraul.	559	Lohang Patti.
168	Parbhata Man.	477	Kundra.	427	Sarae Birbhadra.	223	Tawaripur.	564	Mattapur Bojhl.
177	Pura Goshain Sujakher.	478	Kotha Bahloipur.	428	Sarae Dasu.	229	Thariya.	569	Maleshpur.
182	Puruli.	483	Kiratpur.	440	Sarae Lohang Bae.	231	Tikori.	575	Maniarpur.
189	Pura Pitambar.	486	Keram Chandpur.	413	Shaktaunpur.	236	Jogpur.	582	Mahkam.
193	Pura Ishar Nath.	514	Kobla.	444	Shikohabad.	237	Jagdishpur.	601	Nagapur.
194	Param Nathpur.	526	Garwara.	446	Seora.	239	Jarya Mau.	602	Niwari.
195	Pura Bechhit.	531	Ganhami.	447	Shakhpur.	245	Jagdishpur Gaura	608	Noha Lahu.
197	Parasrampur Mufrid.	533	Gopalpur.	453	Am Mau.	246	Dond.	625	Harakhpur ason.
200	Pura Tarai.	536	Gopalpur Grant.	458	Kusphara.	246	Juhi.	627	Harakhpur Nand
201	Pura Rnp.	554	Lakhapur.	468	Kadipur Parson.	252	Jadapur.		Kumar.
202	Pura Gharib Das.	560	Lohangpur.	469	Kishundeopur.	259	Chamrupur Mufrid.	631	Hainsi Jai Chand.
208	Pura Pande.	561	Nadra.	492	Kharagpur.	262	Chandapur.		
209	Pura Tilak Ram.	563	Misirpur.	498	Kharohin.	264	Chaturipur.		
210	Pura Muri.	587	Mohindrapur.	500	Kutlia Sand Dei.	271	Chhatanna.		
211	Puraila.	607	Naryanpur.	510	Khuji.	277	Dandapur Ram		
216	Tatarpur.	609	Nohaja.	513	Kansapur.		Singh.		
224	Tatarpur Mufrid.	611	Nohadal Singh.	517	Gabi Mahwabau.	282	Dewani.		
225	Tilokpur.	612	Norai.	519	Gokla	284	Debigarh.		
227	Tatarpur Tailuqa.	617	Nobhopur.	522	Gyanpur.	287	Binapur.		
230	Tikori.	622	Hindupur Baispur.	528	Goshainpur.	289	Dandapur Abbaran.		
232	Jogipur Umri.	628	Harakhpur.	535	Gajrahi Kanjipur.	293	Dih Kakra.		
233	Jogipur.	629	Harcia.	540	Gharoura.	302	Dangaita.		
234	Jaddupur.			544	Golhipur.	306	Dhanipur.		
235	Jalalpur Mufrid.			577	Majhwar.	313	Dharauli.		
240	Jurapur.			580	Majhwar.	319	Ranganli.		
242	Jagdispur Sujakhar.			581	Mahuar.	320	Raipur Khurd.		
243	Jathwara.			586	Modaipur.	321	Rajapur.		
244	Jamua.			590	Manchu.	323	Rannagar.		
247	Jogpur Mufrid.			597	Nagapur Goshain.	325	Raepur Kalan.		
255	Hussainpur.			598	Niwada Kalan.	328	Rampur Umri.		
256	Chaubepur Mufrid.			603	Nurpur.	338	Rainia Rajapur.		
257	Chamkhar Jagdispur.			604	Nawapur.	342	Reorlia.		
268	Dandupur.			613	Nawada.	345	Rajwat.		
276	Dandupur.			614	Nasirpur.	346	Rajwari.		
279	Dasipur.			619	Haribar Rampur.	351	Ranjipur.		
280	Deoli.			620	Hariharpur.	352	Raghunathpur.		
281	Donpur.					354	Rampur Kusba.		
283	Daulatpur.					357	Sarayan.		
285	Deoam pachelim.					361	Sarna.		
286	Deoam purab.					368	Sarai Ana Deo.		
290	Dandi kach.					372	Sarai Deo Rai Bais-		
292	Dhakahi.						pur.		
295	Dangri.					373	Sadhapur.		
307	Dhansampur.					378	Sandwa Somban-		
							sian.		

Brahman and Bhat.		Thakur.		Kayasth.		Musalmán.		Kurnis and Murais.		Ahirs and Gadariyas.		Lodhas and Lonyas.		Others.	
General No.	Name of village.	General No.	Name of village.	General No.	Name of village.	General No.	Name of village.	General No.	Name of village.	General No.	Name of village.	General No.	Name of village.	General No.	Name of village.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
309	Dhanchra.														
310	Dharmpur.														
314	Duletpur.														
316	Rajgarh.														
318	Rajapur.														
324	Ratipur.														
326	Rajapur khas.														
327	Raunagar.														
330	Rampur Gori.														
331	Ram Chandpur.														
332	Rampur Khajur.														
333	Rajapur.														
336	Rendi.														
340	Ramnagar Bhaj.														
341	Raghwapur.														
348	Rawatpur.														
349	Rampur Gonda.														
353	Rupapur.														
359	Saljanpur.														
363	Salya Bandh.														
369	Sandhan.														
374	Sagrampur.														
376	Sarawan.														
379	Sarai Medi Rai.														
380	Sobhipur.														
391	Sarae Kaliyan.														
395	Sundarpur.														
399	Sirdajpur.														
401	Sakranli.														

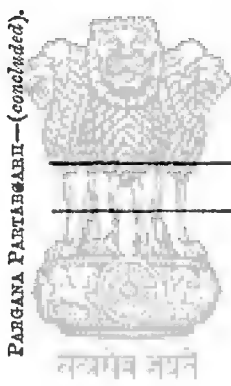
PARGANA PARTABGARH—(continued).

380 Sarai Deo Rao.
 381 Sarai Har Narain.
 384 Saruppur.
 387 Sâad-ul-Jahpur.
 388 Sarai Sewak.
 394 Sarai Medi Rao.
 404 Shukul-Sujekhar.
 406 Sirdpur.
 407 Sarai Thait.
 410 Sarai Muror Singh.
 411 Saharan.
 414 Sarai Saun Sara.
 416 Sarai Sujau.
 420 Sarai Bhanai.
 422 Sakafpur.
 423 Saunsarpur.
 430 Sarai Mehmán.
 435 Sagra.
 436 Sarsa.
 450 Sheh Bari.
 455 Patehpur.
 456 Katata.
 457 Karanpur.
 461 Kaupa.
 462 Kaitha Dandi.
 463 Katka Manapur.
 464 Katiya.
 465 Katata Mufrid.
 467 Karailha.

402	Sujakher.
408	Silaundi.
412	Sarai Setan.
413	Sheogarh.
419	Sangapur.
432	Sangrampur.
433	Sansaripur.
434	Sirkhori.
437	Sarai Dalai.
442	Sardwa Dooban.
450	Shah Bari.
473	Koltui.
476	Kol.
479	Katchi.
480	Kalianpur Dandi Kach.
482	Kanjas.
490	Kadipur Pandit.
492	Kharagpur.
493	Kothar Mangoli.
495	Kamanpur.
502	Katka Bali.
505	Konda.
506	Kachcha.
508	Karaundabai.
511	Khajuri.
513	Kansapur.
516	Gopalpur.
523	Gobardhanpur.
530	Gopalpur.
532	Gajrabi Domipur.
534	Gonda.
541	Ghatampur Pirthi- ganj.
542	Gidhara.
545	Ghanesar.
547	Ghurha.
550	Lakhanpur.
551	Lilapur.
555	Lalgah.
559	Lohang Patti.
563	Misirpur.
566	Mistrypur Bahlolpur.
567	Multanipur.
568	Mawai Hardo.
570	Maplgawan.
571	Makti.

470	Kalianpur Dandi Kach.
480	Kalianpur Mauraha.
485	Kusmi.
487	Kansin.
488	Khaira Gaubari.
494	Khanpur.
496	Khanpur.
497	Kotelia Rajapur.
501	Kachha
506	Kotba Nauraha.
507	Kamal-and-dinpur.
509	Khajuri.
512	Gurapur.
515	Gabri.
518	Gambhira.
520	Gaura Dond.
524	Gaura.
525	Gajrabi.
527	Gohri.
537	Gularha.
546	Gara Chak Deia.
548	Galbanpur.
549	Lilauli.
552	Lohngi.
553	Larhwat.
557	Lachmanpur.
558	Makhanpur.
562	Madhopur.
572	Mandhata.
573	Malhupur.
574	Misirpur Tarwal.
579	Misranli.
584	Nagmalpur.
593	Naubasta Maheri.
595	Nevada Gaura
603	Dond.
615	Nawamar.
618	Williamgarh.
624	Haraherpur.
626	Hardabi.
630	Hala Mai.
632	Hainsi Pargi.
634	Harmanpur.

Brahman and Bhat.		Thakur.		Kayesth.		Musalmán.		Kurmís and Muráís.		Ahírs and Gadaryás.		Lodhs and Lonyás.		Others.	
General No.	Name of village.	General No.	Name of village.	General No.	Name of village.	General No.	Name of village.	General No.	Name of village.	General No.	Name of village.	General No.	Name of village.	General No.	Name of village.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
576	Madhopur.														
577	Majhwar.														
578	Madupur.														
583	Maholi.														
585	Mohammadpur.														
588	Misirpur.														
589	Misir Mau.														
591	Makaiyur.														
592	Mathia Ramidaspur.														
594	Narbar Patti.														
599	Nanbasta Sujakhar.														
606	Nariya.														
610	Naubasta.														
616	Nanbupur.														
625	Handaur.														
633	Hindupur Bahlalpur.														
699	Naubasta Pirthigunj.														
6	Oripur Nangir.	6	Udaipur.			19	Pingri.	3	Amin Shankarpur.	1	Ateha.	21	Pura Luka.		
10	Barhwar.	7	Ahar Bihar.			53	Kumbhi Aima.	4	Ojhapur.	2	Amawan.	28	Khampur.		
29	Dala Patti.	8	Upadhyapur.			6	Masni Harido.	13	Bhaunri.	17	Pati Kachehra.	65	Muraini.		
34	Rampur.	9	Unrar.					14	Bhaundaha.	25	Jogapur.				
37	Raj Matipur.	11	Balpur.					16	Pethraba.	27	Chabin.				
42	Rohua Lal Ganj.	12	Bubupur.					18	Paranipur.	32	Deori.				
66	Nasrurpur.	15	Beoni.					20	Pura Tadar.	33	Dewapur.				
68	Narauti.	31	Darra.					22	Pura Bhagwat.	44	Silbhanpur.				
		40	Roha Tikar.					23	Pandaria.	45	Sarawan.				



PARGANA PARTABGARH—(concluded).

PARGANA ATEHA.

1	Alhaisa.	47	Shamsapur.	24	Jaryari.	46	Simra.	112	Kazipur Kusmer.	109	Fatah Shalpur.
3	Arthari.	48	Salehpur.	26	Jodhpur.	49	Umarpur.	114	Kandhpur.		
6	Utar.	50	Alawalpur.	30	Daulatpur.	51	Umanpur.	132	Lodipur.		
7	Umar.	52	Katariya.	35	Reoni.	54	Kumbhi Diba.				
12	Alma Bandhan.	55	Kusaul.	36	Rajapur.	57	Gadiyan.				
16	Baghwact.	56	Keshungarh.	38	Ram Nagar Kol.	58	Lakhapur.				
17	Bahorakpur.			39	Rauki.	59	Lakhi.				
20	Rhitori.			41	Ranjipur.	61	Makhdumpur.				
25	Bhawan Ganj.			43	Sangipur.	64	Mongapur.				
29	Patna.			60	Lakhera.	67	Narwal.				
33	Panwasi.			63	Mustafabad.						
34	Puar Birbal.										
36	Puar Jua.										
37	Pura Chiranj.										
39	Pura Chirai.										
41	Pura Rupi.										
42	Pura Rohni Ram.										
44	Pura Fateh.										
48	Pura Gajai.										
50	Pura Gausiam.										
51	Pura Mani Ram.										
52	Pura Nirmal.										
53	Pura Nirmal Khurd.										
54	Pura Hartesh.										
57	Ping.										
63	Jogapur.										
65	Jhugur.										
66	Chakra.										
67	Chakethi.										
69	Chaurong.										
70	Chhatar.										
71	Dhamohan.										
72	Dhangarh.										
PARGANA DHINGWAS.											
8	Babu Rao Jahanpur.	8	Babu Rao Jahanpur.	2	Arjunatarn.	9	Barun.				
15	Pura Kishani.	15	Pura Kishani.	4	Athawan.	10	Bar Gawan.				
83	Rae Garh.	83	Rae Garh.	5	Amipur.	13	Balla.				
86	Rur.	86	Rur.	11	Bakol.	14	Balipur.				
101	Sheopur.	101	Sheopur.	15	Bella Mai.	21	Bhaudaspur.				
104	Sahibatarn.	104	Sahibatarn.	18	Bharath Garh.	23	Bhainoara.				
105	Ata Nagar Zamin	105	Ata Nagar Zamin	19	Bharwarpur.	26	Parasiampur.				
	Barai.		Barai.	22	Bhairunpur.	27	Pritampur.				
134	Meghi Chain Garh.	134	Meghi Chain Garh.	24	Paundapur.	30	Purnai Sulaapur.				
				28	Parah Nagar Za-	32	Pura Bon.				
					min Kota.	35	Pura Jhan.				
				31	Pura Basdeo.	40	Pura Rawan.				
				38	Pura Chamela.	43	Pura Reoti Ram.				
				56	Puraili Makh-	46	Pura Khauti.				
					doompur.	47	Pura Khunti.				
				58	Tirelha.	49	Pura Ganga Ram.				
				60	Tanda.	55	Pura Hira Nand.				
				64	Jai Chandpur.	59	Talokpur.				
				68	Champatpur.	61	Tikatanpur.				
				76	Rampur.	62	Teda.				
				77	Ram Garh.	73	Dih Balsi.				
				80	Raepur.	79	Rae As Karanpur.				
				81	Rae Kashipur.	92	Sarae Chhata.				
				83	Raghor.	99	Sripur.				
				85	Ranjitgarh.	106	Uma Patli.				
				89	Sarae Ambha.	107	Umri Kotila.				
				91	Sarae Bhawani	126	Gujwar.				
					Singh.	127	Gistha.				
				96	Sarae Sat Bhao	128	Gopalapur.				
					Gharbi.	130	Gogalar.				
				97	Sarae Subhadra.	138	Murtazapur.				
				98	Sarae Nain Kuar.	140	Muraini.				
				108	Ghulamipur.	143	Miranpur.				

Brahman and Bhat.		Thakur.		Kayesth.		Musalmán.		Kurmís and Muráís.		Ahírs and Gadaryas.		Lodhs and Lonyas.		Others.	
General No.	Name of village.	General No.	Name of village.	General No.	Name of village.	General No.	Name of village.	General No.	Name of village.	General No.	Name of village.	General No.	Name of village.	General No.	Name of village.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
74	Dhingwasi.														
75	Dhingwas.														
78	Ram Nagar.														
84	Ramapur.														
87	Bukaiyapur.														
88	Sarda.														
93	Sarae Deckuar.														
94	Sarae Sami.														
95	Sarae Sat Bhao Pach.														
100	Saltanpur.														
102	Sheogrihpuri.														
103	Sheogrih Matul.														
111	Kazipur Khurd.														
113	Kalkapur.														
115	Kusaba.														
116	Kalyanpur.														
119	Kotila Badi.														
122	Kondri.														
124	Kharaila.														
125	Khanwari.														
133	Lutapur.														
135	Mala Thar Chhatra.														
136	Machheha Hardeo Patti.														
139	Malawan Chhajajipur.														
141	Mahrajpur.														
142	Maheva.														
144	Naryawan.														
PARAGANA DHINGWAS—(continued). 110. Patubabad. Dulah. 118. Kannhalya Dulah. pur. 120. Kandar Khas. 121. Kondar Khurd. 123. Kindhant. 129. Gopalpur. 131. Lala Patti. 147. Huksgarh Kalan.															
								145			Nagara Mau.				

Brahman and Bhat.		Thakur.		Kayesth.		Musalman.		Kurmie and Muraia.		Ahirs and Gadaryas.		Lodhs and Lonyas.		Others.	
General No.	Name of village.	General No.	Name of village.	General No.	Name of village.	General No.	Name of village.	General No.	Name of village.	General No.	Name of village.	General No.	Name of village.	General No.	Name of village.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
114	Rajapur.														
115	Ramespur.														
117	Rampur Chauraspur.														
118	Rangarh Banohi.														
128	Sabalgarh w/ Derwa.														
131	Sara Bahlia.														
140	Sariyan Parwezpur.														
146	Sabli.														
147	Sia.														
151	Shakardaha.														
153	Shanspur Dano w/ Kalyanpur.														
155	Shahapur.														
156	Shahpur Chauras.														
157	Shergarh.														
160	Ata Nagar.														
165	Qazipur Ghulam Jafar.														
168	Kashipur Dabhi.														
170	Kashipur Mohan.														
171	Kanbi.														
172	Kanpur.														
173	Kahirpur.														
178	Kasahar.														
180	Kamauli.														
183	Koruba.														
185	Kurahi.														
189	Khatwara.														
116	Galgali.														

PARGANA BEHAR—(continued).

1175 Karandi.
 1176 Kaeni.
 1179 Kalyanpur.
 1195 Khemipur.
 201 Lala Sakhdopur.
 206 Muhtaripur.
 208 Mohamadpur.
 Bhno.
 215 Mangerh Anadpur.
 216 Man Dara.
 219 Mahnipur.
 222 Mahewa.
 233 Wazirpur.
 235 Hasankarpur.
 236 Haribarpur.

198	Gugauri.	11	Behulpur.	25	Bhanapur.	2	Isban.	4	Alupur.	13	Bejipur.	107	Mohammadabad erf Kalakan- kar.
203	Luniapur.	39	Jasauli.	58	Radhauli.	3	Alupur.	9	Alma Ashon.	49	Chbandanra.		
204	Majerhi.	44	Chak Abdul Gani.	82	Kachhi Patti.	5	Alu Man.	12	Baza Kusahil.	67	Sundaripur.		
211	Misir Dayalpur.	52	Rampur Garauli.	101	Gotni.	6	Anta Man.	19	Bariyawan.				
212	Malaka Kazzakpur.	73	Abdul Wahidganj.	111	Murassapur.	7	Anduripur.	20	Berenda.				
218	Mawai Kadan.	93	Kotharia.			10	Alma Kaje Moham- mad Hayat.	27	Petihar.				
221	Mahia Mau.	113	Mamauli			14	Bajala Bhi.	33	Pura Mian erf				
225	Mairi.					15	Birampur.	35	Tilochapur.				
228	Nassinghpur.					16	Barbhanli.	37	Jado Patti.				
230	Naubasta.					18	Baruali Yaqubpur.	38	Jokha Mau.				
231	Naudha.					22	Rangarwa Jijipur.	47	Chaurabi.				
234	Haithgawan.					24	Ramhanpur Padam- pur.	62	Sat Bala.				
237	Haripur					26	Bhaddoon.	66	Salempur Bauraha.				
						28	Pabipur.	63	Sangrapur.				
						30	Paryawan.	70	Sona Mau.				
						32	Pura Ali Naqi.	75	Shekhpur.				
						34	Pethapur.	96	Karim Nagar kalan.				
						40	Janwa Mau.	87	Kaswapur.				
						41	Jot Daman.	89	Kanchapur.				
						45	Chandupur.	95	Korsanda.				
						46	Chaukaspur.	118	Miryan.				
						50	Dyalpur.						
						51	Dandauli Abdul Wabid Khan.						
						53	Bana Patti.						
						56	Rethai.						
						57	Rajwapur.						
						59	Rukaiyapur.						
						60	Rooli.						
						61	Sahu Mau.						
						65	Sultanpur.						
1	Ataulia.												
8	Aintha.												
17	Banaulia												
21	Bankat Kaman.												
23	Bamhanpur Bhadri.												
29	Parasi.												
31	Pangon.												
63	S a r a e Mohammad Said.												
64	Sarwanipur.												
69	Singhwal.												
71	Saijani.												
72	Salyad Yasinpur.												
74	Shekhpur.												
78	Abdul Samadpur.												
84	Kerao Dih.												
88	Kishundaspur.												
91	Kandai.												
96	Keshopur.												
96	Jajipur.												
42	Mikwarn.												
43	Chak Banki.												
48	Chhaetha Mau.												
54	Rani Mau.												
55	Rampur Shamspur.												
99	Gauri.												
100	Gopalpur.												
103	Lavana.												
105	Mobarakpur.												
114	Manar.												
115	Muraithi.												

[illegible]

31	Benipur.	147	Karnain.	123	Sarae jaunmati.	21	Balipur Katra.	47	Pura Incha Ram.	117	Zainpur.
34	Bharatpur.	154	Kuaira.	163	Lakuri.	23	Baula.	50	Pura Basant Rai.	140	Onarpur.
37	Bhemaura.	167	Lakhan Senpur.			25	Badhaupur.	60	Pura Janai.	146	Katra Singh.
41	Pichaura.					26	Baijapur.	63	Pura Chhattu.	177	Mazra Choh Singh.
46	Pura Bars.					28	Bijai Man.	83	Turkula.	180	Niwada.
48	Pura Aursandh.					32	Bhatul.	89	Jamrupur.		
49	Pura Bansi.					33	Bhadari.	93	Chandapur.		
51	Pura Balbhadra.					35	Chakra.	94	Chauki.		
53	Pura Bahadur.					36	Beghdhara.	110	Rampur Dabi.		
56	Pura Bhan Ram.					39	Bhimpur.	112	Raigarh.		
57	Pura Polaha.					40	Patti Khana.	120	Sarai Bhagmani.		
63	Pura Tika Ram.					42	Partabpur.	122	Sarai Barmati.		
64	Pura Chaube.					43	Partab Rudrapur.	129	Sarai Nirbhan.		
71	Pura Dinanath.					45	Pandri.	135	Sitla Man.		
72	Pura Shankar.					52	Pura Bansi.	148	Kalanpur.		
76	Pura Shyam Singh.					58	Pura Tilak Ram.	151	Kanura.		
77	Pura Mathaba.					61	Pura Jodha.	159	Kondwa.		
78	Pura Nandan.					65	Pura Dharampur	173	Mahamamadpur		
81	Pura Noti.						Raj.		khao.		
85	Pura Hackishun Dube.					66	Pura Dabna Tikari.	174	Madangarh.		
90	Jasminda.						Ya.				
96	Jodhapur.					67	Pura Ram Chand.				
99	Khalsa Sadat.					73	Pura Karan Rai.				
100	Debigarh.					75	Pura Gopal Pande.				
106	Dhandhwa.					82	Pyegipur.				
111	Rangarh Raila.					84	Todarpur.				
113	Rampur Tien.					86	Jagdispur.				
119	Sangipur.					87	Jagan Nathpur.				
131	Samapur.					88	Jalipur.				
134	Sohagpur.					91	Jawanu.				
136	Sayad Qasimpur.					92	Chak Andar.				
137	Shukalpur.					97	Darbat.				
139	Alipur.					98	Dakhwapur.				
141	Qazipur.					101	Dewapur Rampur.				
143	Kashipur Bijai Man.					102	Dewapur Khai-				
155	Keshopur.						thaula.				
156	Khuyrahi.					103	Dewara.				
157	Khajuri.					105	Dagrara.				
161	Gobindpur.					107	Ramapur.				
162	Gobindpur Narayan-					108	Rampur Bhason.				
	pur.					109	Rampur kha.				
171	Mohasinpur.					115	Ratanpur Mahesh-				
183	Mohimanpur.						pur.				
184	Maidapur.					118	Saripur.				
188	Nandhia.					124	Sarai Jagat Singh.				
191	Har Nahar.					126	Sarai Sangram				
							Singh.				

Brahman and Bhat.	Thakur.	Kayasth.	Musalman.	Kurmies and Murais.	Ahirs and Gadaryas.	Lodhs and Lonyas.	Others.	
Name of village. General No.	Name of village. General No.	Name of village. General No.	Name of village. General No.	Name of village. General No.	Name of village. General No.	Name of village. General No.	Name of village. General No.	
1 2	3 4	5 6	7 8	9 10	11 12	13 14	15 16	
PARGANA RAMPUR—(concluded).								
				127 Sarai Lalmati. 130 Salempur Bhadari. 132 Sangraungarb. 133 Sauna. 142 Kasta Latipur. 144 Kaman pati. 145 Kamanpur Sarai- yan. 149 Kauria Dih. 150 Kaunsillapur. 152 Kaithaula. 153 Kandaurs. 158 Klamsari. 160 Khairapur Jhamman 163 Gokhari. 164 Gondion. 165 Latipur. 168 Lohangpur. 169 Meda Mai. 170 Madipur. 172 M o h a m ad- pur Charpara. 175 Madhakarpur. 176 Marobar. 178 Misrapur. 179 Magrabar. 180 Manipur. 181 Mohtin. 182 Mohampur. 185 Mindhawan. 186 Narayanpur. 189 Neknampur.				

Maps accompanied the pargana reports in which each mauza was coloured according to the prevailing caste of cultivators resident in it.

The following table shows for each pargana and subdivision the percentage of area occupied by Brāhmins, Thākurs, Kayaths and other castes :—

Pargana.	Brāhmins.					Thākurs.					Kayasths.					Other castes.					Total.		
	Area.	Rent.	Rate.	Rs. a. p.	Percentage out of total occupied area.	Area.	Rent.	Rate.	Rs. a. p.	Percentage out of total occupied area.	Area.	Rent.	Rate.	Rs. a. p.	Percentage out of total occupied area.	Area.	Rent.	Rate.	Rs. a. p.	Area.	Rent.	Rate.	
Tahsil Patti, Pargana Patti.	38,193	1,95,714	5 2 0	33-01	18,848	93,002	4 14 11	16-29	3,004	13,940	4 10 3	2-60	55,669	3,99,413	7 2 10	48-10	1,15,714	7,02,069	6 1 1	1,15,714	7,02,069	6 1 1	
" Partāb-garh.	23,683	1,27,869	5 6 5	24-43	15,630	74,493	4 12 3	16-13	1,622	8,224	5 1 1	1-03	55,931	3,86,268	6 14 5	57-76	90,926	5,96,854	6 2 7	90,926	5,96,854	6 2 7	
" Atcha	4,926	23,649	4 12 10	24-08	5,014	23,264	4 10 3	24-51	502	2,211	4 6 6	2-45	10,014	62,239	6 3 7	48-96	20,456	1,11,303	5 7 1	20,456	1,11,303	5 7 1	
Total ...	28,609	1,51,518	5 4 9	24-37	20,614	97,757	4 11 9	17-59	2,124	10,435	4 14 7	1-61	66,005	4,48,507	6 12 9	56-23	1,17,382	7,08,217	6 0 7	1,17,382	7,08,217	6 0 7	
" Dhang-was.	9,337	48,865	5 3 9	37-23	2,649	13,179	4 15 7	10-56	614	2,733	4 7 3	2-45	12,480	87,442	7 0 1	43-76	25,080	1,52,219	6 1 1	25,080	1,52,219	6 1 1	
" Behar	16,247	92,917	5 11 6	27-75	6,677	33,981	5 1 5	11-41	1,003	6,970	4 5 7	2-74	34,014	2,25,334	6 10 0	58-10	58,541	3,59,262	6 2 2	58,541	3,59,262	6 2 2	
" Mānikpur.	3,400	22,706	6 9 0	15-52	971	5,919	6 1 6	4-35	485	2,655	5 7 7	2-18	17,379	1,29,491	7 7 3	77-95	22,295	1,60,771	7 3 5	22,295	1,60,771	7 3 5	
" Rāmpur	7,157	45,793	6 6 5	23-59	3,140	16,345	5 3 3	10-35	675	3,810	5 10 4	2-22	19,367	1,46,094	7 8 8	63-84	30,339	2,12,042	6 15 10	30,339	2,12,042	6 15 10	
Total ...	36,201	2,10,281	5 12 11	26-57	18,437	69,424	5 2 8	9-86	3,377	16,168	4 12 7	2-48	83,240	5,88,361	7 1 1	61-09	1,36,255	8,84,234	6 7 10	1,36,255	8,84,234	6 7 10	
Total, District ...	1,03,003	5,57,513	5 6 7	27-89	52,929	2,60,183	4 14 8	14-33	8,505	40,547	4 12 3	2-33	2,04,914	14,36,281	7 0 2	55-46	3,68,351	22,94,526	6 3 5	3,68,351	22,94,526	6 3 5	

This statement includes the area and rental of—
Privileged tenants transferred to nominally rented land 1,719 acres—Rent Rs. 4,295,
and excludes—
Perpetual lease holders included in tenants' land 111 acres—Rent Rs. 613.

The table speaks for itself. I regret that I did not have a separate heading for Kurmis. The figures for the last settlement (section 141, last settlement report), however, afford an accurate clue as to the proportions between the cultivating classes of the district. Bráhmans headed the list of the population, their number having been 130,716 ;

next came Kurmis	...	108,685,	all agriculturists.
Ahírs	...	114,131,	mostly do.
Chhatris	...	65,360,	including Taluqdárs.
Murais	...	34,924,	all agriculturists.
Gadarias	...	30,432,	mostly do.
Chamórs	...	97,722,	do. do.
Pásis	...	58,483,	do. do.
Baniyas or Vasyas	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{N e a r l y} \\ \text{equal b e -} \\ \text{tween 16} \\ \text{and 17,000} \end{array} \right\}$		
Lohárs			
Náos			
Telis			
Loniyas	...	14,985,	mostly cultivators.
Kayasths	...	11,002,	kánúngos, patwáris.
Kahárs	...	13,244	
Kalwárs	...	12,772	

It was said that as regards the number of Kurmi cultivators the Partabgarh district ranks second in the Province. There is little doubt that except in the border villages they had been settled in the district for generations. The proportions between these several classes have not changed materially : more of the former non-cultivating classes have taken to cultivation perhaps.

Kurmis and Murais.

To Kurmis and Murais belongs the first place in the district as agriculturists. The Kurmis deserve the place of honor by right of their number. Murais, except in the rare cases where they are sole occupants of a village, confine themselves to garden cultivation such as tobacco and vegetables. Both deserve pre-eminence not only for their industry, but for the high rents that they pay. The first circle of pargana Patti consists nearly entirely of villages peopled mainly by these castes, and the all-round tenant-rate per acre of the circle is Rs. 9-7-5, while in other parganas the villages of the higher circles have a large proportion of cultivators of these two castes.

This high rent is in most villages of old standing : the rental having reached its present figure at least 12 years ago, *i. e.*, the recorded rental of the past 12 years extracted in Table III of the assesment statement shows it to be stable. Even in villages where it is shown to have increased during that period the rise is probably not real, but due rather to more accurate recording ; for till eight or nine years ago the patwári was not as careful about his papers as he is now, and the sudden and great rises can only be explained by greater accuracy in recording on the patwári's part. This is inferred from the fact that Statement III shows only the rental for the 12 years preceding that year, and it could not have rushed up suddenly a year or two previous. Kurmis are an industrious class, with few wants, sparing of diet, living in small thatched huts, over which they trail creeping plants. The whole family works in the fields. When they can, they store grain, which they sometimes advance to the other cultivators in need : but they are not hard usurers. Many have built fine wells, chiefly in the earlier years of the period of settlement that has just expired : and to this enterprise on their part the high rents paid by some of them may in part be attributed ; for it was not unusual for a landlord to raise the rent of the holding of a tenant after he had built a well, having first issued the indispensable preliminary, a notice of ejectment. The practice is spoken of in the district as having been common.

Bráhmans and Thákurs.

More important than Kurmis in point of numbers, though less so in the matter of agricultural industry, are the Bráhmans. The table show them to be the dominant caste

in the large pargana of Patti and in the small one of Dhingwas. Mánikpur has the fewest Bráhmán cultivators : in fact only 22 per cent. of its cultivated area is held by high caste tenantry, including Kayasths. In the Partábgarh subdivision and in Rámpur and Behar about $\frac{1}{4}$ of the same area is under Bráhmán husbandry. The area absorbed by the Thákur tenantry falls very far short of the area in Bráhmán hands, except in the small pargana of Ateha where it is coextensive with it. For the entire district it is only 14.33 per cent. as against 27.89 per cent., the area held by the Bráhmán peasantry. Next to Ateha it has fallen to the lot of the Patti and Partábgarh parganas to possess the largest share of Chhatris cultivators. The reason in the case of Partábgarh is that there are the largest number of petty mufrid maháls of which the owners are Chhatris, who also hold land as tenants. Their numbers, as the lowest all-round payers, have an important influence on the total rental of each pargana. This will be shown when rent-rates come to be described. The Tiloi Estate of Pargana Ateha, perhaps, claims a larger proportion of high-caste tenants than any other estates of the district.

The whole body of Thákur tenants are favoured as regards the rent they pay by comparison with Bráhmans : a fact easily explained by their clanship or kinsmanship with the Talúqdárs, and by the fact that the larger bulk of ex-proprietors who have entirely lost rights or retained only sír and sayar belong to this class. Rarely in any village does the all-round Thákur rate of rent exceed the all-round Bráhmán rate ; when such a thing occurs the reason is that the Bráhmán tenants of the same village are all priests or ex-maufidárs or ex-shankalapdárs. In most villages, however, the bulk of the Bráhmán tenantry pay fair rents that have risen by competition, the Pujapatwalas and the gurus enjoying small areas out of the whole at low rents and asserting prominence only in the smaller mauzas. In the larger ones with many Bráhmán tenants they are hardly noticeable. The loss of the favour formerly enjoyed by Bráhmans and the quiet and gradual undermining of the vast edifice of caste prejudice and superstition, alluded to in para. 143, last settlement report, as having already made sure progress, must by this time have rendered Bráhmans entirely dependent : and they can now show that they do not want favour. A few landlords only alluded to the time-honoured trick of Bráhmans sitting "dhurna" on them or threatening suicide if an enhanced rent was demanded. A habitually defaulting talúqdár would be glad to make this form of recusancy on a tenant's part an excuse for his own. But the majority of landlords do not allude to it. The bestowal of large muafi grants is now rare. The only marked instance in the district of such grants made at a recent date is in the case of the talúqdár of Baispur. Large areas of many villages of his estate have been so assigned within the last 10 or 15 years. A list of them is inserted in the description of muafis, paragraph 15, Chapter VII. In the Domipur, Baispur and Dhangarh taluqas are some large muafis made over during the earlier years of the expired settlement.

I do not suppose the regret expressed to the last Settlement Officer by an old Pandit as to the ignorance of the Vedas manifested by the latter day Bráhmán youth (paragraph 143) would not be more poignant now : for Bráhmans have taken very kindly to trade, money-lending and other occupations besides agriculture, and cannot have much leisure to study sacred works.

It has been already mentioned that in the estates of which the landlords are Bachgotis, the Thákur tenants are likewise Bachgotis nearly to a man : where they are Bisens, the Thákur tenants are similarly Bisens ; where they are Sombansis, the Thákur tenants are also Sombansis, and so on. This coincidence accounts for the Thákur rents which may be said to be regulated by custom. There are villages entirely peopled by this class of which the rents have continued unchanged since the last settlement. The Thákur tenants make a point of honor to imitate the Thákur proprietors in lavish expenditure at weddings, an imprudence which has made many of them bond-slaves of the money-lenders. Were it not for this rigid adherence to tradition the

Thákur tenantry might rise, for they assert themselves in the way of industrious cultivation. They will not touch the plough, herein again aping the ways of talúqdárs and larger proprietors who toil not rather than because any stigma attaches to the handling of this instrument of agriculture. But they will walk along side of it in the field, work wells, cart manure, weed their fields, build and repair their houses. If the *res angusta domi* drives, even their women will weed and do other offices of husbandry. The women look well after their houses and stores of grain and clean the latter industriously. Thákur pride shows itself in another curious way, namely in his home-keepingness, and when he leaves home, he slips away unknown to his relatives to whose dissuasions he is apt to give way too readily.

All Bráhmaṇ tenants except Kanaujyas refrain by right of their priestly origin from handling the plough, but like Thákurs they are industrious cultivators, doing all other kinds of field work and are fond of building wells when their landlords let them. Like Thákurs they are extravagant in marriage and funeral expenses and are given to litigation. Thákurs perhaps deserve the more credit for industry, as in Nawábi times they formed the retinues of landlords without which the latter seldom stirred out of their forts and they were liable to be called on at any time for military service. The changed state of things at annexation when they were thrown on the soil for a livelihood must have affected them more than the Bráhmans, the bulk of whom have al' along been tillers of the soil. On the subject of a large number of persons having been thrown on the soil, the following paragraphs of Mr. Carnegy's review on the first settlement report may be quoted :—

Paragraph 11.—"Under the head of 'General Condition and Character of the Population,' paragraphs 67 to 71, Captain Forbes has some remarks which would tend to show that the people of Oudh have materially suffered by the introduction of the British rule: the lower orders by having to work all the harder to support more mouths, and the higher classes by the reductions that have been made in feudal and military establishments, whereby men who used to be money remitters have now become a drain on their families as food consumers. These remarks are of such political import that they appear to demand more than a passing notice."

Paragraph 12.—"Sepoys' remittances are especially referred to. We have no means of knowing what those remittances formerly were, but it must not for a moment be supposed that this source of wealth has been altogether dried up; for there are still many thousands of sepoys in the British service in the three Presidencies; perhaps one-third of the number that there ever were. But supposing even that there were none, the sepoys' remittances were perhaps the only aid that the Province received in capital from without, for it cannot be said that under the King, Oudh had any exports. How does the matter stand now?"

Paragraph 13.—"In paragraph 51 and 99 of his Report Captain Forbes shows that his district exported two lakhs of maunds of wheat and barley, valued at the average prices of the year at four and a quarter lakhs of rupees, and nearly one and a half lakhs of rupees worth of opium, in the year 1870. Can he say that the former sepoy remittances to his district were equal to the profits on these exports plus the remittances of sepoys still in service? I am, moreover, credibly informed that during the last three years the average annual expenditure of the British Government on the cultivation of opium in the Province has amounted to almost sixteen and a half lakhs of rupees, and this expenditure is daily increasing. It will be increased by one-tenth in the coming season by the additional price that the growers are in future to receive for their produce. Add to this the average annual expenditure on Imperial public works including railways during the same three years, *viz.*, nearly seventeen lakhs of rupees, and it will be admitted that the rural population of Oudh, whether our Government be popular or not, has little real cause to regret the change of administration, or the loss of former sepoy remittances."

Paragraph 14.—"There is of course no question that thousands of men who formerly ate the bread of idleness and ease have now to earn it by honest and well-directed labour; but this is a state of things which the better ordered members of society will scarcely regret, and in the meantime in the face of the figures I have given, who can deny the

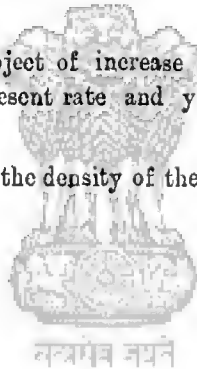
extent to which the prosperity of the rural population at large has benefited by the change. In the King's time the theory, if not the practice, of revenue administration was that 90 per cent. of the rental was yearly dragged into Lucknow, whence none of it ever returned. Under our system absolutely less than half the rental is taken by the Government and the remainder circulates in the district in which it is produced. The urban population has no doubt suffered; for comparatively little money is now squandered in Lucknow, and we don't hear of adventurers becoming capitalists in the twinkling of an eye; but our business is to see to the greatest happiness of the greatest number, and who can say that our system has failed in fulfilling this righteous duty?"

All classes have given up prejudices that they formerly had against growing certain crops. High and low alike grow poppy, indigo and sugarcane. Perhaps with Kurmis sugarcane is a more favourite crop and wheat and poppy with all low-caste tenants than they are with Bráhmans and Thákurs, as they require more unremitting labour than these high castes, by way of asserting their superiority, care to give. They assert it, however, not by abstaining altogether from growing these crops, but by growing less. There is also the necessity on the part of the former of hiring labour for part of their field-work as their women cannot usually help in it. It is difficult to ascertain with any exactness how much labour is employed by the classes that are accustomed to hire it. The amount is regulated by the needs and circumstances of the employer, which vary with harvests and with many other obvious causes. Perhaps an increase of high-caste rents would compel high-caste tenants to do all the work that they now get done by others. The unlimited expansion of their families caused by early marriages and disregard for sexual restraint has not had any appreciable effect in this way as yet.

This brings us to the subject of increase of population. How all classes will continue to multiply at their present rate and yet manage to find subsistence on the land is a serious problem.

23. Population.

The following table shows the density of the population of the district :—



And the following shows the agricultural resources past and present :—

44. Agricultural resources.

Name of pargana.			Cultivated area.	Number of ploughs.	Number of plough cattle.	Population.		Average cultivated area per plough.	No. of plough cattle per plough.	Average cultivation per pair of plough cattle.	Average cultivation per head of—	
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Tahsil and pargana Patti.	Last settlement.	As per settlement returns.	138,623	23,657	Not available.	109,966	57,545	5.86	...	...	1.26	.83
		As per census 1864	...	...	...	149,510	75,114	...	...	...	...	...
	Present settlement.	As per settlement returns.	155,732	32,554	78,076	217,909	38,539	4.78	2.40	3.99	.71	.60
		As per census 1891	...	...	...	207,741	63,851	...	...	...	...	...
Pargana Partābgarh.	Last settlement.	As per settlement returns.	123,666	28,191	Not available.	120,250	62,009	4.89	...	...	1.02	.68
		As per census 1864	...	...	...	137,754	86,729	...	...	...	...	...
	Present settlement.	As per settlement returns.	134,307	33,471	66,653	182,782	61,802	4.01	1.99	4.04	.73	.55
		As per census 1891	...	...	...	181,330	73,645	...	...	...	...	...
Pargana Ateha.	Last settlement.	As per settlement returns.	25,834	5,691	Not available.	31,234	10,366	4.54	...	...	.83	.62
		As per census 1864	...	...	...	31,789	12,645	...	...	...	...	...
	Present settlement.	As per settlement returns.	29,012	7,184	15,062	34,175	11,549	4.04	2.10	3.86	.85	.64
		As per census 1891	...	...	...	35,415	16,033	...	...	...	...	...
Tahsil Partābgarh.	Last settlement.	As per settlement returns.	149,500	33,881	Not available.	151,484	72,375	4.41	...	...	.99	.67
		As per census 1864	...	...	...	165,543	99,374	...	...	...	...	...
	Present settlement.	As per settlement returns.	163,849	40,657	81,715	216,957	73,351	4.02	2.01	4.00	.75	.56
		As per census 1891	...	...	...	216,745	89,678	...	...	...	...	...
Pargana Dhingwas.	Last settlement.	As per settlement returns.	28,424	5,531	Not available.	23,412	10,163	5.03	...	...	1.21	.85
		As per census 1864	...	...	...	37,638	22,191	...	...	...	...	...
	Present settlement.	As per settlement returns.	31,771	7,549	16,260	41,774	11,082	4.21	2.15	3.92	.76	.60
		As per census 1891	...	...	...	38,841	18,552	...	...	...	...	...
Pargana Belahr.	Last settlement.	As per settlement returns.	69,488	13,310	Not available.	55,117	39,475	5.22	...	...	1.26	.79
		As per census 1864	...	...	...	59,484	54,147	...	...	...	...	...
	Present settlement.	As per settlement returns.	79,546	16,968	35,951	92,699	33,830	4.69	2.12	4.42	.86	.63
		As per census 1891	...	...	...	87,164	51,252	...	...	...	...	...
Pargana Mānikpur.	Last settlement.	As per settlement returns.	24,409	5,533	Not available.	22,008	20,779	4.41	...	...	1.08	.56
		As per census 1864	...	...	...	30,589	21,108	...	...	...	...	...
	Present settlement.	As per settlement returns.	27,416	6,465	14,801	33,237	18,291	4.24	2.29	3.70	.82	.53
		As per census 1891	...	...	...	32,524	23,214	...	...	...	...	...
Pargana Rānupur.	Last settlement.	As per settlement returns.	38,192	9,647	Not available.	40,919	25,032	3.96	...	...	.93	.53
		As per census 1864	...	...	...	40,856	30,926	...	...	...	...	...
	Present settlement.	As per settlement returns.	41,102	10,832	21,735	53,538	20,213	3.79	2.00	3.78	.76	.56
		As per census 1891	...	...	...	54,912	26,416	...	...	...	...	...
Total tahsil Kunda.	Last settlement.	As per settlement returns.	100,513	34,071	Not available.	142,056	95,449	4.71	...	...	1.18	.68
		As per census 1864	...	...	...	168,507	128,372	...	...	...	...	...
	Present settlement.	As per settlement returns.	179,835	41,834	88,747	221,248	83,366	4.30	2.12	4.06	.81	.59
		As per census 1891	...	...	...	213,441	119,434	...	...	...	...	...
District Partābgarh.	Last settlement.	As per settlement returns.	448,636	91,612	Not available.	403,506	225,369	4.90	...	...	1.11	.71
		As per census 1864	...	...	...	483,620	302,860	...	...	...	...	...
	Present settlement.	As per settlement returns.	498,911	5,050	248,538	656,114	195,256	4.34	2.15	4.00	.76	.57
		As per census 1891	...	...	...	637,927	272,968	...	...	...	...	...

In this table according to the census of 1891, for each of the parganas Patti, Partágarh, Dhingwas, Behar and Mánikpur, the agricultural population is less and the non-agricultural population greater than by the settlement returns. In parganas Ateha and Rámpur by the census returns both are greater. The reason may be that the census returns are the more accurate. Perhaps the non-agricultural population in the census returns was shown according to its principal means of livelihood. In the settlement returns any member of the population if he cultivates even half a bígha is classed as an agriculturist. At the same time according to the census the total population is 910,895, according to the settlement 851,370. It is unnecessary to discuss minutely the causes of the increase of the non agricultural population according to the census returns since the last settlement. According to the present settlement it has decreased from 225,369 to 195,256, or 18·81 per cent. By the former it has increased by 21·12 per cent.

Taking the census figures as correct the increase in the agricultural population is 58·10 per cent., of the total population 44·85 per cent. With the conflicting figures it is impossible to say whether the increase in the former is due to the enlargement of the families of the old cultivators or to former non-agriculturists having taken to husbandry as one or a principal means of livelihood. I incline to the belief that this latter revolution has increased in parts. Nearly every petty baniya, kohna, kumhar, nao, has a few plots. Every kumhar, nao, &c., has at least his small jágir. Most of the chaukidárs are paid by jágirs; and those who get money wages also rent a few fields. Many patwáris, both retired and working, have their jágirs. The non-agricultural population, according to the census, appears a very large one for a district where there is not a single town or kasha of any importance, where large villages can be counted on the fingers, and where no manufactures to speak of are carried on. The principal villages, viz., Dharupur, Derwa, Kálákankar, Partágarh, Ooriya, Dih, Beti, Lalganj, would be lost in such a town as Tánda in the Fyzabad district; and only one of them, viz., Mánikpur, has been brought under Act XX, 1861. The Sadar station of Macandrewganj itself is only a very moderate sized bazár.

25. Average cultivated area per head of agriculturist.

The very small average cultivated area per head of the agricultural and total population shows how densely the district is inhabited, and how near the population is pressing on the means of subsistence. It is a question whether the elastic band to which Mill likens the latter is not stretched to its utmost by the pressure of the population against it.

Even at the last settlement the average cultivated area per head of agriculturist in any one pargana did not exceed 1·26. This was the figure for the two large parganas of Patti and Behar. In the smallest one of Ateha it was ·83 only. In Rámpur ·93, Partágarh 1·03. In this last pargana the average is now the smallest, only ·74 (census figures). In Ateha it has hardly changed, being only ·82. In Rámpur and Patti it is ·75, Dhingwas ·82, Mánikpur ·84, Behar highest, ·91. These two latter parganas have large stretches of kachhár lands quite uninhabited which affect the average. A further proof of the density of the population is the great increase in the number of sites, viz., from 7,864 to 10,004, yet that the average population per site has increased from 79·97 to 85·10. In the Patti pargana alone has the number of sites remained stationary, but in all parganas the size of sites have increased, and old sites have become more crowded.

26. Average cultivated area per plough.

The average area per plough out of the cultivated area is perhaps a better test of the condition of the agricultural classes than the area per head. It was 4·90 at the last settlement and is 4·34 at the present for the district. For the Patti pargana the average was highest for the last settlement, viz., 5·86; for Rámpur lowest, viz., 3·96. For pargana Rámpur it is now the lowest, 3·79 only; for Patti the highest, viz., 4·78. Many cultivators have more than one plough and more than one pair of plough cattle, for the average number of plough cattle per plough is 2·15. The abundance of plough cattle may be taken as a sign of the prosperity of the agricultural classes. It would show that nearly every tenant, even the smallest, has his pair; and this is in reality the

case. A good supply of bullocks is wanted, as every well—and there are many both *kachcha* and *pukka*—is worked by means of them: and that the supply is ample is clear from the fact that the average area per plough, *viz.* 4·34 acres, is not much for one pair to plough and water.

In order not to over-burden my office with work I did not have statistics prepared of the male and female adult and non-adult population, and therefore cannot say how many adults and children go to each plough. At the last settlement there were 3·16 acres per agricultural male adult, and 4·90 acres per plough. With the increase of the number of ploughs by 25·59 per cent. probably the area per agricultural male has decreased in the same proportion.

The breed of plough cattle in the district is good. They are small in stature, but, if well-fed, sturdy and enduring. I myself bought a pair in the district for only Rs. 25 to work my garden well, and they proved an excellent bargain. Besides plough cattle most tenants have one or two bullocks or a cow, and many keep buffaloes. Every village herd contains a few of the latter. Plough cattle are stall-fed on chopped *bājra* and *juār* stalks, which crops are largely grown throughout the district to supply food for both man and beast. Oil-cake is also frequently given to them.

Musalmańs, Ghosis and Koreshis keep cows and buffaloes for the sale of their milk, a trade which they carry on along with agriculture. The higher castes of cultivators, as a whole, have no other occupation than agriculture. Any means of livelihood that they have in addition is supplied to them from outside, that is from relatives in Government or other employment or in trade. Bráhmans and Thákurs have not availed themselves so fully of the openings offered by education as Kayasths, who are, *par excellence*, the most ambitious in this respect. Of the “*ummedwárs*” for Government employ, at least 50 per cent. belong to this caste. Many Bráhmans, however, have adopted money-lending as a profession for which they have a natural bent. Thákurs are following them in this line. The military service still absorbs a large part of their numbers, not of course anything like the proportion in Nawábi times; but yet Partábgarh continues to be a rich recruiting ground both for the native army and the police, and the opening up of Upper Burma, and visits from the relatives in the police of that province are familiarising their minds with the idea of employment distant from their homes. Without a special inquiry it would be useless to attempt to give any idea of the extent to which the high-caste tenantry are helped by cash remittances from outside.

All classes of tenants of the inferior castes readily avail themselves of opportunities of adding to their stock by work other than agriculture. During the *khali fasl* they will troop long distances for employment on roads, railway and other works, leaving their women and children at home, or even only one member of their families. They have no pride, false or otherwise, about other pursuits, such as is the chief and the powerful restraining motive with Bráhmans and Thákurs.

It has already been said that all classes of agriculturists are industrious and skilful. In the matter of ploughing, manuring, in knowledge of crops best suited to the varieties of soil, rotation, &c., they are probably as a body unrivalled and have little to learn. The smallness of their holdings enables them to devote equal care to each part of it. Their chief object in selecting particular staples is, first, to provide food for themselves and their families; and, second, to pay their rent. With the former object the coarser food grains are grown, and such as ripen soon with least risk from drought blight and other calamities, namely *kuári dhán*, *juár*, *bājra*, barley, gram, peas, *makra*, *arhar*; nearly every field that will allow the process is also double-cropped, while *zaid* or spring crops are largely grown in fields that have already borne one and sometimes two crops in the same *fasl* year. The crop statistics, to be discussed later, will show how largely the district is double-cropped. No falling off in the cultivation of any single food crop has taken place. With the latter object *jarhan* rice, wheat, poppy and sugar-cane are all grown in good quantities. Poppy especially is a favourite, but an unequal one. The system of advances sufficiently explains its popularity. These, I have been credibly informed, are often seized upon as soon as received by the rent-collectors of

certain landlords in wait outside the distributor's office to pay for arrears of rent, while the price obtained for the produce pays the current rent. Of the other crops (and oil-seeds should not be forgotten, which are always grown in combination with all *rabí* crops except poppy) the larger part is sold chiefly on the threshing-floor. Sugarcane is perhaps the most popular and therefore the most paying crop of the district, and cultivators go long distances to villages suited to the growth of this crop in order to plant it. A large part of the grain crops is intercepted by the *mahájans* who have advanced seed to the cultivators on "*deorah*" or "*siwae*," and must be repaid in the same seed and not in seed of an inferior kind, or for other expenses.

27. Well construction by tenants.

The enterprise of tenants of all classes is further shown in the number of masonry wells that they have built since the last settlement, as well as in the number of *kachcha* wells that they dig every year in parts where *pakka* wells are not. This subject will be diseussed under irrigation. It may be here mentioned that since the first and the second settlements 9,099 masonry wells have been made. In the last settlement report the burst of enterprise in this direction, since annexation, has been fully discussed.

In the three *tahsils* of Patti, *Partábgarh* and Behar (now Kunda) 4,263 masonry wells are said to have been in existence before annexation. Previous to the declaration of the revised assessments the following number was added :—

					<i>Subsequent to declaration</i>
Patti	...	...	...	264	720
<i>Partábgarh</i>	...	...	...	340	964
Behar	...	...	...	152	325
Total	...	...	...	756	2,009

The Settlement Officer remarks in paragraph 131 of his report :—

" Very few masonry or *pakka* wells are built by persons possessing any right or title in the soil. With the exception of about 1,106 all the wells in the district have been constructed by persons who have no proprietary or under-proprietary rights in the land. The more skilled and industrious cultivators, such as *Murais*, *Kurmis* and *Ahírs*, have been the most enterprising in this respect. Next come *Bráhmans*; after these *longo sed intervallo* *mahájans* and *baniyas* * * * Desire for distinction and for the grateful recollection of posterity, coupled with the feeling that the act is an accordance with the teachings of the religious codes of both persuasions, appear to be the incentives for the sinking of so much capital on little or no security, and where there is an impossibility of ever obtaining such returns in the way of interest as would justify the outlay."

On this subject Mr. Carnegie, Commissioner, in paragraph 19, &c., of his review remarks :—

" No less than 3,146 masonry wells (including those of *tahsil* *Salon*, which at that time formed part of this district) have been constructed in a district, nearly a tenth of the surface of which is returned at times under water; and of that number about two-thirds were built immediately after the revised demands were enforced.

" A consideration of this information gives rise to the following reflections :—

- " (1) What an impetus has been given to the agriculture by the introduction of British rule.
- " (2) How elastic must be the financial condition of the district, when the revision of the assessment, which added more than a third to the Government demand, was immediately followed by the flow of so much capital to the land.
- " (3) How certain is the pledge that the new demand will be realised without difficulty, and how worthless is the possession of a well as an indication of right of property in the soil.

" Sacred feelings or love of fame are, in the estimation of Captain Forbes, the incentives to well-building among the people. My own impression however is that the love of gain is the truer and more practical illustration of the phenomenon, and I hold these wells to be incontrovertible illustrations of the position that the status of the Oudh tenant-at-will of the present day is by no means so precarious as it is often alleged to be."

The number of wells now in existence is 15,522, considerably more than double the number existing at the last settlement. Between annexation and declaration of

the first revised assessment the number was increased by about $\frac{1}{3}$ th; between declaration and immediately afterwards by about 50 per-cent. It is nowhere stated on what date the statistics after declaration were taken, but presumably it was before 1871, the year in which the settlement report was completed. Therefore in 15 years, during which period the Mutiny had occurred, talúqdárs had been dispossessed by a summary settlement and reinstated by a revised settlement made in their favour, tenants had time to increase the number of masonry wells by half. Between 1870 and 1893, *i.e.* in 23 years, the number of wells has doubled. The rate of progress has not been so great: but as before, the tenants have continued to maintain their title to praise for industry by being the builders of the greater number.

The following table shows the number built by them and by landlords (talúqdárs, zamíndárs):—

Name of pargana.	No. of new masonry wells.		
	Built by proprietors, under-proprietors and leaseholders.	Built by tenants.	Total.
Tahsil and Pargana Patti ...	861	2,007	2,868
Pargana Partábgarh ...	1,152	1,355	2,507
Ditto Atcha ...	288	382	670
Tahsil Partábgarh ...	1,440	1,737	3,177
Pargana Dhingwas ...	142	385	527
Ditto Behar ...	520	913	1,433
Ditto Mánikpur ...	45	342	387
Ditto Rámpur ...	105	602	707
Tahsil Kunda ...	812	2,242	3,054
Grand Total, District Partábgarh ...	3,113	5,986	9,099

The industry and enterprise of tenants is the more remarkable when their position till the introduction of Act XXII of 1886 is considered. They were nothing more nor less than cottiers, holding their fields at the caprice of the landlords, liable to summary dispossession and to unlimited enhancement of their rents. In raising the rents paid by Kurmis, Ahírs and low-caste cultivators, the only restraining influence which appears to have worked on the landlord was the ability of the former to pay, who, being more nomadic than Thákurs and Bráhmans, would quit a village if rents went beyond the limit, and would be sure of a welcome to their estates by rival landlords. Their rents appear to have always been purely competitive, while custom regulated, and still to some extent regulates, high-caste rents. In the case of Thákurs their relationship to the landlord may be called custom; in the case of Bráhmans their pre-eminence among the castes of the country; and a "custom" influencing the rents of both, their aversion to handling the plough and the necessity on their part to hire labour.

At the same time all classes of tenants were cottiers; the custom of written pattas or leases for holdings seldom obtained, and refusal of an enhancemant was answered by prompt ejectment. This was of course not the only reason for ejectment; some reasons were necessary, such as confirmed recusancy; but many more were capricious, such as dislike towards a tenant on the landlord's or his agent's part; refusal on the part of a tenant to give evidence in court in his favour; desire on the part of a landlord to assert his absolute right over the soils, and others that it is useless to enumerate. Whether the introduction of British rule inspired the tenants of Oudh with a hope that it would secure for them fixity of tenure is doubtful, but if it did the failure of the inquiry to prove tenant-right and the opposition to it made by the talúqdárs owing to which any attempt to introduce it fell through, must have completely crushed any such expectation. That tenants strove after security of tenure appears probable, and the effort would supply a reason for the great enterprise shown by them in well construction; and possibly, in the earlier years of the settlement, landlords, especially talúqdárs, found it to their interest not to oppose very sternly such improvements, as their purses, sadly lightened by settlement litigation, needed replenishing, and they considered the best way to secure this result would be to give a free hand to improving tenants and thereby secure readier payment of rent: besides landlords had no anxieties

28. Position of tenants under the Rent Act of 1868.

on the score of their power to raise rents *ad libitum* or to eject tenants and secure possession of the improvements on payment of a moderate compensation. Tenants were sometimes ejected, and, having received compensation, put back in possession of their holdings. Recent instances of such treatment came to notice during inspections.

The small number of wells built by landlords for the use of their tenants shows how little they were inclined as a body to lay out sums of money themselves on such a mode of improvement. Most of the wells built by them were built during the time that their estates were under Court of Wards' management. A great many estates went through this process of purification during the period of settlement. Among others those of Bhadri, Bahlolpur, Baispur, Patti Saifabad (11), Madhpur, Diabiyawan, Bargon. One landlord, Rájá Ajit Singh, had in the earlier years of settlement raised rents in many villages of his estate so high that the tenants showed symptoms of leaving, and in order to retain them he built some scores of wells. But if the conjecture is true that landlords did not at first actively discourage the sinking of wells by tenants, it is certain that few actively helped towards it by advancing money, or in other ways; as to their making over to them patches of land to plant groves in, the custom has since annexation been unknown in the district. A great many petitions have been presented for reduction of jama on the score of wells built by tenants with the assistance of the landlords. When questioned as to the assistance afforded the latter always replied that they supplied "wood, &c.," (*lakri wagera*), but never alleged grants of land rent-free for planting groves. They never attempted to show the value of the timber supplied. Local inquiries have proved that when a tenant or other resident of a village makes a well the other residents always contribute a supply of wood as an offering; the building of a well being looked on as a quasi-religious work. But landlords have subsequently reaped the benefit of their tenants' improvements; with few exceptions the rents in villages where these have been made have risen; and the improvements which have contributed to raise prices must have been one of the chief causes for the rise of rents.

Another well known practice of landlords exercised towards well-building tenants is to take from them a *bazdawa*, or withdrawal of any claim to the improved holding. The practice is a well and long established one in every district of Oudh. It has been repeatedly alluded to in Oudh revenue administration reports. As landlords waxed year by year more familiar with their new position after annexation they opposed more and more the building of wells on their lands by tenants, and since the enactment of Act XXII of 1886 it is rare for a tenant who wishes to build one to get his landlord's consent, as the latter is debarred from enhancing the rent of the tenant's holding for seven years. The stimulus to tenants to improve their holdings contemplated by the Act is nullified by this opposition on their landlord's part. At the same time few of the latter have within recent years tried to make up for their opposition by themselves building wells on their estates. The Talúqdár of Tájpur and Shamspur may be instanced as having recently ejected certain tenants who had built wells. It is not hinted that they have herein acted oppressively. The fact only is mentioned.

There are certain remarks in the Settlement Report which indicate that landlords after declaration of assessment found it necessary to consult the interests of their tenants. For instance—

Section 451. "The increase on the summary assessment is very considerable as much of the Partágarh and Patti parganas was notoriously under-assessed * * and the fact of there being so great an increase, however justifiable, will render the collection of the revenue difficult for a few years." As landlords depend on their tenants for their income and means of livelihood they may have increased the rents of the docile, and allowed them to improve their holdings by way of compensation. It would not have been the mercenary motive of love of gain attributed to the tenantry so much as the anxiety to get the most out of their lands to meet the increased rents that stimulated them to enterprise.

There is reason to believe that in most villages of the district rents were enhanced rapidly in the earlier years of the settlement, and attained a high figure long before

the passing of Act XXII, 1886. The statistics of the rentals of 12 years preceding verification show that in the majority of villages the tenant's rental of 1288 fasli was the same, or nearly the same, as that of 1299 fasli. It is a natural inference that the rental of such villages was not suddenly raised in 1289 fasli, but must have stood for many years at nearly the figure of that year.

In paragraph 452 Mr. King, Settlement Officer, says "all landlords speak of the great demand for land and the readiness of cultivators to take large quantities of it * * . Rents too are very high and have a tendency to rise."

The landlords no doubt encouraged this readiness on the part of cultivators, but the Nawábi times were still not very far off "when they had to pay and beseech cultivators to till the soil by specious promises," and feelings that tenants still required humouring must have lingered: if the landlords raised the rents of holdings they had to let the tenants improve them.

The above theories perhaps explain the enterprise and agricultural skill of the tenantry in spite of their insecurity of tenure, and bring out into relief points of difference during the earlier years of settlement between their position and that of the cottiers of Ireland. That position, however, was undoubtedly on the wane in the middle of that period, and hence the necessity for new legislation, resulting in the Rent Act of 1886. At the same time Partábgarh landlords always did, and always will, appreciate good tenants, and are averse to driving them away; a fact which has been their security from wholesale capricious ejection and enhancement of their rents to starvation point. Later in discussing the rates and rents of the district the propriety of stigmatising any as rack-rents will be questioned. That they are as a rule high is undoubted; but the theory that the more than usually high rents prevailing in many villages of the district are rack-rents is hardly borne out by the annual collections. Many rent-rolls have been rejected as too high for purposes of assessment; and standard rentals substituted for them, but the reason for this procedure was not because the rents were excessive, for the full collections mostly within the year for which they were due and the stability of the rentals are proof to the contrary, but because the rise in the jama of the villages concerned of 50 or 45 per cent. of the actual tenant's rentals with corrected rentals for assumption areas would have been enormous: and one of the few ways allowed of mitigating it was that of substituting a lower assumed rental. Throughout the district rents are paid punctually and willingly by the bulk of tenantry, whence it may be surmised that they are fairly well-off in spite of their hand-to-mouth existence and their utter disregard of sexual restraint. Even during the past two years when one or both of the harvests partially failed, tenants paid their rents. How they got the money is another question. If by borrowing, then the credit they have must be unshaken. I would plead for these remarks that they cannot be construed as indicating prejudice towards talúqdárs unless all that is not panegyric is prejudice. The talúqdárs were at liberty to enhance and eject as much as they pleased, and they did so. It is no reproach to them to say that they are not as a body improving landlords or that they only improve when driven to do so by necessity. It is contrary to the Indian or the Oudh idea that a landlord should interest himself actively in the welfare of his tenantry. The Indian idea of a good landlord is of one who lets his tenants alone. Enhancing rents *ad libitum* does not in the tenant's eyes make him a bad landlord. In the North-Western Provinces an improving landlord is rare, though that part of India has been under British rule for over a century. In Oudh, annexed only 40 years ago, it is not to be expected that landed proprietors should at once assimilate this purely Western idea, so unlike the traditions of Nawábi times. Under the rule of the Oudh princes, the great landlord's idea of his relations towards his tenantry was that of a protector, who would resist the exactions of an unruly mob or 'fauj' which visited an estate primarily with the idea of depredating the lands of a tenantry. How great the dread of the fauj was is manifest from a recent discovery of several fine masonry wells in Darwa and other neighbouring villages in pargana Rámpur which were so filled up and hidden that all outward trace of them was lost, in order that the absence of water might keep the army away.

The talúqdárs have another excuse that in Nawábi time they appear to have been rent-collectors on the one hand and revenue prayers on the other. At least the chakládárs and mushroom talúqdárs were such.

The harvests of 1301 and 1302 faslis have been alluded to. They brought out the confidence of mahájans in the tenants. The rabí harvest of 1301 fasli was nearly a complete failure, for deluging rain in February 1894 did severe damage to all crops. Yet the same area as heretofore was sown with crops in the ensuing kharíf season, and no advances of grain were made by Government, owing to want of applications. The following rabí was again a partial failure owing to heavy rains in November which flooded the fields, destroyed the seed already sown in many, necessitating a second sowing late in December; while for other fields it delayed sowings till far beyond the season in which to procure a good crop seed should be sown. However, a very small sum was distributed by Government to enable tenants to purchase seed: and only the poorest applied after it had been notified that advances for the purposes would be made. I myself distributed some Rs. 2,000 and found that the applicants required seed for only two or three fields, having sown the rest from private stores or from stores procured from mahájans. Here was an opportunity for landlords to carry on by practice their theory that they had the welfare of their tenants at heart; but with two or three exceptions none gave the least assistance in distributing seed or helping the tenants with the wherewithal to buy it. In spite, however, of the poor rabí, the present kharíf harvest, that of 1303 fasli, is a very large one. There has been no diminution in the area usually sown with kharíf crops; and no applications for takavi advances for purchase of seed have been made.

30. Relations of tenants with money-lenders.

As to the question how far tenants are dependent on mahájans for the means of subsistence, any solution is impossible without a searching inquiry. Their improvident habits have placed most of the high-caste cultivators more or less in the hands of the money-lender: but many of them even are well off and do a fair business in the money-lending way themselves. Low-caste tenants are not much indebted. The extravagant among them of course have become the mahájan's slaves, but the rest resort to them only in obedience to custom or when driven by urgent necessity and after a series of bad harvests, when the stock of food is low. Various customs regulate the relations between cultivators and mahájans. But they cannot be said to be bound to him on this account. The custom of borrowing is an hereditary one which tenants have no wish to break off, though it would be as well if they did so, for a succession of bad harvests would involve them helplessly.

The village mahájan is often a trustful individual. He exacts little or no security which in fact the ordinary tenant would be unable to give, and himself suffers losses. Again if a borrower absconds the mahájan is helpless. The mahájan is a necessity of rural life, and his abolition would result in more harm than good. Tenants are anxious to establish credit with him, and often with this object borrow when they have ready money by them, and repay at the time fixed with an eye to future borrowings when the purse is low. The extent to which tenants depend on mahájans for necessities of life is another question. Last year and this, 1301 and 1302, owing to the failure of the rabí harvests, large imports of grain from the Panjáb came into this district. These of course were procured by the grain-dealers and must have been sold on credit to the bulk of the cultivators. There was a distinct benefit conferred on the district by the Baniya class. These two years doubtless have severely involved the tenants, and a succession of good harvests will be required to recoup them. Few cultivators have ready money: cash obtained by what they sell at markets goes to pay their rents. The mahájans repay themselves for advances by taking their share of the grain from the threshing-floor. Grain in fact takes the place of money in most transactions in which cultivators are concerned. Labourers are paid wages in grain: and the drinking classes pay in grain for spirit that they drink. Mahájans have recently shown symptoms of wanting repayment in cash of advances whether of grain or money. For instance, for advance seed-grain they prefer repayment in cash. They show their wisdom here.

For the grain at the time they advance is dear, and the produce of the field sown with it may be inferior : so even if the mahájan recovers his 'deorha' or 'siwae' it may be worth less than the seed actually advanced. I here insert an extract from the *Pioneer*, January the 14th, 1892. Discussing the question of the establishment of agricultural banks, it says:—

"At the outset we must be particularly careful not to under-estimate the position which the money-lender occupies in the agricultural economy, and, in a sudden fit of compassion for persons who have by their foolishness or extravagance allowed their property to fall into a state of embarrassment, to enter on an ill-considered course of policy which may involve very ruinous and far-reaching effects. It is easy to abuse the rural Shylock: he is often no doubt a rogue and an extortioner; he often takes cruel advantage of the ignorance or necessities of his creditor: he is often unscrupulous in the preparation of his accounts: he is often merciless in enforcing his claims. But whatever we may say of him, he is an essential member of the agricultural community, and it is hard to see how the machine would work without his aid. It is a mistake, too, to consider the mahájan as a member of a specially defined class, like, for instance, the Russian Jew. The wave of fanaticism which has risen against the unhappy body has been due in the main to the fact that they are strangers and wanderers, who keep aloof from the peasantry and fatten on their ruin. No doubt most banyas lend money, but some of the most usurious and ruthless of the village money-lenders do not belong to the baniya class at all. As a matter of fact in the agricultural communities almost every one who has capital lends money or grain, and the business is widely extended through a large number of castes and classes. It would be hardly too much to say that in many parts of the country whoever is not a borrower is more or less a lender; and this possibly explains the fact why, in Northern India, the banker class has been hardly ever exposed to popular obloquy or execration. Many attempts have been made to get rid of the village money-lender, just as there have been benevolent schemes for the extermination of the Bráhmañi bull, the pariah or the village pig. The most popular of these schemes is the establishment of a system of village banks which would provide for the admitted necessities of the impecunious cultivator on more moderate terms than the money-lender offers. The main difficulty in proposals of this kind is that the business is of such a petty nature, and the transactions so numerous and minute, that it would be practically impossible for any public department, or the officials of a regularly constituted bank, to acquire that precise knowledge of the character and credit of each applicant for a loan without which the business would inevitably end in failure. It is doubtful, too, whether any regular bank of this class would attract customers. To carry on its business with any reasonable hope of success, the bank or public department issuing loans would be bound to insist on a degree of regularity in the repayment of its advances which would certainly be unpopular to its clients, and would be ill-suited to the fluctuating and precarious conditions of husbandry in this country. Even now the business done by the Collector in the way of taqávi advances is comparatively limited. Only persons who are able to offer really good security resort to him for aid, and a person, like most cultivators, who has already a running account with a money-lender dares not apply to the rival Government banker, because he knows that his creditor will, like a London tailor, put his debtors in the court when he ceases to accept the usual accommodation from him. It is very doubtful, too, whether any land bank, considering the class of people it has to deal with and the precarious character of the security, could afford to lend money, as the baniya does, even to impecunious cultivators, unless it were relieved from the necessity of restoring to the civil courts, and vested with summary powers of distraining and selling the crops of the defaulter. If, like the baniya, it were compelled to face the ordeal of a regular suit and execution of its decree, it is nearly certain that its rates of interest would be little lower than those of the ordinary money-lender, because its losses and the expense of management would be on a much higher scale. The conclusion from all this seems to be, that the money-lender is an evil which it would be exceedingly difficult to abolish or replace."

The question whether the state of the agriculturist is susceptible of amelioration is pertinent to the present subject as bearing on the question whether present rents will last and are a safe basis of assessments. The Oudh Rent Act of 1886 has given him partial security of tenure. Perhaps the 7 years' statutory term is not enough: and it has not perceptibly stimulated him to improve his methods of agriculture. He

31. Is the condition of the cultivator capable of amelioration?
Rent Act of 1886.

has not introduced new staples where they were not sown before, *e. g.*, cane, nor increased the cultivation of the better ones, such as wheat, maize &c. He still uses cow-dung as fuel during greater part of the year, and it is doubtful if he puts as much into the ground as he takes out. He never gives his land a rest, and if the soil is being exhausted the prevention rests with him; for the necessity of the landlord's co-operation in this direction is not to be hinted at, though it is a natural expectation that landlords who are bound by sanads to promote their tenants' welfare should do something here. If a landlord establishes large indigo factories and encourages the cultivation of indigo he takes a step in the right direction. Though he undertakes the manufacture primarily in his own interests, yet he benefits others. But he as well as others might help tenants in other ways which may be suggested: for instance, by establishing fuel reserves, fodder reserves, improving the breed of cattle. Many landlords are men of education, interested in the problems of the day. Efforts to improve the state of agriculture may as well be made by them as by Government. Few, however, ever visit more than a few villages of their estates, and cannot therefore know the wants of their tenants.

The difficulty of enforcing the provisions of the Act in favour of the tenant is acknowledged, and perhaps an instinctive knowledge on his part of this prevents his bettering himself as he should. In successive Administration Reports are collected the results of inquiries by the District Officers of Oudh as to the efficacy of the provisions of the Act, and the subterfuges and tricks of landlords, both great and small, to evade its provisions relating to enhancements and ejectments are enumerated, and have elicited the opinion that some of them are pernicious as creating habits of deception. In the face of such obstacles to his betterment much improvement in the condition of the tenantry is not to be expected. Subjoined is an article in the *Pioneer* of February 26th, 1892, which I may be pardoned for inserting here, as showing very clearly the condition of tenancies in Oudh and the present relations of landlord and tenant:—

“ In the turbulent decade succeeding the Mutiny it was felt by legislators, and rightly, so that the only way to consolidate our power and ensure order in the unsettled province of Oudh was by transferring all rights of ownership in land to a body of wealthy talúqdárs who, having all their interests bound up in the safety of our Government, would do their utmost to help us safely through a period of trouble and danger. Those times successfully tided over, these talúqdárs found that, whereas in regal day they had been but feudal lords, holding their estates on an unsteady tenure, and exercising often only at the point of the sword such shadowy and uncertain rights as they were invested with, their position now was vastly changed. The period of vague suzerainty had passed away, and they had now become in very truth owners of the land, with their right fixed and permanently established on a legal basis.

“ The nature of these rights with regard to cultivators was laid down and demarcated in the Oudh Rent Act of 1868. Very few were the privileges conferred by it on tenants. It is true indeed that exceptions were made in the cases of tenures under special agreements, and that a small privileged class of tenants was created who, since they had at one time been proprietors of the land they tilled, were allowed to retain a lien on it in the shape of a heritable but not transferable right of occupancy. Still the majority held their lands at the beck and call of the talúqdár, who might turn them out or double their rents at his own sweet will without a voice or hand being raised to oppose him. A carefully written notice, a petition with an eight-anna stamp on it, and, because he had by some trivial word or deed offended his landlord, many a hitherto prosperous husbandman had his means of subsistence taken from him, and was ejected for ever from fields that had been cultivated by his ancestors as far back as the memory of man could go. Such a state of things naturally came to be regarded as intolerable, and after much cogitation and inquiry resulted in the passing in 1886 of a great Rent Act, depriving the talúqdár of many of his previously unrestricted privileges and placing ordinary tenancies on a much more satisfactory footing. Instead of going in daily fear of ejectment a tenant could now feel sure that he would retain possession of his holding without change of rent for seven years from the date of his entering upon it, or of the last alteration in area or enhancement or decrease of rent. He knew, too, that his ejectment was by no means such a cheap and easy process as it used to be. Instead of merely costing eight annas, a stamp equal in value,

with a maximum limit of twenty-five rupees, to half the annual rent of the holding had to be affixed to the notice, the expense of which stamp must in every case be entirely borne by the ejector, and could not, at all events by any legal means, be made to fall upon the tenant. There were besides prescribed for the form of the notice a number of conditions which, individually simple enough, seemed in the aggregate generally to prove too much for the average mukhtár or petition-writer. Nor were the changes confined to ejectments only: enhancements of rents were limited to one anna in the rupee every seven years and no increase beyond this limit was open to recovery in a court of law. The above alterations only applied to ordinary, or as they are called in the Act, statutory tenants and the privileges conferred were not enjoyed either by sub-tenants or cultivators of sîr. These exceptions, though to some extent necessary, have formed a loophole through which many landlords chiefly of the rack-renting class, to curtail whose avariciousness the new Act was principally framed, are succeeding in escaping the restriction imposed upon them, and have been enabled to contrive a device by which they are slowly but surely reducing their tenants to the former unprivileged status. The methods of operation are varied, but all have in end one object, the conversion of statutory tenancies into sub-tenancies which, as remarked above, enjoy no advantages under the Rent Act. To do this it is first necessary to get possession of the land. Different landlords adopt different processes according to their dispositions; the majority, being in no great hurry, prefer to take their time and do the matter cheaply. A defaulter against whom the landlord holds an unsatisfied decree may be ejected without expense by application to the Deputy Commissioner and the heir or representative of a deceased tenant by service at the expiration of the seven-year period of an unstamped notice. Continuous use of such opportunities, together with relinquishments as they from time to time occur, by degrees places all the fields at the talúqdár's disposal, while if prompt though more expensive action be desired, the issue of stamped notices will at once bring about the result sought for. There is yet another, though rarely resorted to, plan, namely, in the case of a heavily rented holding to issue a notice of enhancement—no stamp is required—at the end of the seven years, thereby compelling the tenant either to surrender his field or else to accept an increased rent with every prospect of shortly becoming liable to ejectment as a defaulter. Whichever process is adopted, once the land is vacant the rest of the task is easy. A quasi-fictitious potta is executed in the name of one of the talúqdár's servants, or more generally relatives, by whom again the land is with all due form sub-let very often to the original cultivator himself. The zilladár collects the rent as before, and the actual tiller of the soil never sees from one year's end to another the pseudo-tenant whose shikmi he nominally is. The patwári if he is a particularly conscientious man may report the matter to the kánúngo, the latter again to the officer in charge of the pargana. An inquiry is made; the nominal tenant shows a potta from the landlord and a kabuliyat from the sub-tenant; they are both in perfect order and nothing can be done. The real tenant is again in his old bad plight, liable to ejectment, liable to enhancement, and there is no remedy.

"But apart from the wrong done to the cultivator, Government also is likely in certain cases to suffer loss through this practice. In districts where the period of settlement has almost expired and a fresh one is in near prospect, it is a well-known fact that nearly all landlords endeavour as far as possible to conceal any increase of rent that may have taken place since last settlement. Nothing is easier than to execute the fictitious potta for a decreased, while the sub-tenancy potta remains for the same or even an increased, rent figure. Returns supplied to Government only deal with tenancy rents, and thus Settlement Officers before whom they are laid may often be led to believe that a landlord derives a much smaller profit from a village than he actually does. Naturally the revenue is under-assessed and Government suffers in proportion.

"The evil in its present state is only in the bud. Whether it will flower and bear fruit to any great extent still remains to be seen. Yet even at this stage it is as well to recognise that it actually does exist, in order that its growth may be watched and, should it become necessary, preventive measures may be taken before it grows beyond control."

But before any permanent improvement in the condition of the tenantry can be hoped for one great reform must come from themselves. Hitherto none have placed any restraint on their sexual appetites. Early marriages are enjoined by the Hindu religion and the Hindu agriculturist has no thought for providing for his children. The same absence of restraint is alluded to by Mr. Mill in describing cottiers, and is

attributed by him to the insecurity of tenure under the cottier system. In India it has a religious sanction. In Partābgarh the bulk of the Hindu tenants, especially the low-caste ones, have, unlike the cottiers, been always industrious and good tillers of the soil, with an unnerving knowledge of agriculture: but the insecurity of their tenures must have had the effect on them of stimulating procreation and thereby bringing them down to nearly the level of animals.

The population tables show the increase of the population within 30 years and there are no signs that it will stop till starvation ends it. The land does not appear to produce more now than it did, and the increase of the cultivation of the coarser foods and decrease of wheat shows how cultivators are put to it to procure food for their families. When the mango crop is a good one many live on it, and in 1894 the ample mahua crop was the main diet of many for several weeks. Emigration may become more popular and the opening out of a railway may accustom many to the idea of leaving home: at present the recruiter of emigrants finds this a bad district for his work.

The rise in prices may have done the cultivator some good, but the cultivator does not always sell his grain at market. It is bought even by exporting dealers on the threshing-floor and the mahājan who likes a payment in cash often gets his money out of the prices paid by the dealers to the indebted cultivator. The mahājan, if he gets a cash payment for grain advanced, asks the market price, which is higher than the threshing-floor price, and so the cultivator, having received the latter, pays in the former.

Better communications will be a great boon to the tenant. This district is perhaps the hindmost in the provinces in regard to communications. Even the Chittagong Division which has one first class road is better off, as communications are carried on by water which is a better medium than kachcha roads, in which carts often stick for hours and days, and which, with the bullocks used, move at the rate of two miles an hour.

That the cultivators are not utterly poverty-stricken is proved besides in other ways by their standard of living. They have one square meal a day and a handful of 'chabena' or parched grain once or twice at other times. Liquor shops are many and do a very good trade. One large retailer had established for years a monopoly over one-third of the district which was broken with difficulty. A monopoly would have been unnecessary, if there had been little sale, but the person in question strove hard to keep it up. A great many of all castes indulge in drink: the high castes in secret, low castes openly. No diminution in wedding expenses is apparent, and in good and bad years alike the number of weddings has been nearly the same. The dwellings of the higher castes are always neat and clean, usually tiled. Cattle are stall-fed and well looked after. Brāhmins, Thākurs and Musalmāns keep cows. Wells, both masonry and earthen, are worked by bullocks in every part of the district: never by men and women nor by dhenkuls, though water is very near the surface in the rice-tracts.

The lower castes occupy smaller and less imposing dwellings than the high, but their huts are either tiled or well thatched. The dwellers seem to take a pride in neat-looking huts. Commonly vegetable plants are trailed over their houses by Kurmis, Ahirs, Gadaryas. Wattled sheds or tattis are very rarely seen. All classes of tenants and even labourers have brass and iron-cooking pots and lotas. Herds of sheep and goats are to be found in every village.

Horse breeding is not carried on in the district as the climate is said to be unsuitable. Horses and ponies are therefore few, but the lack is hardly a sign of poverty: it is rather a matter of custom. Camels are, however, numerous and are owned frequently by tenants as well as by small landlords and under-proprietors.

The high-caste tenants are usually of middle height, well built, strong-limbed and of independent bearing. The lower castes are smaller but sturdy. All are capable of great endurance, and work if necessary all day in their fields or at their wells. They are cheerful, intelligent, and law-abiding. Violent crime is little known in the district and it is not harassed by gangs of dakāits or house-breakers.

The district has as many roads as it requires, but is sadly lacking in metalled ones. It nowhere touches the railway, and where it approaches within a few miles of the East Indian Railway the Ganges intervenes with its immense sandbanks and sandy

shores. The long-promised railway from Rae Bareilly to Jaunpur is now under construction, but will traverse only a small portion east, leaving the larger part of the district as inaccessible as before, unless the river Sye be bridged in two or three more places, a work which would certainly pay the railway authorities, by diverting the traffic of much of the lower part of the district to the new railway. There is only one metalled road in the district, *viz.*, the Allahabad-Fyzabad road, which traverses it from north to south for a distance of 22 miles, and from which the first four or five miles of three roads running west, *viz.*, the Kunda and Rae Bareilly roads south of the Sye and the Ateha road north are metalled. The last road is now cut off from the main road by the loss during the floods of 1891 of a small ill-constructed but very useful bridge close to its junction. The new railway will supply another as it will cross the Chamraura stream, which the bridge spanned, at nearly the same spot. There are some flourishing grain marts along this road which suffered by the loss of the bridge. Want of funds however prevented its replacement. The other roads of the district are all kachcha; and some are very soft in parts, becoming quagmires in the rainy season and beds of dust in the dry: for instance Ateha, Patti and Rae Bareilly roads; others are low-lying and disappear under water in the rainy season.

All the roads of the district would benefit by raising and bridging in many places. At certain seasons of the year they become about impossible for the heavy country cart. In 1895 owing to heavy floods in November 1894, they remained in this state till late in January. The loss of time and money caused by the difficulty in distributing imported grain among the different bazárs must be severe. Private enterprise has done little as yet to improve the roads of the district. A list, No. 6, of these is given among the appendices.

There are no large bazárs in the district. The largest, the Macandrewganj, is not of any great size or importance. These are, however, sufficient for the supply of local wants, are all well-distributed, and many are in a flourishing way. A list, No. 5, of these is also given in the appendices. Most of them were in existence at the last settlement: but no doubt with the increase of population, wants, exports and imports, they have increased in size. Salt, tobacco, oil seeds and grain are the chief staples at all of them. The bazár of Kálákankar on the Ganges has the largest trade in the former. Printed cotton cloths are largely sold at the neighbouring bazár of Murassapur. Tāt, or matting made from hemp, is brought in large quantities to Garwara.

Indigo is grown in parts of the district. Captain Chapman and Rájá Rampal Singh have large factories for its manufacture. A list, No. 7, of the factories with the names of the owners is given among the appendices.

Sugar factories are numerous in the Patti pargana east, but rare elsewhere.

Small fairs of a semi-religious nature are held at different places at different times of the year. Those at Sandwa Chandika are the most important. List of the sugar factories with the names of the owners, and list No. 2 of the fairs with the names, days and estates on which they are held, is contained in the appendices.

The only manufacture besides that of sugar and indigo carried on in this district is of coarse woollen blankets at Kunda, and this appears to be dying out.

The following table shows the area for each pargana and tahsil under—

(1) Wheat.	(1) Cotton alone and in combination.
(2) Wheat in combination.	(2) Rice.
(3) Barley.	(3) Maize.
(4) Gram and peas.	(4) Juar alone and in combination.
(5) Tobacco.	(5) Bajra ditto.
(6) Other crops.	(6) Sugarcane.
(7) Total rabi.	(7) Other crops.
	(8) Total kharif.

Total cropped area;

Double-cropped area;

Net cultivated area—

(1) for the last settlement (except for the double-cropped area).

(2) for the year before verification.

(3) for the year of verification.

32. Communications.

33. Bazars.

34. Indigo factories.

35. Sugar factories.

36. Fairs.

37. Manufactures.

38. Table of crops.

Crops.		Tahsil and pargana Patti.			Pargana Partabgarh.			Pargana Ateha.			Tahsil Partabgarh.		
		Area.	Percentage out of total cropped area.	Percentage out of cultivated area.	Area.	Percentage out of total cropped area.	Percentage out of cultivated area.	Area.	Percentage out of total cropped area.	Percentage out of cultivated area.	Area.	Percentage out of total cropped area.	Percentage out of cultivated area.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Wheat alone.	Last settlement ...	11,035	7.96	7.98	18,812	15.22	15.22	4,336	16.78	16.78	23,148	15.48	15.48
	Year before verification ...	11,928	6.15	7.77	15,837	9.02	11.87	4,182	10.88	14.88	20,015	9.36	12.34
	Year of verification ...	11,449	6.29	7.35	13,966	8.86	10.39	4,272	11.50	14.71	18,238	9.86	11.17
Wheat in combination.	Last settlement ...	2,263	1.63	1.64	2,108	1.70	1.70	384	1.49	1.49	2,492	1.66	1.66
	Year before verification ...	3,511	1.81	2.29	1,587	.91	1.91	207	0.54	0.72	1,794	.84	1.12
	Year of verification ...	3,111	1.74	2.00	1,193	.76	.89	160	0.43	.53	1,353	.69	.83
Barley ...	Last settlement ...	55,463	39.92	40.01	34,395	27.81	27.81	5,535	21.43	21.43	39,930	26.72	26.72
	Year before verification ...	46,300	23.85	30.16	33,211	22.35	29.38	5,194	13.51	18.10	44,405	20.76	27.38
	Year of verification ...	48,796	26.61	31.31	37,684	23.90	28.06	4,755	12.80	16.37	42,439	21.79	25.98
Gram and peas.	Last settlement ...	12,064	8.69	8.70	11,436	9.25	9.25	2,446	9.47	9.47	13,882	9.30	9.30
	Year before verification ...	28,606	14.74	18.64	23,486	13.39	17.60	4,682	12.05	16.14	23,118	13.14	17.34
	Year of verification ...	26,016	13.74	16.09	23,368	14.82	17.40	4,898	13.19	16.87	23,266	14.52	17.30
Tobacco ...	Last settlement ...	198	.14	.14	175	.14	.14	120	.46	.46	295	.19	.19
	Year before verification ...	291	.15	.19	176	.10	.13	42	.11	.15	218	.10	.13
	Year of verification ...	211	.12	.14	104	.08	.08	59	0.16	0.20	163	.08	.1
Other crops.	Last settlement ...	822	.59	.59	1,422	1.15	1.15	304	1.18	1.18	1,726	1.15	1.15
	Year before verification ...	3,375	1.74	2.20	4,961	2.83	3.71	1,451	3.78	5.06	6,412	3.00	3.96
	Year of verification ...	4,573	2.54	2.93	4,566	2.89	3.40	1,049	2.83	3.61	5,615	2.89	3.44
Total, Rabi crops.	Last settlement ...	81,875	58.93	59.06	68,348	55.27	55.27	13,125	50.81	50.81	81,473	54.50	54.50
	Year before verification ...	94,011	48.44	61.25	85,254	49.59	63.88	15,708	40.87	54.75	1,00,962	47.20	62.27
	Year of verification ...	93,156	61.84	59.82	80,881	51.31	60.22	15,193	40.91	52.31	96,074	49.33	58.82
Cotton alone and in combination.	Last settlement ...	421	.30	.31	311	.25	.25	36	.14	.14	347	.23	.23
	Year before verification ...	78	.4	.05	76	.04	.05	12	0.04	0.04	88	.04	.06
	Year of verification ...	165	.11	.11	129	.08	.10	19	.05	.07	148	.08	.08
Rice ...	Last settlement ...	25,256	18.18	18.22	6,619	5.35	5.35	3,093	11.97	11.97	9,712	6.50	6.50
	Year before verification ...	46,408	23.91	30.24	19,472	11.10	14.59	5,594	14.55	19.50	25,033	11.70	15.44
	Year of verification ...	46,364	25.37	29.77	13,363	8.48	9.95	7,036	18.95	24.23	20,399	10.47	12.49
Maize ...	Last settlement ...	461	.83	.33	137	.11	.11	235	0.91	0.91	372	.25	.25
	Year before verification ...	1,964	1.01	1.28	88	.05	.06	...	...	...	88	.04	.06
	Year of verification ...	277	.16	.18	14	.01	.01	1	...	...	15	.01	.01
Juar alone and in combination.	Last settlement ...	12,434	8.95	8.97	19,693	15.93	15.93	3,585	13.88	13.88	23,278	15.57	15.57
	Year before verification ...	16,179	8.34	10.54	16,932	9.31	12.24	6,151	16.00	21.44	22,483	10.51	13.87
	Year of verification ...	15,190	8.35	9.75	21,397	13.57	15.93	5,951	16.02	20.40	27,348	14.04	16.74
Bajra alone and in combination.	Last settlement ...	4,074	2.93	2.94	82.72	6.68	6.68	1,236	4.78	4.78	9,508	6.36	6.36
	Year before verification ...	7,844	4.04	5.10	14,594	8.32	10.94	2,607	6.78	9.09	17,201	8.02	10.61
	Year of verification ...	8,253	4.53	5.30	16,780	10.65	12.49	1,459	3.93	5.02	18,239	9.36	11.17
Sugarcane	Last settlement ...	4,522	3.25	3.26	1,690	1.37	1.37	12	0.05	.05	1,702	1.21	1.13
	Year before verification ...	8,435	4.35	5.50	2,440	1.39	1.83	112	.29	.39	2,552	1.19	1.58
	Year of verification ...	9,506	5.22	6.10	3,250	2.06	2.42	160	.43	.55	3,410	1.75	2.08
Other crops.	Last settlement ...	9,900	7.13	7.14	18,597	15.04	15.04	4,512	17.46	17.46	23,109	15.46	15.46
	Year before verification ...	19,156	9.87	12.48	37,205	21.20	27.88	8,253	21.47	28.74	45,458	21.25	28.03
	Year of verification ...	9,503	5.22	6.10	21,820	13.84	16.25	7,321	19.71	25.21	29,141	14.96	17.84
Total, Kharif crops.	Last settlement ...	57,068	41.07	41.17	56,319	44.73	44.73	12,709	49.19	49.19	68,028	45.50	45.50
	Year before verification ...	100,064	51.56	65.19	90,207	51.41	67.59	22,729	59.13	79.22	112,936	52.80	69.65
	Year of verification ...	89,258	48.96	57.31	76,753	48.69	57.15	21,947	59.09	75.57	98,780	50.67	60.42
Total cropped area.	Last settlement ...	188,943	100	100.23	123,667	100	100	25,834	100	100	149,501	100	100
	Year before verification ...	194,075	100	126.44	175,461	100	131.47	38,437	100	133.97	213,898	100	131.92
	Year of verification ...	17,414	100	117.13	167,634	100	117.37	37,140	100	127.88	194,774	100	119.24
Dofasli ...	Last settlement ...	320	...	.23	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Year before verification ...	40,588	...	26.44	42,004	...	31.47	9,746	...	33.97	51,750	...	31.92
	Year of verification ...	26,682	...	17.13	23,327	...	17.37	8,098	...	27.88	31,425	...	19.24
Net cultivated area.	Last settlement ...	138,623	...	100	123,666	...	100	25,834	...	100	149,500	...	100
	Year before verification ...	153,487	...	100	133,457	...	100	28,691	...	100	162,148	...	100
	Year of verification ...	155,232	...	100	134,307	...	100	29,042	...	100	163,349	...	100

Pargana Dhingwas.			Pargana Behar.			Pargana Mánikpur.			Pargana Rámpur.			Tahsil Kunda.			District Partábgarh.		
Area.	Percentage out of total cropped area.	Percentage out of cultivated area.	Area.	Percentage out of total cropped area.	Percentage out of cultivated area.	Area.	Percentage out of total cropped area.	Percentage out of cultivated area.	Area.	Percentage out of total cropped area.	Percentage out of cultivated area.	Area.	Percentage out of total cropped area.	Percentage out of cultivated area.	Area.	Percentage out of total cropped area.	Percentage out of cultivated area.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
4,139	14.56	14.56	866	12.47	12.47	3,488	14.29	14.29	6,774	17.74	17.74	23,064	14.87	14.87	57,277	12.76	12.77
4,965	11.60	16.26	11,274	11.36	14.52	3,931	11.29	14.40	5,331	9.21	12.98	25,501	10.87	14.45	57,446	8.94	11.67
5,047	11.19	15.84	10,309	10.49	12.96	3,907	11.73	14.58	5,187	9.35	12.62	24,540	10.54	13.64	54,227	8.89	10.87
486	1.71	1.71	1,635	2.35	2.35	265	1.09	1.09	1,346	3.52	3.52	3,732	2.33	2.33	8,487	1.89	1.89
406	.95	1.33	841	.85	1.8	231	0.67	0.85	47	.82	1.15	1,950	.83	1.10	7,255	1.13	1.47
461	1.02	1.45	668	.68	.84	258	.76	.94	302	.54	.73	1,680	.73	.94	6,153	1.01	1.23
7,263	25.55	25.55	23,673	34.07	34.07	7,185	29.43	29.43	8,384	21.95	21.95	46,505	28.97	28.97	141,898	31.61	31.62
7,742	18.12	25.36	22,947	33.13	29.56	6,818	19.58	24.98	9,228	15.94	22.47	43,735	13.91	25.48	137,440	21.39	27.93
8,323	18.46	26.20	23,588	24.36	39.10	7,245	21.26	20.42	9,122	16.44	22.19	48,628	20.87	27.04	139,863	22.92	28.03
2,492	8.77	8.77	6,694	9.63	9.63	2,409	9.87	9.87	3,750	9.82	9.82	15,345	9.56	9.56	41,291	9.20	9.21
4,069	9.52	13.33	1,214	11.30	14.45	3,111	8.94	11.40	6,449	11.13	15.70	24,843	10.58	14.07	81,565	12.69	16.57
4,715	10.46	14.82	15,770	16.05	19.70	3,596	10.55	13.12	6,289	11.32	15.28	30,355	13.08	16.88	83,637	13.71	16.76
7	.02	.02	193	.78	.78	121	.50	.50	51	.13	.13	372	.23	.23	865	.19	.19
14	.04	.05	88	.09	.11	67	.19	.25	25	.04	.06	194	.08	.11	703	.10	.14
23	.05	.07	143	.14	.18	114	.34	.42	19	.04	.05	299	.13	.16	673	.11	.13
938	3.30	3.30	636	.91	.91	258	1.06	1.06	721	1.83	1.83	2,553	1.59	1.59	5,101	1.14	1.14
2,213	5.18	7.25	4,024	4.05	5.48	2,814	8.08	10.31	3,009	5.19	7.33	12,060	5.14	6.83	21,847	3.40	4.44
1,738	3.85	5.47	3,545	3.61	4.58	2,567	7.53	9.36	2,015	3.63	4.90	9,865	4.24	5.48	20,053	3.29	4.03
15,325	53.91	53.91	41,494	59.71	59.71	13,726	56.23	56.23	21,026	55.05	55.05	91,571	57.05	57.05	254,919	55.79	56.82
19,409	45.41	63.58	50,388	50.77	64.90	16,972	48.75	62.19	24,514	42.33	59.69	111,283	47.41	63.01	300,256	47.65	62.22
20,302	45.03	63.93	54,373	55.33	68.36	17,777	62.17	64.84	22,924	41.32	55.77	115,376	49.54	64.16	304,606	49.93	61.05
2	.01	.01	113	.16	.16	87	.36	.36	72	0.19	.19	274	.17	.17	1,042	.23	.23
125	.29	.41	402	0.40	0.52	220	.68	.81	55	.09	.14	802	.34	.45	968	.15	.20
97	.22	.31	244	.25	.31	192	.57	.70	81	.15	.20	614	.27	.36	927	.15	.19
7,008	24.66	24.66	8,399	12.09	12.09	3,241	13.20	13.20	7,150	18.72	18.72	25,798	16.07	16.07	60,766	13.53	13.54
12,863	30.10	42.13	15,090	15.81	20.21	5,488	15.76	20.10	16,464	23.43	40.09	50,505	21.52	28.61	121,978	18.98	24.79
17,187	38.12	54.10	21,380	21.76	26.88	7,256	21.20	26.47	18,819	33.92	45.79	64,642	27.76	35.95	131,405	21.54	26.32
111	.39	.39	74	.11	.11	20	.08	.08	486	1.14	1.14	641	.46	.46	1,474	.33	.33
7	.01	.02	3	...	...	45	.13	.16	...	...	...	55	.02	.04	347	...	...
1,243	4.37	4.37	4,571	6.58	6.58	2,377	9.72	9.72	2,030	5.32	5.32	10,221	6.37	6.37	45,933	10.23	10.25
2,743	6.42	8.99	9,844	9.92	12.68	4,274	12.28	15.66	4,214	7.28	10.26	21,075	8.98	11.94	59,737	9.20	12.14
2,915	6.47	9.18	9,993	10.17	12.57	4,267	12.52	15.56	4,653	8.49	11.32	21,828	9.37	12.15	64,366	10.54	12.90
889	3.13	3.13	3,872	5.57	5.57	1,320	5.41	5.41	1,435	3.76	3.76	7,517	4.68	4.68	21,099	4.70	4.70
2,957	6.92	9.69	12,045	12.13	15.51	3,441	9.88	12.61	4,218	7.28	10.27	22,661	9.65	12.84	47,706	7.42	9.68
761	1.69	2.39	4,796	4.88	6.02	1,676	4.92	6.12	1,712	3.08	4.17	8,945	3.54	4.92	35,437	5.81	7.11
47	.16	.16	544	.78	.78	22	.09	.09	110	.29	.25	723	.45	.45	6,947	1.55	1.55
324	.76	1.06	830	0.84	1.07	91	.26	.33	205	.36	.50	1,450	.62	.82	12,437	1.94	2.53
304	.67	.96	703	.72	.88	70	.21	.26	207	.37	.50	1,284	.55	.72	14,200	2.33	2.85
3,799	13.37	13.37	10,420	15.00	15.00	3,616	14.82	14.82	5,333	15.53	15.53	23,768	14.81	14.81	56,777	12.64	12.65
4,318	10.10	14.15	9,996	10.51	12.88	4,276	12.28	15.66	8,238	14.23	20.06	26,828	11.43	15.20	91,442	14.23	18.59
3,516	7.79	11.06	6,771	6.89	8.51	2,789	8.19	10.17	7,088	12.77	17.24	20,164	8.66	11.21	58,808	9.64	11.79
13,099	46.9	46.09	27,991	40.29	40.29	10,683	43.77	43.77	17,160	44.95	44.95	68,912	42.95	42.95	194,038	43.21	43.75
23,380	51.59	76.43	48,868	49.23	62.95	17,841	51.25	65.37	33,396	57.67	31.33	123,438	52.53	69.93	336,138	52.35	68.37
24,787	54.97	78.02	43,890	44.67	55.17	16,295	47.83	59.44	32,566	58.68	79.22	117,532	50.46	65.35	305,490	50.07	61.23
28,428	100	100	69,188	100	100	24,405	100	100	38,195	100	100	160,513	100	100	448,957	100	100.97
42,739	100	140.01	99,256	100	127.85	34,816	100	127.50	37,910	100	141.02	234,721	100	132.97	642,694	100	130.59
45,089	100	141.92	98,263	100	123.53	34,072	100	124.28	55,481	100	134.99	232,908	100	129.51	610,096	100	122.28
12,214	...	40.01	21,620	...	27.85	7,522	...	27.56	16,844	...	41.02	58,202	...	32.97	150,540	...	30.59
13,318	...	41.92	18,717	...	23.1	6,656	...	24.28	14,385	...	34.99	53,073	...	29.51	111,180	...	22.28
28,424	...	100	69,488	...	100	24,405	...	100	38,195	...	100	160,513	...	100	448,957	...	100
30,525	...	100	77,636	...	100	7,29	...	100	11,064	...	100	176,519	...	100	492,154	...	100
31,771	...	100	79,546	...	100	7,41	...	100	11,102	...	100	179,835	...	100	498,916	...	100

Wheat in combination is always wheat and barley, locally known as gujai.

Barley is commonly grown alone, but it is sometimes also grown in combination with gram, or with peas, or with both. In tarái and low-lying land all three are grown together.

Gram and peas are often grown together. "Other rabí crops" are vegetables and poppy. All rabí crops except the latter are grown in combination with 'sarson' and 'barre,' while round the fields linseed is often sown as a protection against cattle, who refuse to touch it.

The area under wheat has decreased for the whole district and in every pargana except Dhingwas, Behar and Mánikpur; that under barley for the whole district, and in parganas Patti, Ateha, Behar, Mánikpur, while in the other parganas it has increased. The percentage out of the cultivated area occupied by the former is now 10·87, instead of 12·77. The decrease in the area under barley is trifling and it continues to be the most largely grown rabí food crop of the district, occupying 28·03 per cent. of the cultivated area. The reason for the decrease in the wheat-cropped area is that it is grown principally for sale and export by the lower castes, being too expensive a crop for the ordinary tenant's daily food. Moreover it is usually grown in "chaumas" land, or land that had lain fallow during the rainy season. The initial expense connected with the cultivation of wheat is perhaps greater than that wanted for any other crop. In the first place the seed-grain costs more. Then the land in which it is to be sown requires more preparation, that is, more frequent ploughings, and more manure, than will satisfy any other crop: and wheat is said to be more liable to blight and frost than barley, gram or peas. A wheat-field usually must have two and often three waterings to produce a good crop, while one sown with barley does not need more than two. In parts where the soil is very rich wheat is grown as a second crop after dhán, or after juár and bajra when these are grown alone. Barley is the principal rabí food crop. It is hardy, requires less seed for sowing than wheat, grows as well in light as in ordinary soil and often grows well without irrigation. It is frequently sown after dhán rice in the Dhingwas and Rámpur parganas and in other parts where jhils and tanks are plentiful.

The great increase in the area under gram and peas is due to extended double-cropping: both almost invariably follow rice, except in low-lying ground flooded in the rainy season where they are sown after the floods recede. Peas are a favourite food crop and are cut the earliest of the rabí crops. They are grown both in the best land, alternating with wheat and barley, fields having been prepared to receive them by lying fallow during the rainy season, and in inferior land after dhán, makra, juár, indigo, &c. They are usually watered once and do not require much manure. Gram is a crop not much prized; it is sown in fields loosely broken up and not usually hoed or pulverised, and by custom gram is never watered, even when within easy reach of water. It grows well in most soils and often stands thickly over a foot high. In pargana Bebar as much as 19·70 per cent. of the cultivated area is occupied by these two crops.

The cultivation of tobacco has extended, but is still nearly confined to sites. The greatest quantity is grown on the bank of the Ganges between Gutni and Shahpur and at Mánikpur. It requires brackish water. The day after the deluging rain storm of February 1894 I found cultivators watering tobacco fields from wells on account, as they said, of the brackish water in them. Murais are the chief, if not only, tobacco growers.

Garden crops, such as potatoes and other vegetables, are little grown and by the same class of cultivators, Murais.

The cultivation of poppy has greatly extended in every pargana. It is grown in good and bad land alike, but always within easy reach of irrigation. It requires more waterings than any other rabí crop.

Among "other rabí crops" may be noted a very few isolated pánwaris or pán gardens and a little mothí grown in barren kankary ground that is thought unfit for any other crop. Poppy is frequently sown as a second crop in land that has already

borne indigo, the roots of the latter making rich manure for the reception of the poppy seed.

The total area under rabí crops has increased from 56·82 to 61·05 per cent. of the cultivated area.

Cotton is little grown and has a little spread.

Next to barley rice is the most important crop of the district, and, unlike barley, the area under it has doubled. Every variety of rice is grown, both ordinary and transplanted. The former, the kuari dhán, ripens in two months, and so finds great favour as a food crop. Transplanted rice or jarhan is commonly grown in land that lies fallow for the rest of the year. Dhán is grown in goind as well as in palo land. In many villages jarhan too is grown in good land in preference to other crops. Dhán is followed by peas, gram, poppy. There is little maize as yet in the district and it is nearly confined to a few villages in the extreme east near the Gumti.

Kharif crops : rice.

Juár and bájra are both important crops, supplying a principal food grain for human beings and excellent fodder for cattle. They are nearly always grown in combination with arhar. The area under these two crops practically represents the area under arhar. Bájra is grown in good land and juár sometimes in inferior land, that is uneven and broken ground ; but more bájra is grown in the latter kind and more juár in the better. Both crops in combination with arhar are an excellent alternative with other rabí crops, such as wheat and barley. Arhar grows well nearly everywhere, and sometimes is very dense and tall. Nearly every village has some fields under it in combination with either juár or bájra or both. The popularity of arhar may be due to the fact that a leguminous crop is the best alternative with a cereal. No doubt experience has taught this to the cultivators, who know most things connected with rotation, manure, &c.

Juár, bájra and arhar.

In the Patti subdivision sugarcane has become in a way the most important staple. At the last settlement the area under its cultivation was 4,522 acres, or 3·26 per cent. of the cultivated area. In the year 1295 fasli it was 10,854 acres. In the year of verification it was 9,506, or 6·10 per cent. of the cultivated area. The large mart at Badshahpur in the Jaunpur district close to the south-east border may account for the popularity of the crop in this quarter of the district.

Sugarcane.

In the Partábgarh pargana the area in 1295 fasli was only 3,027 acres : in the year of verification 3,250 acres, or 2·06 per cent. of the cultivated area.

The absence of sugarcane cultivation in the rest of the district appears to be due more to the conservative habits of the cultivators than to the reason alleged by many of them, that white ants attack it if grown in light soil. In the Patti subdivision it is grown in dumat as well as in clayey soil, while there is plenty of clayey soil in the other parganas. The chief manufacturers of sugar are Kalwárs, who have amassed large profits by their business from which they have advanced money to talúqdárs. The cost of manufacture is trifling. The following is an estimate :—

				Rs.	a.	p.
Value of one maund of gur	...	...	...	2	8	0
Fuel	...	...	...	0	5	0
Wages	...	...	...	0	5	0
Total outlay	...	...	...	3	2	0
Produce sugar	...	...	...	2	8	0
Chota or shíra	...	...	...	1	14	0
				4	6	0
Profits	...	...	...	1	4	0

The total produce of sugar in the Patti pargana is estimated at Rs. 8,000 per annum. Dhák and babúl wood are the fuel used in the manufacture both of gur and sugar. The cultivators of sugarcane make the gur. They have to pay one anna per headload of wood to the owner. The stone mills of Mirzapur are still much used for pressing, and have been rarely displaced by the patent press which has become so popular in the Fyzabad district. A certain amount of skill in the preperation of gur

appears to be required, for the Kurmis of Para and Dharampur have the reputation of turning out the best. There are three varieties of sugarcane planted—kuswar, mangun, and sarauti, the cultivation of the one or the other being a matter of preference on the part of the cultivator. The mode of cultivation practised is to chop up the stalks and bury the pieces in the field in rows. Seeds are never sown. The cultivation of sugarcane might well be extended. It is a remarkably paying crop, and less liable to injury than wheat or poppy.

Other kharif crops.

Among other kharif crops “hemp, másh, mung and indigo” are the principal. They also include spring sáwan. Sáwan, másh and “mung” are much beloved as food crops, growing rapidly, and, though coarse, very nourishing. A good deal of hemp is grown in the villages round about the headquarters station. Matting made from it is exported to Allahabad. In most villages hedges of hemp surrounds certain fields and supply material for ropes. Castor oil never occupies an entire field, but surrounds cane and arhar. Indigo is grown chiefly on the estates of Rāja Rámpál Singh and Captain F. Chapman. The total kharif area is the same as the rabi for the district, but in the principal rice-growing parganas is 78 and 79, viz., Dhingwas and Rámpur. In Ateha it is as much as 75 per cent.

Double-cropping.

The double-cropped area for the district is 22 per cent. of the cultivated area. The proportion seems low, but in a great many villages it is 60, 70 and 80 per cent. of the cultivated area. Except the outlying rice fields and the very inferior kankary ground near rivers all the cultivated land is dofashi, i.e. capable of bearing a double crop.

The tables show that cultivation always has been high throughout the district, and that, with the exception of sugarcane in Patti and of poppy in most parts, the cultivation only of the coarser and faster growing staples used for food within the district has increased. There are no figures of the double-cropped area at the last settlement, but there is little doubt that with increased population and rents it must at least have doubled. The Partabgarh cultivators have little to learn in the matter of cultivation; though perhaps Dr. Voelker, author of a standard work on Indian agriculture, would be able to point out to them a few needs.

39. Table of cultivation of poppy from 1864 to 1893.

The following table gives the area under poppy with average produce per bigha and acre, value of opium produced per acre, from 1864 to 1893 :—

Year.	Area in bighas.		Area in acres.	Opium produce.			Value of opium.			Average produce per bigha.	Average produce per acre.	Average value per maund.			Average value per acre.		
	B.	B.		M.	a.	c.	Rs.	a.	p.	a.	c.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1864-65	1,698	7	1,061	277	15	0	55,376	14	0	6 8½	10 7½	200	0	0	52	4	7
1865-66	1,280	0	800	236	5	13½	42,506	5	11	7 6	11 13	180	0	0	53	2	2
1866-67	1,659	0	1,037	280	32	7½	50,546	3	0	6 12½	10 13½	180	0	0	48	11	11
1867-68	2,043	4	1,277	321	24	3½	57,888	14	7	6 4½	10 1½	180	0	0	45	5	4
1868-69	2,365	19	1,479	395	12	6½	71,155	12	2	6 11	10 11	180	0	0	48	1	9
1869-70	1,539	2	962	211	21	1½	38,074	15	5	5 8	8 12½	180	0	0	39	9	3
1870-71	2,106	18	1,317	255	4	½	45,918	3	3	4 13½	7 12	180	0	0	34	13	10
1871-72	2,356	10	1,473	282	8	15½	56,444	13	6	4 12½	7 10½	200	0	0	38	5	1
1872-73	2,622	2	1,639	367	8	14½	73,444	9	1	5 9½	8 15½	200	0	0	44	13	0
1873-74	3,326	10	2,079	574	2	8½	1,14,812	9	6	6 14½	11 0½	200	0	0	55	3	7
1874-75	4,498	17	2,812	708	36	9½	1,41,783	0	9	6 4½	10 1½	200	0	0	50	6	9
1875-76	6,585	16	4,116	1,338	12	13½	2,67,664	4	9	8 2	13 0	200	0	0	65	0	6
1876-77	6,676	1	4,173	1,128	33	14½	2,25,769	9	9	6 12½	16 13½	200	0	0	54	1	8
1877-78	6,857	2	4,286	1,390	0	15½	2,50,204	4	7	8 1½	12 15½	180	0	0	58	6	0
1878-79	9,449	17	5,906	1,572	15	8½	2,83,029	13	9	6 10½	10 10½	180	0	0	47	14	9
1879-80	12,700	10	7,938	1,385	1	1	2,49,304	12	6	4 5½	7 0	180	0	0	31	6	6
1880-81	13,044	3	8,153	1,632	2	14½	2,93,773	2	4	5 0	8 0	180	0	0	36	0	6
1881-82	12,562	19	7,852	1,897	7	4½	3,79,436	5	3	6 0½	9 10½	200	0	0	48	5	2
1882-83	14,210	19	8,882	2,207	34	14	4,41,529	9	4	6 3½	9 15	200	0	0	49	11	4
1883-84	16,477	6	10,298	3,152	18	3½	6,30,462	11	4	7 10½	12 3½	200	0	0	61	3	6
1884-85	20,714	0	12,946	3,801	29	1½	7,00,418	14	11	7 5½	11 12	184	4	8	54	1	7
1885-86	20,031	4	12,520	2,977	8	5	5,35,135	11	8	5 15	9 8½	179	12	1	42	11	10
1886-87	18,152	9	11,345	3,054	25	8½	5,75,443	5	11	6 11½	10 12½	188	5	9	50	11	7
1887-88	17,846	8	11,154	3,014	1	14	6,29,251	8	9	6 12	10 13	208	12	5	56	6	8
1888-89	15,731	17	9,832	1,513	13	3	3,09,540	3	2	3 13½	6 2½	204	9	5	31	7	8
1889-90	21,580	3	13,488	2,798	31	3	5,49,305	1	11	5 3	8 4½	196	4	0	40	11	7
1890-91	23,559	19	14,724	2,759	10	9½	5,21,800	8	7	4 10½	7 8	188	15	1	35	6	6
1891-92	21,176	4	13,235	1,896	19	3½	3,95,173	1	1	3 9½	5 11½	208	6	9	29	13	9
1892-93	15,692	14	9,808	2,160	16	4	3,91,362	4	6	5 8	8 13	181	3	0	39	14	5
1893-94	13,731	10	8,562	1,156	21	14½	2,28,419	11	10	3 6	5 6½	197	6	10	26	9	10

In the last year the area decreased greatly. It was highest in 1889, *viz* 23,559 acres, and fell in the following year to 21,176 acres and in the next to 15,692.

There are no outward signs of exhaustion of soil, and though little land gets a rest for a whole year, yet with the increase of population and cattle manure becomes more plentiful, and the soil in consequence remains as fertile as ever : at any rate this is the inference from the great and continuing increase of the population dependent on the produce of the soil. However if all the cow-dung that is used for fuel were used for manure, and if there was less waste of other kinds of manure, it would not be rash to say that the outturn per acre would be at least half as much again as it is at present in the most favourable year. Fuel reserves would be of incalculable use in the district. An enterprising landlord might take a hint on this subject from Dr. Voelker's work.

40. No signs of exhaustion of soil.

The following are some testings that I had made by one of the Deputy Collectors in 1892. One biswa under sugarcane in Pachhimgaon ; 35½ seers gur were the outturn =Rs. 2-8-6 at 14 seers in the rupee. The produce of one bigha would be Rs. 50-10-0 at this rate. This was a good field of a Bráhmañ. The crop was dry owing to its having stood into the hot weather. One bigha is five times ploughed with two ploughs. Two ploughs plough the whole bigha in one day, two men working them, one on each, and half a kacheha panseri of grain is given to each as wages, *i.e.*, one anna : so the cost of ploughing is five annas. The ploughing is soon done. Five waterings are required, at intervals of 15 days. Two purs water one bigha in four days ; two men work each pur and get a panseri each as the purs work all day ; the cost of irrigation is Rs. 5.

41. Outturn and profit of certain crops.

Part of the preparation of a field consists in 'khudai' or smoothing, breaking up clods and turning up soil with 'kudars' when the ground is wet. Four 'khudais' are necessary ; four men will finish a bigha in a day the first time, on the remaining occasions six men are required ; cost of 22 panseris Re. 1-6-0 ; sowing costs Rs. 4. In preparing gur five men are employed daily and get five kacheha panseris coarse grain daily. Gur of one bigha is prepared in 20 days : cost Rs. 6-4-0. So the whole expenses are Rs. 16-15-0 for a Bráhmañ who employs labour. The rent of this field was Rs. 3-10-0 a bigha.

The outturn of dhán is usually between four or five maunds per bigha, that of jarhan 8 maunds. One maund of seed is required for the sowing of either crop.

The following are tables of the result of some weighments :—

C.—Wheat and barley crop experiment in 1894.

Crop.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of officer experimenting.	Number of field.	Soil.	Preceding crop.	Manure if applied within two years.		Irrigation.		Area cut.	Result of first weightings done by the experimenting officer.		Results of final weight for the plot.		Produce per acre based on final weightment.		Character of rainfall and of the season generally.	Remarks as to extent to which the crop cut may be taken as typical of an average crops.
							Kind.	Year when applied.	Source.	Number of times, if any.		Principal product.	Secondary product.	Principal product.	Secondary product.	Principal product.	Secondary product.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Wheat ...	Kunda ...	Dahiawan ...	M. Muhammad Wasi, Deputy Collector.	821	Goid,	...	Fifth (gobar of cattle).	1301 F. Well 842.	Twice,	16 poles	...	...	...	108	...	1,080	...	This year rain fell continuously which caused the kharif crops to yield less. The rainfall of January 1894 caused the rabi crops, especially barley, &c., to suffer a good deal. It is known as a rule that when rabi crops, such as barley, wheat, gram, &c., are nearly ripe the fall of rain decreases their product not less than one-third, rather half.	
Barley ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	841	Do. ...	...	...	Do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	Do.	...	...	100	...	1,000	...		

By experiment as well as by inquiry from the agriculturists it is found that the average produce of the rabi crops on the whole will this year be about 960 lb. wheat and 800 lb. barley per acre, while other crops will yield somewhat less or more. Gram and arhar owing to their being unripe could not be cut and weighed. It is already an experienced fact that straw or bhusa yields half, one-third, one-fourth or one-fifth of grain, that is gram yields half, arhar $\frac{1}{3}$, wheat $\frac{1}{4}$ and barley $\frac{1}{5}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$.

CHAPTER III.

FISCAL HISTORY.

The expired settlement began on 1st October 1860, with a field survey. The revised assessments were given out and the demand according to them began to be collected in full in each pargana in the following years :—

Patti...	...	...	...	... 1st November 1863.
Partábgarh	...	...	...	... " 1865.
Behar	...	...	...	... " "
Dhingwas	...	...	...	... " "
Manikpur	...	...	...	... " "
Rámpur	...	...	...	... " "
Ateha	...	...	...	... 14th May 1866.

There were no progressive jamas.

The whole of the assessment work was done by Mr. R. M. King, C.S., who after completing it left the charge of the settlement to Captain W. E. Forbes. The report was submitted on 10th March 1871, by the latter officer.

There is abundant evidence that the expired settlement was an unusually moderate one: and the ease with which it has been collected in bad years as well as in good is convincing proof of this its principal feature. There is further the testimony of successive district officers contained in their Revenue Administration Reports. And the fact was recognised both by the Settlement Officer and by his reviewers, as the following extract from the volume of the Settlement Report will shew :—

Resolution No. 107 of the Government of India.

Para. 6.—"It is clear that the incidence of the assessment is on the whole light. Various valuable items, of sayar or miscellaneous profits were not taken into account by the Settlement Officer. Statistics of several large estates shew that the assumed rent-roll of the settlement was exceeded almost immediately after its declaration in these properties. And the experience of the Revenue Administration during the many years for which these assessments have been collected proves that they can be paid with ease."

In the proceedings of the Officiating Chief Commissioner of Oudh, dated 2nd November 1876, No. 3937 :—

Para. 11.—"After allusion to the six large estates the rental of which was already in excess of that assumed by the Settlement Officer as the basis of the Government demand, and to the figures given by the Commissioner shewing that the revenue-rate compares favorably with those in neighbouring districts not less fertile, it is said :—"If further evidence be required of the moderation of the demand it is to be found in the fact that notwithstanding that the district suffered severely from the bad seasons of 1871, 1872, 1873, no reduction of the assessment was considered necessary by the local officers and immediately the pressure of altogether abnormal circumstances was withdrawn, the collection of the revenue was found to be as easy as ever."

In the Settlement Report, paragraph 451, we find these words : "The declaration of the assessment has been very generally followed by an increase of cultivation and improvement in the quality of it."

* * * * *

Para. 452.—"All landlords speak of the great demand for land and the readiness of cultivators to take large quantities of it * * * Rents are high and have a tendency to rise."

Then the estates of Rámpur and of Babu Ajit Singh are mentioned, the landlords of which admitted to the Settlement Officer that he had not assumed rent-rolls equal to the facts.

"The Adharganj Talúqdár is making a fair profit above the half assets ostensibly left him."

Para. 456.—"Thus the revised demand has been collected in three tahsils for the past five and a half years and over the whole district for nearly five years. The proportion of increase on the summary settlement demand is 36.69 per cent., the revenue of the district having been raised from Rs. 8,61,197 to Rs. 11,77,211, not including cesses at the

Para 1. Working of the expired settlement.

2. The expired settlement, an extremely moderate one.

close of the last revenue year, the trifling balance of Rs. 200 was alone outstanding ; a fact which, considering that the zamīndārs have hardly yet recovered from the effects of recent bad seasons, and that several estates are still encumbered with debt, speaks volumes for the wisdom and moderation of Mr. King's assessment. Add to this that the majority of the small estates, not held by political talūqdārs, are subdivided by a numerous body of coparceners, who eat into the profits, which after paying all expenses, barely leaves them enough to live upon, and we have still further proof of the justice and forethought which moved my predecessor to adopt the wise and merciful course of moderate assessment ; and happy am I to have this opportunity of offering so just a tribute to one to whom the district is, in many other respects also, deeply indebted.

3. *Lists of coercive processes—Ease in collection of Revenue.*—The following statement and lists of coercive processes speak for themselves ; and in respect of the necessity for compulsion or pressure for the realisation of its revenue demand, the district must compare favorably with any other in the Province.

First.—A statement shewing demand, collections and balances of Government Revenue during the currency of the expired settlement, beginning from 1865 from which year only materials are available.

2nd.—Major coercive processes for recovery of arrears of revenue, which is blank except for 1891-92 when two estates were farmed:

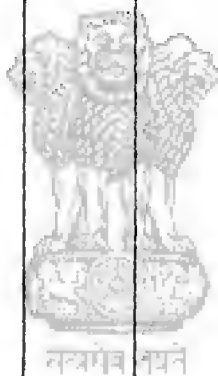
3rd.—Statement of minor coercive processes.

These coercive processes, it may be remarked, throw light on the lenience of the expiring jama by their paucity.



Statement showing Major coercive processes for recovery of arrears of revenue.

Year.	Sale.		Farm.		Transfer.		Kham holding.		Remarks.
	No. of estates.	Jama for which sold.	No. of estates.	Jama for which farmed.	No. of patts transferred.	Jama for which transferred.	No. of estates.	Jama.	
1864-65 to 1871-72...									
1872-73	1	191 0 4					
1873-74 to 1890-91...									
1891-92 ...									
1892-93	2	6,139 0 0					
1893-94 ...									



Statement showing Minor coercive processes for recovery of arrears of revenue.

Year.			Number of persons apprehended but released.	Number of persons apprehended but not imprisoned.	Number of attachments of movable property.	Number in which attachment was followed by sale.	Number of dastaks issued.	Average number of dastaks per mahal.	Number of temporary attachments of the estate.
1864-65	...	...	These minor coercive processes were not returned and reported on till the year 1870-71 when the system of returning these also was enforced.				...	...	...
1865-66	...	...					3,394	...	...
1866-67	...	...					2,567	...	...
1867-68	...	...					2,585	...	...
1868-69	...	...					2,579	...	...
1869-70	...	...					1,919	...	...
1870-71	...	...					2,408	...	...
1871-72	...	...	74	...	97	78	2,647	...	28
1872-73	...	...	7	...	99	18	1,621	...	6
1873-74	...	...	28	...	106	5	1,619	...	...
1874-75	...	...	41	...	41	...	1,734	...	6
1875-76	...	...	95	8	101	16	1,756	...	...
1876-77	...	...	28	...	75	7	1,431	...	4
1877-78	...	...	36	...	105	4	2,054	...	9
1878-79	...	...	28	...	150	1	1,542	...	12
1879-80	...	...	1	...	106	1	1,206	...	7
1880-81	...	...	...	...	...	...	815	...	...
1881-82	...	...	37	...	102	1	656	...	2
1882-83	...	...	...	...	153	8	615	...	4
1883-84	...	...	...	...	74	8	486	...	2
1884-85	...	...	...	...	38	3	964	...	1
1885-86	...	...	15	...	56	...	1,035	...	...
1886-87	...	...	...	...	29	3	60	...	...
1887-88	...	...	...	...	35	3	73	...	...
1888-89	...	...	21	...	38	1	680	...	1
1889-90	...	...	6	...	26	1	724	...	3
1890-91	...	...	11	1	71	3	952	...	...
1891-92	...	...	26	23	159	1	614	...	...
1892-93	...	...	11	11	161	2	628	...	...
1893-94	...	...	5	5	194	2	1,003	...	...

That this moderation on the part of the Settlement Officer was intentional is evident from paragraphs 445 and 446 and paragraphs 73 and 74.

"445. I shall be very brief on the subject of my assessment. Independently of my own conviction that a light assessment is the best for political and financial reasons, I may quote the following sentences from published Blue Books showing the opinion of the Government of India on the nature of a Talúqdári settlement. At page 135 of the 1865 Blue Book on Oudh, Lord Canning says, 'the tenure should be declared to be contingent on some specified service to be rendered, and the assessment should be so moderate as to leave an ample margin for all expenses incurred in the performance of the service' again *ibid*, page 138, paragraph 6, 'to create two classes of recognised proprietors in one estate is likely to lead to the alienation of a larger proportion of the land revenue than if there were only one such class; but whilst the talúqdári tenure, notwithstanding this drawback is about to be recognised and re-established, because it is consonant with the feeling and traditions of the whole people of Oudh; the zamíndári tenure intermediate between the Talúqdár and the ryot is not a new tenure, and it is a tenure, which in the opinion of Governor-General must be protected.

"446. I quote these passages for nothing save to show that when sanctioning the Talúqdári settlement Lord Canning professed to be aware that it involved a sacrifice of revenue. There seems to be no doubt that Lord Canning's anticipations were in this respect very justifiable; and that a Talúqdári settlement must be a light one. One great reason, and indeed the greatest, is that owing to their previous training and habits Talúqdárs are not in the main capable of managing large estates in a satisfactory manner. The due management of a large property entails more labor than the present generation of Talúqdárs are disposed to give; and demands a greater acquaintance with the arts of reading and writing than the average Talúqdár possesses. Further, the loss of arbitrary power in checking and controlling their agents is not yet replaced by the introduction of a systematic method in business. Without proper management therefore the Taluqas not being developed must be tenderly assessed at a figure considerably below what their real and natural value is.

"The experience which has been gained by a study of the results of the assessment for the last three years convinces me that these views are not only just but necessary.

"73. The subject has importance from the nature of the Taluqas themselves and also the peculiar circumstances under which they have been granted by the British Government and practically as channels for receipt of a very large mass of revenue their condition has a fiscal interest of no small value.

"My official letters have given details which I will not repeat here, and I will only say that I regret I can give but a sorry account of the pecuniary condition of the majority of the Talúqdárs in this district. Their embarrassments are very great, their capacities to extricate themselves are small and under a Government which disapproves of violent measures against swindling agents and defaulting tenants, and expects punctuality in payment of revenue, they find it very hard to make both ends meet. The deficit is too often supplied by a loan which is not repaid when due and is renewed and renewed, with an occasional fresh loan if a marriage or other social solemnity occurs. The rate of interest renders their progress, when once they begin to get into debt, very rapid and then comes a crash, to avoid which they implore the district officer to take their estates off their hands.

"74. The owners of maháls and other petty zamíndárs are for the most part in a state of indebtedness. In difficulties before the revised assessment was declared their position has not improved since. Most of these small estates are possessed by a more or less numerous coparcenary body, who eat into the profits like a canker-worm. Mortgages may stave off the evil day for a time, but irretrievably involved at last, the shares are in the market for sale and the late proprietors are reduced to beggary: these are not exceptional cases as the large number of applications for 'dakhil kharij' abundantly attest."

During the course of the expired settlement there have of course been habitual defaulters, as there must be among a large body of landlords bound to part with money at fixed recurring intervals.

But it may safely be said of the majority of the Partábgarh "Nadihand" tribe that had their quota of revenue been in tens where it is in hundreds they would have been not a whit readier payers. They are not all indebted. Some of them are well off, for instance the Talúqdárs of Tajpur, Shamspur, Chitpalgarh or Núrpur, Pirthiganj, Kaithaula, Dhingwas, Dhangarh and others; but the fact that some large landlords have incurred heavy debts which renders them unable to pay their revenue without borrowing, is no proof of the contention made by them that the entire district was heavily assessed. Such an assertion is as absurd as another put forward by them that their estates were singled out for excessive assessment. Heavily indebted landlords have little if any excuse for their present condition: they knew the State's rights to a share of their income from the land, which is hypothecated to them by the State and an assessment assumes that landlords will keep their expenses within the necessary limit. If without other means of livelihood they go beyond that limit the assessment cannot be blamed.

4. *Causes of indebtedness of landlords.*—The main causes of the indebtedness of the talúqdárs and other landlords of the district are well known. Gross extravagance, ruinous marriage and other expenses, the avoidance of which lies within their own control, expressed in the pattois of the district "Kam wám gami shádi waghaira," mismanagement, neglect of their own interests, with implicit reliance on karindas, quarrels among co-sharers, partitions, minute sub-division of estates among a large body of proprietors, useless litigation,—are some of them. Many of these landlords who received their estates from the Court of Wards vastly improved, free of debt and with a surplus of ready money are without excuse. Several proprietors have passed through this cleansing fire as shown by the following list:—

Serial No.	Name of Taluqa.	Remained under Court of Wards.		Serial No.	Name of Taluqa.	Remained under Court of Wards.	
		From.	To.			From.	To.
	PARGANA PATTI.				PARGANA BEHAR.		
1	Adharganj ...	14th Oct. '65	2nd Nov. '66	10	Bhadri ...	25th Sep. '67	1st Oct. '78
2	Saifabad hissa 11 ...	1861	1874	11	Shamspur ...	15th Nov. '80	14th May '87
3	Madhpur ...	5th May '78	25th Oct. '89		PARGANA MANIKPUR.		
	PARGANA PATABGARH.			12	Muhammabad Urf Kalakankar.	1869	1873
4	Dandikachh ...	11th Oct. '67	11th June '70		PARGANA RAMPUR.		
5	Domipur ...	15th Oct. '68	26th June '71				
6	Baispur ...	29th June '61	20th Oct. '75				
7	Bahlolpur ...	1867	1872				
8	Pirthiganj ...	25th Oct. '67	30th Aug. '70	13	Kaithaula	29th Jan. '72	29th Oct. '88
9	Chhitpalgarh ...	4th Mar. '60	15th July '72				

NOTE.—This list is incomplete. Particulars were not easy to obtain.

As a proof how a light assessment made ostensibly with the object of enabling landlords to acquire habits of thrift fails in attaining it is the fact that many among the defaulters have raised the rents of the more submissive of their tenantry to perhaps the highest limits known in the district, who collect in full in good and bad years alike without allowing grace, and who make no improvements. Such are Diwan Ram Bijai Bahádur Singh, the Talúqdár of Isanpur, the Talúqdár of Uraia Dih.

5. *Condition of the landlords of the district.*—For the effects of the settlement we should look rather to the condition of the prosperous landlords and the proportion of them among the entire body, and whether they started with greater advantages than those who are now more or less involved. The proportion is sufficient to prove that the settlement allowed for a striking improvement in the condition of some and that all started fairly in the race. The following description of estates should bear out this assertion.

In the Patti pargana the largest and perhaps the best managed, as it is the most prosperous estate, is that of the leading Talúqdár, Rae Madho Prasad Singh. This gentleman has added to his inherited estate by purchase of villages paying one-fourth of the revenue of the whole.

The highly-rented Taluqa of Parhat is in possession of the Rani Dharm Ráj Kuer, and is managed by karindas of whose severity there are many complaints. The estate is however out of debt.

The small estate of Isanpur is in a fairly prosperous condition. The talúqdár has transferred it to his son. Rents are high in some of its villages. The landlord is not over prompt in paying his revenue.

The large estate of Patti Saifabad, Hissa $\frac{11}{10}$, was delivered some years ago free of debt to the present talúqdár by the Court of Wards which had managed it for a long term. The Talúqdár, Diwan Ram Bijai Bahadur, who was educated at the Canning College, has incurred debts amounting to eight times the annual revenue. His management is indifferent, and he has been a persistent defaulter as regards revenue payments.

The estate of Patti Saifabad, $\frac{9}{10}$ was held for a great many years by the Thakurain Ajit Kuer, who died recently, and was succeeded by an adopted son, Thakur Indarpal Singh, a youth brought up in a small village, of little education, and less capacity for management. The adoption has been the cause of much expensive litigation between the Thakurain and the Talúqdár of share $\frac{11}{10}$. Thakurain Ajit Kuer was a constant defaulter in revenue payments.

The Talúqdár of Uría Díh is heavily in debt, and has squandered the income of his fine estate.

The small estate of Athgawan is fairly well managed by the present talúqdár, and is free from debt.

The estate of Daryapur was in a bad way, and the Talúqdár of Adhar Ganj, Rae Madho Prashad Singh, has purchased nearly half of it. The Sanad for Daryapur was in the names of Bhagwat Singh, Jagmohan Singh, Arat Singh, and Bisheshar Bakhsh Singh, who partitioned the estate early during the period of settlement. Further disintegration has since taken place among the widows, the sons and the son's widows, of the original owners.

The estate of Raepur Bichhur was originally in the name of Rae Pirthipál Singh. He had three sons by two wives: by the 1st wife, Thakurain Dan Kuer, Rae Jagmohan Singh and Rae Digbijai Singh; by the second, Kablas Kuer, Rae Bisheshar Bakhsh Singh. The estate was divided according to the seniority of the widows, Dan Kuer, receiving $\frac{1}{3}$ share, and Kablas Kuer $\frac{2}{3}$ share. Dan Kuer's son's re-divided their shares into $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$ respectively. Bisheshar Bakhsh has left two widows, Balraj Kuer and Bilas Kuer. These two ladies leave the management of their estates to unscrupulous karindas and spend their time in quarrelling with each other.

Jagmohan Singh has left a widow, Thakurain Sultan Kuer, the present talúqdarya, who has a son, Jagatpal Singh, a minor. Her karindas are no better than those of the two widows Balraj and Bilas, and the estate is saddled with a debt of Rs. 75,000. Rae Digbijai Singh had by foolish extravagance ruined himself. The foundation of his debts was a nose-ring bought by him on borrowed money for Rs. 11,000 on which sum compound interest accumulated up to Rs. 73,000. In order to recover the debt his creditors caused the larger part of his estate to be sold. He has left two sons.

The Madhupur estate has been partitioned into six mahals, each of which is saddled with debt due to extravagance and a desire on the part of the talúqdárs to cut a figure as such. One of the mahals, that of Nageshar Bakhsh, was under Court of Wards management for a time, during which a portion was sold in order to pay off debts. The Madhupur and Raepur Bichhur estates have for many years given trouble to Revenue Collectors.

The estate of Dasrathpur is by order of the Civil Courts in the possession of Rae Jagatpal Singh, son of Thakurain Sultan Kuer of Raepur Bichhur. The Talúqdár of Patti Saifabad $\frac{11}{10}$, has spent large sums in claiming the estate of which he considers himself the rightful heir by virtue of a will made in his favour by the deceased talúqdarya.

Raja Partáb Bahádur Singh, Talúqdár of Taraul in the Partábgarh pargana, has purchased a few villages in the Putti pargana.

The largest mufrid estate of the pargana, that of Saunsa, has been bought by Kannu Mal and Sarju Parshad, mahajans of Fyzabad.

In the Partábgarh pargana the most important estate is that of Raja Partab Bahádur Singh, son of the late Raja Ajit Singh. The latter was rewarded for his services during the Mutiny by a grant of the small confiscated taluqa of Taraul. He and his son after him have added largely to their estates by purchases both in the Partábgarh and several other districts of Oudh as well as in some of the North-Western Provinces. Raja Ajit Singh, a remarkable man in many ways, was also an excellent landlord and looked personally after the interest of his tenantry. His son is a worthy successor to him.

The Talúqdár of Baispur received his fine estate from the Court of Wards free of debt several years ago, and has incurred no debts since. His management is good according to the ideas of the majority of the old school of landlords in Oudh, but he has made few if any improvements, and does little to help his tenants when times are hard.

The Talúqdár of Domipur is an indifferent landlord and a reluctant revenue payer.

In order to prove the interest taken by the Partábgarh Talúqdárs in the welfare of their tenants, one fact deserves mention. When tenants were in distress for want of seed or money to procure it in the end of 1894, the deluging rain of October and November having destroyed the early rabi sowings, few landlords advanced money or grain to their suffering cultivators. Among the exceptions were Raja Partab Bahádur and one or two others. The fact should not be concealed, as it bears on the claims put forward persistently by the landlords of the district to favour in assessment. The Talúqdárs of Domipur, Bahlalpur, Tajpur, Shampur, and a great many others objected on very insufficient grounds to the assessment of nearly every village of their estates and posed as anxious guardians of their tenants' interests: yet when an occasion offered for a practical exercise of their professions, they were found wanting.

The Talúqdár of the fine estate of Bahlolpur is perhaps the most inefficient landlord in the district. He is a man of weak character, almost illiterate, and quite unfit to manage a large estate. He leaves every thing to poorly paid karindas and other underlings: goes about in shabby clothing, and is habitually in arrears of revenue, to recover which his estate is periodically attached. To add to his difficulties, a heavy law suit for his estate brought by Raja Chitpál Singh, Talúqdár of Nurpur, has been long pending and has involved him heavily. He has some Guzara villages which the law suit does not affect.

The Talúqdár of Nurpur, Raja Chitpal Singh, is an Assistant Commissioner in Oudh. His management is defective, in that he does not or used not to give receipts for rent, and he is not a prompt revenue payer. In the matter of receipts he is not alone in the district but the majority, including all the owners of large estates, except perhaps the Talúqdár of Bahlalpur, give printed or written receipts. The use of these is perhaps the first principle of efficient management.

The Taluqa of Sujakhar is not likely to last a taluqa much longer. Half of the original estate was confiscated after the Mutiny and bestowed on Asaf Ali Khan and Jekhu Singh, (Khair khwáhs). Of the forty-three mauzas left ten only remain in the possession of the present Talúqdárya, Babuain Sukhraj Kuer. Twenty-eight are in the possession of mortgagees, of whom some reside in Jaunpur and others in the south of the district; and the rest are in the possession of the Guzara lárs. Large portions of the ten villages remaining with her have been made over to outsiders under Istamrari leases

at sums sometimes a little over and sometimes at less than the revenue demand. She herself subsists by the cultivation of her sîr land. Collection of revenue has always been troublesome in this estate.

The small Taluqa of Umri is encumbered, but the landlord is in possession and looks after it well.

The Pirthi Ganj Taluqa is in fairly prosperous condition, but the landlord is backward in paying the revenue demand.

The loyal grantees have not proved themselves good revenue payers, but they have been much harrassed by the families of the ousted landlords.

The Dhangarh Taluqa was divided in 1879-80 by partition into two shares, one of 9 annas and one of 7. The latter share is owned by the son of Lal Sheo Partab Singh, who made it over to him : the former by Sitla Bakhsh Singh. The latter is a careful landlord, looks well after his estates and by strict economy is paying off the heavy debt incurred by him in his unsuccessful fight for the Panwâsi Taluqa.

The Panwâsi estate of the same pargana was owned at the last settlement by a lady, who was succeeded by a lady, who reigned till 1889, when the present talûqdâr, Lal Sheo Partab Singh, came into possession. Rents are low as the lady possessors were averse to rack-renting or eviction. The present Talûqdâr signalised his entry on it by hundreds of evictions of recusant tenants.

The Râmpur pargana is shared between two Talûqdârs, Raja Rampâl Singh and the Rani of Kaithaula. Rents are high in the former's and low in the latter's estate which is badly managed by unpopular karindas, many tenants preferring to pay rent direct to the Rani by money orders rather than into the hands of her underlings. The estate is not embarrassed, but for many years has paid its revenue with difficulty. It was under the management of the Court of Wards for a time.

A large portion of the splendid estate, the largest in the District, of the Talûqdâr of Râmpur lies in the Manikpur pargana. He figures in previous Administration reports as an indifferent revenue payer. Former Deputy Commissioners have left on record the fact of the unsatisfactory management of the estate during the landlord's long stay in England and the difficulty of getting revenue out of his agents. They have also mentioned the fact that tenants were rack-rented by the lessees to whom entire villages were made over for terms. The estate was once attached. The late Râja left debts, which are being gradually cleared away. The present Râja is an enterprising indigo manufacturer.

Rae Sarabjit Singh, Talûqdâr of the fine Bhadri estate, is a lenient if not a careless landlord. Rents are low in all his villages, and the quantity of land cultivated by tenants without his knowledge has already been referred to. This Taluqa was once under Court of Wards management. He pays his revenue with promptitude.

The Talûqdârs of Tajpur and Shamspur, notoriously the former, are harsh landlords. Rents are high in most of their estates. That of Shamspur was once under Court of Wards management. Both of them are well off, and the former is an enterprising dealer in grain. They are recusant revenue payers. The heavily encumbered estate of Bargon is under the management of the Deputy Commissioner. It has recently incurred a large debt in defending successfully a claim made for it by the Talûqdâr of Tajpur. The Dahiyawan Taluqa is the only estate in the district under Court of Wards management on account of the minority of the heir. It is in a flourishing condition with a good surplus, and will soon be released.

The small Taluqa of Shekhpur Chaurâs is now one merely in name, having nearly entirely passed into the hands of mahajans. In the Manikpur pargana, next to Raja Rampâl Singh, the leading landholder is Khan Bahadur Ahmad Husain Khan. Rents are high in his estate. He explains their present level as due to an increase made by his father in order to recoup himself for expenses incurred in a visit to Mecca.

some years ago. This landlord is a prompt revenue payer, out of debt, and a good man of business.

The Ateha pargana contains four Talúqdári estates, *viz.*, those of Tiloi, Rájapur, Tikri and Umrar. The landlords of the second and fourth are much in debt and have for many years been backward in paying their revenue. The debts of the Talúqdár of Rájapur are the result of litigation; he is striving his utmost to clear them off and his management is good.

The Talúqdár of Tikri on the other hand is wealthy and is in possession of several villages by virtue of various mortgages. He acquired many of his villages as a reward for loyal services in the Mutiny.

The Tiloi estate is a very large one, the greater part of it lying in the Rae Bareilly district. It was for a great many years managed by the mother of the present Talúqdár who came of age a few years ago. Reference will again be made to the lady's management. Soon after the talúqdár came to the gaddi the Court of Wards took over the management of the estate.

Some of the petty Musalman landlords of Manikpur such as Raje Ashor Ali and Raje Taashshuq Husain, are badly off owing to extravagance. Others are well off. Rents in the estates of the former class are often higher than in those of the latter.

The Lawana estate of Abdul Wahid Khan and others is managed and badly so by non-resident landlords.

The Kayasth zamíndárs of Manikpur are gradually parting with their villages.

Throughout the district the Mufrid landlords are as a rule poor owing to family pride, extravagance, aversion to labour, and employment of hired labour, excessive sub-division of their property and enormous families. The prudent ones who are much in the minority are well off, for instance Razawand Singh of Dandupur, the Konra Bhats, and some of the co-sharers of Serai Ana Deo. Certain members of each family are in service in the army and elsewhere and send frequent remittances home. Pandit Ram Ratan of Gughar in pargana Dhingwas is a very wealthy mahajan.

One of the two landlords of Ranjitpur Chibila has incurred enormous debts and is negotiating the sale of his portion. The above facts concerning the Partábgarh landlords have been ascertained without any inquisitorial researches as to the causes of debts and incumbrances which have been scrupulously avoided by me.

The decayed condition of a large portion of the aristocracy of Oudh has been frequently noticed by the public press, and some few years ago it called forth an able essay from one of the leaders of that body, the Raja of Bhinga which was printed in the *Nineteenth Century*. On this the *Pioneer* commented as follows in an article styled "The Old Nobility of India."

* * * "We go with him heartily in thinking that it is especially important in a country like this to maintain a landed aristocracy and we acknowledge the force of the argument he derives from a minute by Lord Canning which refers to the inherent loyalty of the masses to the Indian aristocracy. * * The tendency of the Indian aristocracy to decay arises from conditions more deeply seated than those which artificial laws can regulate and the Raja himself gives us the clue, perhaps without quite intending it, to the comprehension of the facts as they lie around us now. An English landlord, he says, as a rule, when in want of money wants it for the purpose of improving his estates: the Indian landlord in nine cases out of ten requires it for the enormous expenses attendant on the marriage of his daughters, for the performance of funeral ceremonies, for feeding and feeding rapacious Brahmans, and for encouraging dancing girls, jugglers, court minstrels, and the nondescript idlers who crowd round on festive occasions. Now the trouble is that while the aspirations which this sort of expenditure represents govern the upper classes of India it is hardly possible to see how they can maintain their usefulness as hereditary landlords gathering the loyalty of the people to a focus and transmitting it to the central government on whose stability their own welfare in turn depends. The question we have to determine is not merely whether in the interests of good organisation in the State it is desirable to maintain a native landed aristocracy, but whether

by any devices in our power compatibly with the just enforcement of obligation all round we can prevent the existing landed aristocracy from disintegrating itself and losing touch with the functions it ought to perform as well as with the property it is privileged to inherit.

"Perhaps the interest of the article before us turns chiefly on the way in which it reflects the least reasonable element in that feeling which may under some circumstances render a landed aristocracy useful to the State. There is a charming simplicity in the way in which the Raja treats the uprising of plebeian prosperity as something in itself sickening and repulsive to all well conditioned minds. We must, he says: 'deplore the threatened extinction of the aristocracy and the substitution of that class by a host of pleaders, money-lenders, pensioned servants of Government and other land grabbers.' To thrust upon such mushroom landlords who are 'devoid of traditions or chivalrous feelings the onerous duties and responsibilities of the hereditary leaders of the people is the height of folly.' Again the lineal descendants of those who amidst the roar of cannon and the shouts of besieging armies risked their lives and property to save the families of their tenantry cannot be placed in the same category with the offspring of tallow chandlers.' It is unintelligible to our Raja and as he says to orthodox Hindus and Muhammadans that Englishmen, 'should attach importance to the pedigree of horses and sheep, and manifest little or no concern for the antecedents of men of ancient lineage.' But the truth is that at this point the argument diverges into paths of considerable complexity, as our Raja puts it with almost comical moderation 'even in Europe it has not yet been established beyond doubt that the existence of the nobility is superfluous and while there is a doubt on the subject that has to do of course with a recognition of the principle to which so much importance is attached in the case of the horse and the sheep. But a greivous experience has shown that qualities we desire to see possessed by a landed aristocracy are not as certainly transmitted from father to son as the characteristics of muscle and flesh, of wind and bone which are transmitted in the line of lineal descent in the case of the animal creation. If, as we are now reminded, the Persians of old knew only how to 'draw the bow and speak the truth,' it has nevertheless appeared in modern times that a race thus admirably qualified may sometimes forget the limited range of arts and virtues belonging to its ancestry without necessarily replacing these by the finer conceptions of moral responsibility which have to do with advanced ethical culture. Speaking the truth and drawing the bow, taking those phrases to symbolize the military virtues of a simple chivalrous age, would not indeed suffice, even if they were perpetuated, to bring a modern landed aristocracy into harmony with an era of national progress. Poetical phrases have their charm even in politics, but this is an age in which with increasing persistence people of all classes want to know the 'reason why' of the social phenomena around them: and in considering the maintenance of the Indian aristocracy, we must not be content to rest the argument wholly upon that vague love for an aristocrat, as such, and that equally vague detestation of the tallow chandler, to which the Rájá of Bhinga appeals too exclusively in the course of his present address.

"For one thing, be it remembered, in the age when the rough military virtues of a landlord were conceived to be all sufficient for his station of life, the only purpose at which social organisation aimed was his welfare—the welfare of his class that is to say—and the masses of the people taught to look up to him were left out of account as negligible quantities. King Arthur's Knights (to get into the region of ideal aristocratic virtues) were very beautiful figures in the picture of our ancient life; but King Arthur's tenants, if the truth were known, would probably have been found putting up with conditions of life which no decently constituted philanthropist could endure the thought of in the present day. (Here the writer of the article must be thinking of "The Yankee in the Court of King Arthur.") We have now drifted into a way of regarding all political and social problems in the light of the doctrine, that whether Government be carried on by the people or not, it is at all events carried on for the people, and subject to no possible criticism, which does not turn upon the question how the welfare of the people can best be maintained. Now the welfare of the people in a country like India may be held to rest first of all upon the maintenance of the established Government, and if a class of landed proprietors constitutes a buttress for the established Government then we have at once discovered a *raison d'être* for such a class which would even transcend some arguments derived from modern socialis-

tic dogma. But on the other hand it is at least arguable that stable conditions of society might be maintained, even if the State were the only landlord, on the principle towards which many reformers in England aspire: and if in the case of India, the land tenures of the whole country drifted into a vast *ryotwari* system, that system would be compatible with a great many of the designs for improving the welfare of the people to which modern political science has given rise. The question, therefore, really is whether the Indian landed aristocracy will allow itself to be sufficiently guided by these modern principles as to carry out the administration of estates with a reasonable regard to the welfare of the people so that the State may fairly leave to them the discharge of those obligations which, under the more democratic and monotonous organisations it would endeavour to discharge itself.

"And thus we come straight to the question whether the native Indian landlord is prepared to regard himself as the trustee of his tenantry or whether he conceives his duty to the State sufficiently provided for by his simple existence as the representative of an ancient line gathering up the loyalty of a poor oppressed peasantry, and dissipating the produce of their industry on the wedding ceremonies, jugglers and dancing girls which tradition imposes on him as the appropriate surroundings of his rank. No doubt the Rájá of Bhinga feels that a very grievous misdirection of energy is associated with all this sort of thing, and his own proposal, that landed proprietors should be no longer empowered either to sell or mortgage their property, is of course aimed at the curtailment of unproductive extravagance, but the evil would be very imperfectly cured by such provisions, which would simply prevent the landlord from spending more than his income, but would give us no guarantee that any part of that would be diverted from the dancing girls to the improvement of popular welfare. All speculations on this subject, in fact come round to this one starting point. The old nobility of India in former days may have been addicted to wedding ceremonies and the rest, but if it got into debt it probably cancelled its obligations by some process having to do with drawing a bow. In the present day its descendants are reduced by the operation of the *pax Britannica* to the necessity instead of drawing a bill, and then good-bye to the position from which it is possible for them under any hypothesis to benefit the people subject to their hereditary influence, or to strengthen the fabric of that just administration towards which, on account of its very justice, they will be apt, in the circumstances described, to feel a grudge. The only way of bringing their nobility into harmonious relations with the advancing civilisation of the present era lies in the direction of abandoning the old habit of wanton and profuse extravagance.

"The mushroom landlord who may under certain circumstances arise in their place, may be an unsatisfactory person from the point of view both of Government, to which he can give no support worth having and from that of the people to whose prejudice he is repugnant. But last of all it is conceivably possible that he might improve as time goes on and apply to the management of his landed property something of the administrative talents which by the hypothesis, he must have shown in the conduct of his former business. The hereditary landlord who ruins himself in perpetuating some of the most deplorable and mischievous customs inherited from the past has, by the time he is finally ruined, become a hopeless person in whom neither State nor people can see any prospect of usefulness. No legislation will touch the problem. Whether the landed aristocracy of India is to decay or to flourish is a question which rests entirely with themselves. The good cards are all in their hands. They enjoy their privileges in the midst of a community untouched as yet by the taint of that feeling which at home threatens the very principle of landlordism, and both the people, whose rights they absorb or monopolise, and the State which ensures them protection, and asks scarcely any thing in return, are all in their favour and on their side. Will they graciously consent to continue in the enjoyment of all these advantages, or fling them away in exchange for some brief rhapsody of fireworks, banqueting and *tamasha*? By all means let us, in harmony with the Raja of Bhinga, devoutly hope that the landed aristocracy of India will make its choice aright, be saved from further decay and be maintained in the only way such maintenance is possible by maintaining itself."

The article though strong may well find a place here, for the facts that it reveals have a close connection with the claims put forward by some of the Talúqdárs of this

district to an exceptionally favourable assessment. It shows that few, least of all those who have ruined themselves by extravagance, have any right to demand an assessment at less than the percentage fixed by Government in these words :

“ When Government has laid down the liberal and broad principle that it is entitled to 50 per cent. of the gross rental of the land, a due regard for the political finances requires that this principle be firmly adhered to: no part of the Government right thus defined should be sacrificed.”

This fact was also recognised by the landlords for in the hundreds of objections to the new jamas filed by them they had recourse to blaming the method of assessment such as soil classification, recorded rents or assessment of *sir*, *khudkasht*, *munafi*; and none were louder in their protests than the landlord of the most highly rented estates. Among these were the *Talúqdárs* of Tajpur, Shampur, Nurpur, Baispur and the *zamíndár* of Paryawan; all of whom had benefited most by the substitution of standard rentals. These objections cost nothing, not even an eight anna stamp, and so became quite the fashion.

The specification in the quotations at the beginning of the chapter from the last settlement report of estates that were notoriously lightly assessed may be recorded as a selection merely: and when two landlords honestly and fearlessly came forward and admitted that their estates were assessed at much below half assets, the inference that all the estates great and small throughout the district were similarly favoured is a safe one.

In the last settlement report, paragraph 456, it is said that several estates were still encumbered with debt: but the debts had nothing to do with the assessment, and as the report contains no list of these estates, it is impossible to say if any of those now in a bad way are among those which were encumbered then. Enough has been said to shew that the past settlement is not to blame for the present bad condition of any estates great or small.

At the same time all due regard in assessing was paid towards lightening the burden of the new jama: but the evil is only stayed for a time. If *mufrid* estates have deteriorated, the reason is the process mentioned in the same paragraph of the report, *viz.*, their division and sub-division by a numerous body of coparceners who eat into the profits, which after paying all expenses barely leaves them enough to live on. The entire remission of their revenue would hardly help them, and would be an injustice.

8. Proprietary mutations and alienation.

The table No. 8 of appendices of proprietary mutations from 1881 under orders of Civil and Revenue Courts or by private transfer (sale, mortgage, &c.), with prices, when they could be ascertained, also number of succession, mortgage, redemption and other cases, has been prepared with a view to shewing the extent to which land has changed hands. Like the statement of coercive processes they are unconnected with the working of the settlement and serve chiefly to indicate the character of the proprietors. Particulars prior to 1881, were not available. Sales by order of courts are few: and only 3 estates or portions of estates of any size have changed hands during the period covered by the table. This table was prepared from *tahsíl* mutation registers which are not forthcoming for years before 1881. It is of no use towards showing the proportion out of the area of the district that has been alienated because area is not shown in them.

The comparative statement of number and areas held by each caste of proprietors entered in chapter II, paragraph 17, on Economic Condition, helps to show that the trading classes have as yet gained but a slight footing as landlords in the district, while total areas held by the Thakur, the principal proprietary caste of the district, has undergone a very slight change, a fact which proves that the majority of transfers of Thakur proprietors has occurred among the members of that caste. The same remark applies to Brahmans. The principal Brahman proprietor, who has also purchased largely, is Pandit Ram Ratan, of Dhingwas Pargana. Musalmans have extended their properties in Patti considerably, in Manikpur and Behar moderately, while in Dhingwas they

have lost. The chief landlords of that caste who have acquired property in the Patta pargana are a Vakil of Partábgarh and a resident of Fyzabad.

Baniyas have got a footing in Patti Dhingwas and Manikpur where they had none before, but have disappeared from Partábgarh. A Teli has acquired a small property in Manikpur, Bengalis in Partábgarh and Ahirs in Behar, all by purchase.

Bhats have remained stationary. They have interchanged shares within their own community. The Kayasths have lost largely in Behar and Partábgarh and have gained in Patti. Next to Brahmans but by a very long interval they rank as the principal landowners of the district.

All this leads to the conclusion that it will be long ere the trading classes will become large landed proprietors in the district. Every well-to-do Thakur landlord adds to his estate by purchase: transfers of shares in bhaiyachara, pattidári and zamíndári communities are commonly among the members themselves; if the shares go to outsiders, a taluqdár or vakil is often the purchaser. Whether it is an evil for traders to become landlords is another question, on which opinions differ, and which it is unnecessary now to discuss.

The above remarks concern estates or portions of estates and shares. A great and increasing evil and annoyance from the Revenue Collector's point of view, is a habit prevailing among petty proprietors of alienating permanently or temporarily single plots of land to outsiders. They never hesitate to do so on the slightest necessity; a feast, a law-suit, a journey, &c. If the alienation is made to a sharer or pattidár of the same village or estate the evil is not so great. The annoyance arises when out of 100 bighas of a property, 50 bighas are alienated to fifty different non-residents.

There is no falling off in the demand for land. Every one in the district is ambitious of becoming a landowner even of one bigha, and the prices paid are often Rs. 200 a bigha for cultivated land. The last Settlement Report has no statistics of the prices then paid for land which would have thrown some light on the way in which the novelty of a settlement was regarded, but the Settlement Officer says that rents were rising, so prices of lands must have been rising too. And many persons were questioned by me during the course of village inspections who all agreed that prices have increased enormously. They stated 100, 150, 200 rupees as common prices per cultivated acre. The following table gives the aggregate value of immovable property transferred by registered documents during the currency of the settlement. It does not shew the value at which land per acre has been alienated. Particulars of this are unavailable nor would they be of much use towards indicating the selling price of land, for land is seldom sold free of encumbrances.

Year.	Deeds of gift.		Deeds of sale.		Perpetual leases.		Other cases including premium and fines.		Mortgage deeds.		Other deeds.		Certified copies of decrees and orders of court.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Aggregate value.	Number of deeds.	Aggregate value.	Number of deeds.	Aggregate value.	Number of deeds.	Aggregate value.	Number of deeds.	Aggregate value.	Number of deeds.	Aggregate value.	Number of deeds.	Aggregate value.	Number of deeds.	Aggregate value.	
1872-73 ..	8	1,02,000	227	2,64,720	31	6,832	181	87,277	934	8,14,043	41	20,997	1	100	1,423	7,95,969	These figures are available only for 20 years, i.e., from 1872-73 to 1891-92, not before 1872-73 because the system of registration in Oudh was introduced on 1st July 1871, and not for after 1891-92, because the figures for Partabgarh have been in administration report amalgamated in district Rae Bareilly.
1873-74 ..	6	50,000	189	1,55,649	24	7,581	168	1,04,668	786	2,71,702	28	8,315	1	70	1,202	5,97,985	
1874-75 ..	8	21,222	204	1,95,621	48	14,313	216	1,90,476	788	4,57,366	38	12,515	4	6,225	1,306	8,98,738	
1875-76 ..	9	13,077	183	1,87,341	25	1,571	71	66,012	720	2,83,793	46	19,889	2	1,565	1,061	5,73,228	
1876-77 ..	12	2,325	203	1,37,455	38	7,324	62	32,783	718	3,07,911	42	31,876	6	10,379	1,081	5,30,089	
1877-78 ..	18	4,890	256	1,48,730	57	11,102	60	44,561	1,040	4,46,715	38	24,177	20	97,888	1,489	7,72,563	
1878-79 ..	14	35,814	284	1,73,180	40	2,743	104	90,773	1,137	6,02,594	35	21,446	12	18,211	1,626	9,50,766	
1879-80 ..	7	1,56,014	175	1,62,288	38	6,063	175	1,77,608	907	4,44,425	39	35,183	8	2,680	1,349	9,84,261	
1880-81 ..	15	17,357	206	1,29,010	69	12,156	130	92,367	1,001	4,13,176	51	23,913	4	458	1,476	6,88,437	
1881-82 ..	18	17,078	238	1,78,012	65	7,426	39	15,159	1,029	5,17,331	42	15,928	12	11,435	1,443	7,62,369	
1882-83 ..	36	16,295	216	1,83,933	88	15,422	42	11,103	1,233	5,59,963	78	1,44,129	12	5,421	1,705	8,92,326	
1883-84 ..	36	28,072	222	1,22,321	86	7,342	39	33,527	1,296	5,13,782	82	39,245	8	9,214	1,770	7,53,503	
1884-85 ..	29	18,576	219	1,21,901	47	5,902	39	13,409	1,153	6,54,923	68	24,117	5	2,174	1,500	8,41,002	
1885-86 ..	59	97,815	232	1,20,976	81	13,040	99	63,753	1,342	6,03,805	55	68,652	9	7,030	1,877	10,35,077	
1886-87 ..	50	33,169	230	1,07,889	82	10,951	49	45,972	1,354	6,04,029	55	53,232	2	1,000	1,822	9,16,242	
1887-88 ..	58	39,149	303	1,71,210	67	4,119	59	72,434	1,612	6,98,320	35	30,184	7	1,623	2,141	10,16,938	
1888-89 ..	55	35,231	266	2,05,273	48	14,168	40	39,355	1,640	9,44,747	53	3,62,614	3	2,580	2,105	15,93,898	
1889-90 ..	47	49,351	291	1,43,500	45	6,584	68	26,783	1,824	6,13,797	44	12,083	1	7	2,320	8,52,705	
1890-91 ..	46	27,569	224	1,22,909	64	14,145	23	10,730	1,604	4,84,721	55	40,878	...	...	2,016	7,00,752
1891-92 ..	53	34,219	273	1,69,396	53	6,010	28	8,858	1,539	4,39,980	40	15,912	...	...	1,986	6,74,375
TOTAL ..	584	7,98,752	4,646	32,13,374	1,095	1,64,794	1,692	12,27,625	23,657	1,02,37,153	966	10,05,565	117	1,77,960	32,758	1,68,31,223	
Average ..	29	39,938	232	1,60,909	55	8,239	85	61,381	1,183	5,11,858	48	50,278	6	8,898	1,638	8,41,561	

These figures are available only for 20 years, i.e., from 1872-73 to 1891-92, not before 1872-73 because the system of registration in Oudh was introduced on 1st July 1871, and not for after 1891-92, because the figures for Partabgarh have been in administration report amalgamated in district Rae Bareilly.

No doubt the light assessment has been favourable to the material progress of the district which will now be described.

7. In describing this, I cannot do better than follow the method adopted by Mr. Stoker, C.S., in his report on the Bulandshahr settlement. Material progress of the district.

Settlement being based on the present state of the rental, the material progress of the district centres, for settlement purposes, in the development of rents. Their rise and progress must therefore be first discussed. The extent to which the progress of the district in respect of wealth, extension of communications within and without, improvements, development of the export trade, &c., has brought about that rise, also the question whether the rise is likely to be a permanent one are involved in the discussion, for obviously on these the fairness of the present settlement depends.

8. First the actual rise in rents during the 30 years of the settlement that has just expired will be considered. Rise in rent during 30 years of settlement.

It may be premised that the rise has been general in every village with a few unimportant exceptions. The following tables are intended to give an idea of the progress of rents :—



I.—Showing gradual rise in area, rents

Name of Pargana and Tahsil.	Last settlement.			Average of last 12 years.			Average of last 6 years.			Year prior to verification.		
	Area under cultivation (assessed).	Rental double of revenue.	Rent-rate double of revenue rate.	Recorded area of holdings.	Recorded rental of holdings.	Rent-rate of tenants' land.	Recorded area of holdings.	Recorded rental of holdings.	Rent-rate of tenants' land.	Recorded area of holdings.	Recorded rental of holdings.	Rent-rate of tenants' land.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
Pargana and Tahsil Patti.	138,623	6,13,392	4 6 10	150,154	6,98,141	5 7 11	156,868	7,48,789	5 9 9	160,550	7,70,092	5 10 7
Pargana Partábgarh.	123,666	5,29,834	4 4 6	134,391	5,91,746	5 4 7	138,561	6,23,244	5 6 11	140,505	6,40,636	5 7 8
„ Ateha ...	25,834	1,16,926	4 8 6	28,375	1,16,925	4 10 6	30,007	1,18,727	4 8 2	31,023	1,26,735	4 9 2
Total, Tahsil Partábgarh.	149,500	6,46,760	4 5 2	162,766	7,08,671	5 2 9	168,568	7,41,971	5 4 4	171,528	7,67,371	5 4 8
Pargana Dhingwas,	28,424	1,26,000	4 7 0	31,341	1,60,665	5 9 6	32,127	1,68,354	5 12 0	32,099	1,69,729	5 12 8
„ Behar including Beti lake.	49,488	3,17,292	4 9 0	77,903	3,93,371	5 6 4	80,580	4,15,269	5 8 3	81,584	4,21,777	5 8 9
„ Manikpur,	24,409	1,08,452	4 7 2	27,000	1,62,450	6 5 0	28,264	1,76,731	6 10 2	28,261	1,77,603	6 13 0
„ Rámpur ...	38,192	1,70,936	4 7 8	41,359	2,43,530	6 2 8	42,763	2,59,634	6 5 4	42,259	2,62,809	6 7 5
Total, tahsil Kunda,	160,513	7,22,680	4 8 0	177,603	3,69,716	5 12 0	183,734	10,19,988	5 14 9	184,203	10,31,918	5 15 11
Total, District Partábgarh.	448,636	19,82,832	4 6 8	490,523	23,66,528	5 7 8	500,170	25,10,748	5 9 10	516,281	25,69,381	5 10 7

N.B.—(1) Areas shown in this statement are :—In column 2 the assessed (cultivated) area of last settlement. In columns 5, 8, assessment statements (appendix 1). In column 14, the area of attested jamabandi holdings.

(2) The rentals shown are :—In column 3 it is double of Government demand of last settlement. In columns 6, 9, and 12 it is 14 of aggregate assessment statements (appendix 1). In column 15 it is the rental as made out by Settlement Officer in paragraph 3, Chapter VII.

(3) The rent-rate in column 4 is double of revenue rate of last settlement. In columns 7, 10, 13, and 16 it is the rate of cash-

and rent-rate since last settlement.

Present settlement.			Increase percentage of												29
			Average of last 12 years over settle- ment.			Average of 6 years over last settlement.			Year prior to veri- fication.			Present settlement.			
			Column 5 over 2.	Column 6 over 3.	Column 7 over 4.	Column 8 over 2.	Column 9 over 3.	Column 10 over 4.	11 over 2.	12 over 3.	13 over 4.	14 over 2.	15 over 3.	16 over 4.	
Recorded attested area of hold- ings.	Settlement officers corrected rental (Statement VII of Appendix I).	Rent-rate of tenants' land.	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
162,762	9,58,639	6 1 4	8'32	13'82	24'13	13'16	22'07	23'71	15'82	25'55	27'88	17'41	56'28	37'41	
14,0689	8,37,179	6 2 11	8'67	47'36	23'48	12'04	17'63	23'88	13'62	20'91	27'98	13'77	58'01	44'40	
31,138	1,64,441	5 7 5	9'84	11'69	2'77	16'15	1'54	...	20'09	8'39	'91	20'53	40'64	20'58	
171,827	10,01,620	3 0 11	14'93	44'77	19'63	12'76	14'72	21'93	14'73	18'65	22'41	14'94	54'87	40'12	
32,853	1,93,926	6 1 4	10'26	27'51	26'06	13'03	33'01	23'12	12'93	34'71	30'52	15'58	53'91	37'09	
83,205	5,00,449	6 2 4	57'41	23'98	18'26	62'83	30'88	20'89	64'60	32'93	21'35	68'13	57'73	34'70	
28,087	1,97,826	7 3 7	10'61	49'79	41'92	15'71	62'96	43'18	15'71	63'77	53'16	15'07	82'41	62'41	
43,335	2,39,081	7 0 2	8'29	42'47	37'67	11'97	51'89	4'40	10'65	53'75	44'30	13'47	69'12	56'51	
187,480	11,81,282	6 8 1	10'65	32'80	27'78	14'47	41'14	3'60	14'76	42'79	33'21	16'80	63'46	44'56	
522,069	31,41,541	6 3 8	9'34	19'35	24'17	13'50	26'63	27'12	15'08	29'58	28'18	16'37	58'43	41'04	

and 11, the areas of holdings as abstracted from jamabandis, and as shown in column 13 of form III of aggregate the rental as recorded in jamabandis of holdings as per foregoing note, and corresponding with that shown in column for assessment purposes, but before deductions from corrected rental of assumption areas, see columns 16 to 21 of Table paying tenants' land as recorded.

II.—Showing how far rise in rents is attributable to (1) increase in cultivation (2) and (3) other causes.

Name of tahsil.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Increase.				Percentage of increase.			
										Of column 7 over 6.	Of column 8 over 6.	Of remaining increase.	Total increase.	Of column 7 over 6.	Of column 8 over 6.	Of remaining increase.	Total increase.
		Cultivated area at last settlement.	Assessed area at present settlement.	Old rent-rate, i.e., double the revenue rate.	New rent-rate of new assessed rental.	Old rental double the revenue.	Rental obtained by applying old rent-rate, column 4, to assessed area at present settlement, column 3.	Rental obtained by applying new rent-rate, column 5, to cultivated area at last settlement, column 2.	Total rental assessed at the present settlement.	Of column 7 over 6.	Of column 8 over 6.	Of remaining increase.	Total increase.	Of column 7 over 6.	Of column 8 over 6.	Of remaining increase.	Total increase.
Tabal Patti...	...	138,623	100,053	Rs. a. p. 4 6 10	5 11 9	6,13,392	7,09,568	7,94,915	9,12,938	95,176	1,81,523	27,807	3,04,560	15-52	29-59	4-54	49-65
" Paribagarh	...	149,500	106,913	4 5 2	5 9 9	6,46,760	7,21,551	8,38,601	9,36,337	74,791	1,91,841	22,945	2,89,577	11-56	29-06	3-55	44-77
" Kunda including Beti lake	...	160,513	182,813	4 8 0	6 1 6	7,22,680	8,22,658	9,78,126	11,14,381	99,978	2,55,446	36,277	3,91,701	13-83	35-35	5-02	54-20
Total district	...	448,636	509,779	4 6 8	6 13 2	19,82,832	22,52,777	26,11,642	29,68,676	2,69,945	6,28,810	87,059	9,85,844	13-62	31-71	4-39	49-72

N.B.—The rent-rate in column 5 is the rate of assessed rental and the assessed area.

The first shews the area under cultivation for each pargana—

- (1) at the last settlement ;
- (2) during the 12 years preceding the year of verification ;
- (3) during the six years preceding it ;
- (4) in the year preceding it ;
- (5) in the year of verification.

They require some explanation.

In the last year, *i.e.*, in the year of verification, the area includes the plots comprised in holdings which were for various reasons uncultivated in the year. It is 522,069 acres.

In table 2, column 3, the present assessed area is 509,779 acres, the difference being due to the non-assessment of much of this uncultivated land, out of 23,153 acres uncultivated 10,730 acres were assessed including 133 acres assessed under Board's Circular No. 4—I and as concealed cultivation. 12,423 acres were unassessed. Columns 17, 20, 23, and 26 shew the percentage of increase of the areas in columns 5, 8, 11, and 14 over the cultivated area of the last settlement. The increase of the present cultivated area of 498,916 acres over that of the last settlement, *viz.*, 448,636 acres, is considerable, no less than 11·21 per cent., and is well distributed, pargana Rampur, which contains much usar land, having the least though at the same time a fair share, and the pargana of Ateha, which comprises much broken land, the largest. The increase of the present assessed over the cultivated area of the last settlement is 73,483 acres or 16·37 per cent.

The table shews the rental for each of these five periods or stages. The rent of the last settlement is the rental assumed as the basis of assessment by the Settlement Officer, of which he invariably took 50 per cent. for the jama. He has nowhere carefully explained his principle of assumption. In paragraph 447 of his report he says that he accepted some and rejected others of his jamabandis, but there are no tables of those accepted nor of those rejected. The Commissioner has remarked as follows in his review of the last Settlement report :—

“ Paragraph 24.—The paragraphs which treat of the *modus operandi* are very few and from these we really learn exceedingly little. We hear that village by village assessments were made and that there was an induction of rent-rates from extensive available data and experience. But we are not told how these rates were afterwards practically utilised. We are told that present resources were mainly kept in mind : ‘ my rentals have nearly all been determined on present resources,’ but we are not informed how these resources were ascertained or what steps were taken to verify or correct the existing rent-rolls from which they must have been ascertained. We are told that prospective capabilities have been little thought of. ‘ I have presumed on little aid from future development of the capabilities of the small jungle and light waste land, which are found in this district,’ but no indication is given of the amount of revenue that has been relinquished on this account. This should certainly have been mentioned.”

“ 26. But it may be mentioned that that officer did in fact himself prepare and use assessment checks such as I have described. After considerable search amongst his field note-books and reports, so far as I have divined, these test rentals were prepared thus :—

“ I ‘ The gross rental at average rent-rates.’—This rental is obtained by multiplying the number of bighas of each of the three well known artificial classes of soils as entered in the field register by the average rates that in the experience of the Settlement Officer were generally prevalent in the pargana for such soils. His 1st class or manured and irrigated rate was Rs. 4 or 5 per bigha according as the village in his estimation was on ordinary or a better than ordinary one. His second class or medium rate was Rs. 2 or 3 under similar circumstances, and his 3rd class rate was Rs. 1 or 2. In practice I find that the lower rates of Rs. 4, 2, and 1 were almost universally adopted by the Settlement Officer in forming this estimate.”

"II. 'The jamabandi rental.'—This estimate was formed by finding out from the rent-roll (1) the area cultivated by ordinary tenants-at-will and the rent paid by these and then striking the average village rate per bigha; and (2) by applying the average so obtained to all other cultivated land in the village, whether held rent-free or at favoured rates."

"III. 'The usual calculation.'—This estimate is formed by first finding out from the rent-roll how much the ordinary tenants-at-will pay in the aggregate and then ascertaining what would be a fair rent with reference to capabilities to add for the lands held rent-free or at favoured rents and then to totalling the result. The Settlement Officer seems to have been unable to find a name for this estimate, but it is familiar to the Department as the revised rent-roll."

The rise in rents has been general but unequal for reasons which will be explained shortly.

The rental average of the 12 years, of the six years, and the rent of the year preceding verification is the recorded annual income of the district. It does not represent only the income paid by tenants but includes rents paid by lessees' holdings under perpetual leases, fictitious cash rents of grain-rented and nominally-rented land, and sometimes also of muafi and khudkasht holdings: also the recorded siwai income, decreed rents paid by under-proprietors of specific plots, and by occupancy tenants. The accuracy of these rentals is open to doubt like the accuracy of the cultivated areas and for the same reasons. Patwaris in the earlier years were not as scrupulous about accuracy as they became later. In the chapter on assessment a full description is given of past and present recorded rentals, and of the apparent sudden rise in the case of many villages of the rental within the last few years, or in the year of verification.

The rental of the year of verification is the rental as made out by the Settlement Officer. That of the 12 years preceding the year of verification exceeds the old assumed rental by Rs. 3,83,696 or 19·35 per cent.

That of the 6 years preceding by Rs. 5,27,916 or 26·63 per cent.

That of the year preceding verification by Rs. 5,86,549 or 29·58 per cent.

That of the year of verification by Rs. 11,58,709 or 58·44 per cent.

The first three percentages obviously do not represent the actual increase in the tenants' rental in each of these periods. They are chiefly of use as exemplifying the annually improving accuracy on the part of patwaris in recording rents, a fact which is apparent in the great difference between the 1st and 2nd percentages the 1st and 3rd and the 2nd and 3rd percentages which could not possibly be due to sudden enhancements of rents. Throughout the district tenants' rents must have nearly attained their present limit prior to 12 years before the year of verification. In the inquiry preceding the passing of the present Rent Act they were found to have increased nearly 50 per cent. in this district.

The rental of the year of verification, including as it does the corrected rental of assumption areas, under-proprietary and occupancy tenures and land held under perpetual leases, is of course very much in excess of the average rentals and of the year preceding it; which, apart from the question of their accuracy, exclude the rentals of such areas or comprise only fictitious rents at a very low figure for portions of them.

It may be noted here that the rental of assumption areas included in the rental of the year of verification, viz., Rs 8,45,516, was assumed at rates below the all-round tenants' rates. The rental, viz., Rs. 29,68,676, entered in column 9 of the 2nd table which was used as the basis of assessment is the rental resulting after deductions made in the interests of landlords and mainly for the purpose of preventing great and sudden enhancements of revenue, from the corrected rentals of assumption areas. This reduced rental exceeds the assumed rental of the last settlement by 49·72 per cent.

There are next the rent-rates of the first table.

The following table shews the differences in the rent rates :—

	Rate.			Percentage of difference.
	Rs.	a.	p.	
Rate of last Settlement Officer's assumed rental	...	4	6	8
Average rate of tenants' cash land for 12 years before year of verification	...	5	7	8
For the 6 years before year of verification	...	5	9	10
For the year before verification	...	5	10	7
For the year of verification	...	6	3	8
				41.04

Rupees 6-3-8, the rent-rate of the present settlement in column 16 of the first table, is that paid by cash-paying tenants only : it exceeds Rs. 4-6-8, the rent-rate of the last settlement, by 41.04 per cent.

Rupees 6-13-2, the rate in the 2nd table, is that of the total rental used as the basis of the present assessment, and 49.72 per cent. over the last settlement rate.

Rents must have increased with great rapidity since annexation. Captain Forbes, Settlement Officer, states in his report that he found the rents of 100 selected villages had nearly doubled between annexation and survey (an average rise from Re. 1-10-0 to Rs. 3-1-1). This is the rise in the rent-rate : and is independent of the great and rapid increase in cultivation that took place during the same period, which in twenty-two estates was nearly one-fourth. The number of the cultivators in the above 100 villages had more than doubled.

Mr. Carnegie says that taking the above figures as samples of the whole district, when since annexation cultivation had increased by $\frac{1}{4}$ th and rents had doubled, the Government demand of the last settlement should have doubled since the summary settlement instead of having increased only by 36.6 per cent.

The causes contributing to the rise of the rental will now be analysed. It has already been pointed out that the rise has practically been universal. The caste tables entered elsewhere in which the rent-rate of last settlement is given and the present rate of the rent of Brahmans, Thakurs, Kayasths and low-caste tenants, afford further proof of this. If in any village rents have remained stationary, the cause is not deterioration, but the landlord's action, leniency, charity, or some other motive, in having refrained from enhancing rents. For in most of the worst villages rents have increased, and in many good ones have remained unchanged or even decreased. These villages will be described in the chapter on assessments, under inadequacy of rentals.

The principal cause of increase in rents is of course rise of prices, that is rise in the value of the produce.

The following table shows the rise of prices of the principal food grains of the district since 1862 :—

10. All-round rent-rates past and present compared.

11. Reasons for believing that the rise in rents since annexation was rapid.

12. Causes contributing to the rise of the rental.

13. Principal cause is rise of prices.

Quantity in saers per rupee.

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Rice	20-36	24-34					21	11-25	19-29	18-3	14-15	15	16-93	25-27	26-12	16-08	10-22	16-73	16-73	17-24	19-08	17-97	16-73	19-75	18-71	15-37	14-41	14-11	13-99	13-83	13-85
Wheat	23-04	30	28-12	20-62	15-27	22-5	24-37	2	15	21-42	15-87	15-45	17-55	26-01	29-3	18-75	12-58	15-39	19-68	20-83	19-68	19-62	21-35	24-34	20-05	16-29	15-38	15-89	14-95	14-43	14-14
Barley	33-75	39-11	35-89	26-79	20-62	35-09	31-54	14-4	42-86	30-36	20-92	19-94	23-71	37	22-42	27-37	16-74	24-01	31-79	30-61	30-26	31-33	30-28	35-6	32-57	22-2	20-71	21-25	19-65	19-67	21-49
Juar	41-79	38-57	28-12	34-02	19-02	34-29	34-29	17-95	20-89	26-83	19-93	22-93	25-7	36-69	41-25	26-47	16-76	24-91	25-97	27-67	30-94	31-79	32-07	36-42	30-16	22-71	18-11	20-47	19-38	18-05	24-82
Bajra.	29-46	38-04	21-7	19-29	17-41	29-46	28-93	17-41	19-82	24-5	18-91	20-54	23-59	34-49	39-34	22-29	15-73	21-66	23-34	26-49	29-06	29-02	30-41	34-37	26-71	19-88	17-01	18-11	18-34	18-4	21-82
Gram and peas.	23-84	32-41	29-73	24-64	15	27-05	32-68	17-41	16-07	22-31	20-89	19-73	21-14	34-51	33-33	26-38	12-37	13-54	19-18	20-7	22-52	26-49	24-36	29-08	30-18	23-8	20-91	21-45	19-35	18-34	23-12

Prices were moderate in 1862. They were remarkably low in 1863. They increased in 1864 for all grains, and for bajra enormously. In 1865, they rose still more for all except for juar. In 1866, there was evidently a scarcity of all grains, to judge by the startling increase in their prices. In 1867, rice alone appears to have been scarce: other crops plentiful. In 1868-69 in parts of the province famine prevailed, but in 1868, apparently not in the Partágarh district; in 1869 there undoubtedly was famine or scarcity of all grains in the district: 1870 appears to have been an excellent year for barley which was cheaper than in any previous year and also a good rice year, but the prices of other grains had hardly recovered from the high prices of the year before. In 1871 the price of barley rose, while that of wheat and juar and gram fell. In 1872 the prices for most grains rose to nearly the height of 1869. In 1873 and 1874 they continued at a high figure. In 1875, they fell considerably and in 1876 reached their very lowest limit. In 1877 all grains shared in the rise, and in 1878 prices were at their highest for all and were clearly famine prices for the time. In 1880 they fell again, but now a certain stability in prices begins to manifest itself. Taking rice first, between 1879 and 1889, the price has fluctuated between 19·75 seers and 14·11 per rupee: in 3 years being about 16: in two years 19. This is very unlike the fluctuations between 1862 and 1872 (from 24·64 to 11·79) or from 1873 to 1878 from 26 to 10. In 1890-91, 1892, the price has remained at nearly the same figure, viz., 13: a height which it seldom reached before and only once or twice exceeded.

Rice.

The price of wheat fell in 1879, and again in 1880 and continued moderate and nearly the same from 1880 to 1883. In 1884 it fell still further; and in 1885, apparently there was a superfluity of wheat in the district for the price was lower than it had been for 8 years. In 1886, it rose moderately. Stability appears only after 1887, from which year till 1892, the price has ranged between the narrow limits of 16 and 14. The price of the last year was only once before exceeded, viz., in 1878, and only once reached, viz., in 1869, but excluding the somewhat exceptionally plentiful year 1865, which appears to have been an exceptional one for all crops, the limits within which the prices of wheat ranged between 1879 and 1892, viz., 20·83 to 14, are very unlike those between 1862 and 1877, viz., 30 to 14·2. The price of the famine year 1878, may be left out of account. At the same time the price of wheat appears to have taken longer to settle down than the price of rice, which is a much larger product of the district.

Wheat.

In 1862, 1863-64 the price of barley was unusually low and again in 1867: in 1872 it was at its lowest; while that of wheat was for the time exceptionally high. It may be that in that year little of the latter crop was grown. It seems a not far-fetched conjecture that fluctuations in price would be more marked in the case of rarer grains which are little consumed within the district: 1866, 1869, 1872, 1873, 1874 were all bad years for barley, judging by the high prices prevailing, and 1867, 1870, 1875 and 1876 exceptionally good ones. In 1878 and 1879 the price was high; between 1880 and 1886 it was low, remaining nearly stable, except in 1885, when it fell to a limit unknown since 1876, and recalling the cheapness of the earlier years. In 1886, it was still low: in 1887 it rose suddenly and has since fluctuated between the narrow limits of 22 and 19·65. Between 1862 and 1872 the price of barley fluctuated between 42 and 14·46. Between 1873 and 1883, it fluctuated between 42·71 the price of 1876 (an unusually plentiful year for all crops) and 16·74, averaging however low: 1886 was the last year in which its price was low.

Barley.

The prices of juar and bajra show as startling fluctuations, settling down in 1887; that of juar ranged between 41·79 and 17·95 between 1862 and 1872, exceeding 34 in 5 years of that period, ranging between 28 and 20 in 4 years, while once it was 19 and once 17·95.

Juar and bajra.

Between 1873 and 1883 the fluctuations are as great: 41·25 in 1876, and 16·76 in 1878: altogether over 30 in 4 years of that period and under 20 in only one: 1884 1885, and 1886 were cheap years for juar.

The prices of bajra do not altogether follow those of juar : it was cheap in 1863, when juar was also cheap, but dear in 1884 and 1885 when juar was cheap, but from 1868 to 1874 both grains were dear. In 1875 and 1876 bajra like juar was exceptionally cheap : in the famine year its price in common with that of all other grains rose : from 1881 to 1886, its price fluctuated between 34 of 1885, an exceptional year for all grains, and 26·71 : from 1887, it has steadied down to between 17 and 20.

Gram and peas.

The prices of gram and peas like all other grains began to settle down in and became stable only from 1887, the range being between 18·34 of 1891 and 23·1 of 1887 and 1892. Between 1862 and 1872 the price has roamed between 32·41 of 1863, and nearly the same of 1868, and 15 of 1866, which has been already described as an unusually scarce year for all grains. Between 1873 and 1883, it has varied from 39·33 of 1876, and 19·18 of 1879. In the famine year the price was 12·37.

Arhar.

Arhar is an important crop of the district and its price has fluctuated between 34 and 12·32. From 1887 it has settled down, falling however in September 1892 considerably below the average of the preceding six years.

This table shows that while from 1887 and 1892, prices of all grains have risen, symptoms of stability began to manifest themselves in 1879 : in the case of all, prices remained fairly stable from 1879 to 1886 inclusive, then rose in 1887, and have since continued high : for wheat, barley, gram peas, juar and bajra, 1885 was an exceptionally cheap year.

For the purpose of indicating permanent rises, tables of quinquennial averages appear best, and are given below.

The percentage of increase in the last five years over the average price of the first five years is as follows :—

Rice ...	...	...	...	...	29·08	per cent.
Wheat	...	...	...	...	39·00	"
Barley	...	...	...	...	32·85	"
Juar	...	...	...	...	38·89	"
Bajra...	...	...	...	...	27·12	"
Gram and peas	...	...	...	...	20·94	"

1	Quantity sold per rupee in seers.							Percentage of rise of—								17
	Average of 5 years 1862 to 1866.	Average of 5 years 1867 to 1871.	Average of 5 years 1872 to 1876.	Average of 5 years 1877 to 1881.	Average of 5 years 1881 to 1886.	Average of 5 years 1887 to 1891.	For the year 1892.	Column 3 over 2.	Column 4 over 3.	Column 5 over 4.	Column 6 over 5.	Column 7 over 6.	Column 8 over 7.	Column 7 over 2.	Column 8 over 2.	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
Rice ...	19·53	16·57	19·49	15·40	18·46	14·34	13·85	15·16	...	20·99	...	22·32	3·54	29·08	41·01	
Wheat ...	25·41	19·50	20·83	17·44	21·01	15·50	14·14	23·26	...	16·27	...	26·23	8·76	39·00	44·34	
Barley ...	31·23	30·82	28·90	26·10	32·01	20·97	21·49	1·31	6·23	9·69	...	34·49	...	32·85	31·19	
Juar ...	32·30	26·85	29·30	25·54	32·27	19·74	24·82	16·87	...	12·83	...	35·30	...	38·89	23·16	
Bajra ...	25·18	24·20	27·37	21·90	29·91	18·35	21·82	3·89	...	2·00	...	38·65	...	27·12	13·34	
Gram and peas	25·12	23·10	27·12	18·43	26·53	20·77	28·12	8·04	...	32·04	...	21·17	...	20·94	7·96	

There is always a doubt about the correctness of such averages, and but one thing is certain, *viz.*, the great rise of prices in the last period of the table, combined with a gradual steadying down within recent years.

The last Settlement Report contains only tables showing annual prices of barley, rice, gram, and wheat between 1860 and 1869, and annual prices of wheat between 1846

and 1855, but there is no attempt to explain the causes of variations. The price of wheat before annexation is as follows :—

Year.	Seers.	ch.	Year.	Seers.	ch.
1846	...	11 8	1851	...	28 2
1847	...	32 3	1852	...	31 4
1848	...	32 9	1853	...	23 15
1849	...	33 9	1854	...	32 9
1850	...	31 4	1855	...	27 10

These are uniformly low, and the settlement may be said to have introduced fluctuations during the first 15 years.

The steadying of prices in the last 10 years of the settlement is an earnest that prices will never return to their former low level, and it is unlikely that the past phenomenal fluctuations will recur. The years 1894 and 1895 afforded proof of the above speculations, when the partial failure of the rabi crops of both years were relieved by immense importations of grain from the Panjāb, yet prices hardly changed. This fact proves that the district prices are very much the prices of the province, and perhaps of the whole of India, and that the only likelihood of an unusual rise is the total or partial failure of food crops throughout the country, when the scarcity of one province cannot be relieved by the superfluity of another. At the same time the rise of prices does not appear to have outstripped the progress of rents : a feature of the case in other districts. There the inaccuracy of the former figures presents itself. In certain other districts the rise in prices was about 90 per cent. It is impossible that in this district it has been so much below that figure as the averages would shew.

The prices, such as they are, contained in the tables, are the market prices : they are not necessarily the prices that the cultivator obtains for his grain, which are regulated by the extent of his dependence on banyas and mahajans. It is therefore possible that prices have not kept pace with rents as far as the cultivators are concerned, for market prices do not affect him so much as those of the threshing-floor where he usually sells his grain. This question opens up another point for discussion, which will be taken up later, namely, who is the principal gainer by high prices, or does the cultivator get the full benefit of them ?

The causes of the rise and stability of the prices are common to this district and to the rest of the province. The extension of the railway system throughout India, and the great development of export trade within the last 20 years, are undoubtedly the most important.

14. Causes of rise and stability of prices.

The depreciation of silver cannot be added, for, to quote Mr. Reid's remarks in paragraph 19 of his Review of the Bulandshahr Settlement Report, " the rise of prices in the first instance cannot have been connected with the depreciation of silver, as it had occurred for the most part before the fall of silver commenced. The alteration in silver values may have had some effect in maintaining during a succession of good harvests the high level reached during a period of comparative scarcity. "

It is unnecessary to enlarge on the causes of the past instability of prices : obviously it was the variations of the local harvests.

More recent startling fluctuations, such as those of 1885, may be due to plenty in other parts of India. The introduction of railways, telegraphs, and the impetus that they have given to export trade from India, apply to the development of prices throughout the country. But there are one or two circumstances peculiar to this district which possibly have retarded the development of prices within it, more especially of the food grains consumed locally. For instance, no railway passes through it, and the nearest railway line—that of the East Indian Railway—runs parallel to a remote portion, namely the south-west border, at a distance of some six or eight miles, the Ganges with its immense sand banks intervening. Again, internal communications are bad, Partābgarh being perhaps worse off in respect of them than any other district of the province. A single metalled road traverses only a narrow portion, while many parts of the kacha roads in the two-thirds

of the district lying west of the metalled road, become almost impassable during the rains, and if the latter have been heavy, for a month or two afterwards. All these roads are heavy and suited for only very slow traffic. The cost therefore of bringing grain to market is greatly increased; while out of the price obtained for what is exported, a large deduction must be made for cost of carriage to the nearest railway. It is not likely that the sellers get a higher price from the exporters for cost of carriage. I have not the materials at hand for comparing the Partabgarh prices with those of other districts, but if they are high, the above reasons perhaps prevent the sellers from getting the full advantage of them.

15. Increase in the amount of produce.

Following the method of explaining the rise of money rents, adopted by Mr. Stoker in his report on the Bulandshahr Settlement, we come to the second of the three agencies to which he ascribes it, *viz.*, increase in the amount of produce. This is caused by

- (1) Extension of cultivation.
- (2) Improvements of land already cultivated.

The increase in the cultivated area has been shown to be 11·21 per cent. It has of course increased the total amount of rent, influencing the rate of rent by reducing it, as inferior lands are last broken up: but it seems hardly necessary for the purpose of the present calculation, to apply an incidence to the added area. The improvements consist of better means of irrigation: an immense number of masonry wells having replaced the many kacha wells on which the larger part of the irrigable area was dependent at the time of the last settlement: extension in the cultivation of certain of the better staples, such as cane, poppy, rice, peas, spring sawan, and in consequence of the more stable and plentiful irrigation supplied by these brick wells; more double-cropping, and increase in the supply of manure resulting from the increase in population and cattle. These are all fully discussed in their proper places.

The irrigated area of the last settlement is more properly the irrigable area. The present area irrigated in any one year falls short of it, but the present irrigable area is no doubt the same as the past, and is much better irrigated.

These facts render it impossible to calculate the exact portion of the rise in rental attributable to improved irrigation and that attributable to the extension of the cultivation of certain staples, which in reality is the result of improved irrigation.

The table already given in paragraph 8 illustrates the extent to which these two factors together, increased cultivation and improvements, have raised the rental of the district. The total increase of rental is analysed by application of the rate of the former settlement to the present assessed area and the rate of the present settlement to the former areas, thus the portion of the increase attributable purely to extension of cultivation and improvements is discriminated from the portion due entirely to improvement in rent-rates.

The total increase of the present assessed rental over the assumed rental of the last settlement is Rs. 9,85,844 or 49·72 per cent.—

- (1) The increase over the former rental, obtained by applying the former rate to the present assessed area, Rs. 2,69,945 or 13·62 per cent, *i. e.*, the portion of the increase entirely due to extension of cultivation and improvements.
- (2) Increase over the former assumed rental, obtained by applying the present rate to the former areas: the portion of the increase entirely due to improvement in rent-rates, Rs. 6,28,810 or 31·71 per cent.
- (3) The remainder of the total increase, being the product of the difference between the former and present rent-rate and the difference between the former and present cultivated area, and therefore partly due to improvements in areas and partly to improvements in rates, Rs. 87,089 or 4·39 per cent.

No. 3 may be distributed between (1) and (2) in the proportion which these items bear to the whole, making them Rs. 2,96,107 and Rs. 6,89,737 or 14.93 and 34.79 respectively.

As there are no wet as distinguishable from dry rates, the increase in rent due to improved irrigation is only assumed ; but the assumption is a perfectly fair one, for no doubt with increase in the number of wells, most of which were built by tenants, and with the extension of the better staples landlords increased rents.

The rise of rents is justified by the rise of prices and the extension of cultivation and of improvements in irrigation and agriculture, all nearly entirely the work of tenants, and it justifies therefore a full assessment. In itself it is not excessive, but the rental incidence of the last settlement was high : and an increase of 50 per cent. on it is considerable. Of that portion, and that the largest,—which has been found to be due entirely to improvement in rent-rates, part is attributable to the unlimited right of enhancement allowed by the Rent Act, which was abolished in 1886, and which all landlords exercised, some (a very few) sparingly, others capriciously, others largely. This portion would be claimed by competition. It is doubtful if the Partábgarh landlords, either great or small, took into account when enhancing rents the prices going on around. The consideration required a certain amount of knowledge of political economy, to which they lay no claim. In talúqdári estates the management is usually left entirely to karindas, and these individuals enhanced or not, as it pleased them, probably without reference to their masters. The idea fixed in the mind of the average ziladár is to raise rents at every opportunity. In the earlier part of the expired term of settlement certain individuals were selected every year, and sometimes the same year after year, on whom to serve notices of ejection, which were in reality notices of enhancements. Much caprice on the part of the landlord's underlings must have contributed to the selection : and no thought was taken of the prices, only of the tenant's ability to pay, which in turn was determined by the competition on the part of the others. In talúqdári estates certain events were, and are still made the occasion for all-round enhancements, such as the attaining to majority of the heir : succession to the estate : marriage of the talúqdár. Such enhancements would be ruled by the notorious unwillingness of the tenants of the district to part with their holdings. There are, however, no reasons for suspecting that the landlords, taken as a body, have abused this power : towards certain classes of their tenants, especially their own clan fellows and Brahman priests, and families that have held land as tenants for several generations, they have been extremely lenient. This is fully manifested in the table given elsewhere of rents according to the four classes into which tenants have been divided according to castes.

16. Rise of rents is justified.

Other causes for the increase of rents have been given in the preceding chapter and need not be recapitulated.

By the rise of prices the landlords are undoubtedly the principal gainers, while tenants have benefited only moderately, circumstances intervening to prevent their reaping advantage from them. In this connection the relation of the latter with money-lenders already described is of importance.

The tenant now-a-days usually stores little grain by custom. It is doubtful if he ever in his palmiest days stored enough from one harvest to serve both as food for his ever increasing family and for seed for the next harvest. The present prevailing custom is for the tenant to obtain an advance of seed grain from the nearest mahajan be he a pure baniya or tenant-mahajan. He gets the grain on 'siwae' or 'deorha,' more commonly deorha. When he reaps the harvest, he must repay this along with his rent and other debts. The rent and debts may absorb the whole produce : only the debts and repayment of the advance of seed may absorb it all, if the harvest has been an indifferent one. The mahajan, if grasping, can arrange this by taking payment at a high rate, though the market rate of the day may be a low one and there is no doubt that if the rate is high at the time that he takes payment, he secures pay-

ment at the higher rate. Possibly he may lose if grain is poor in quality. If the produce is insufficient to pay the debts the mahajan of course recovers them at the next harvest with increased interest entering in his accounts the debt in cash. Luckily such a contingency is rare. All the produce or nearly all however appears to come to the mahajan, for the tenant has to sell his grain to pay rent. The mahajan then gets back his "bisar" with interest and repayment in part or whole of debts due. The landlord must come to look to him for payment of the rent of his tenant who has made over all his produce to the mahajan. Such reliance on the landlord's part must be inevitable, for the absorption by the mahajan of the produce cannot be concealed from the landlord or his agents. Tenants do not hoard cash; to get it in order to pay their rent, they must resort to this intermediary. Perhaps the generally good collections are accounted for in this way: that the mahajan is always ready to advance, knowing the advantage to himself of keeping the tenants under his influence. The prices that the tenant gets for his grain are threshing-floor prices which the mahajan arranges to his own advantage. A tenant must be cleverer than the average to know and insist on getting the market price.

The difficulty of realising rents from tenants is thus in part obviated by the mahajan: therefore if the mahajan is necessary to the tenant he is also necessary to the landlords. Landlords ignore these difficulties on the part of tenants, but by going on increasing rents they have increased the difficulties. If they complain of tenants being bad rent-payers they are themselves to blame, for it cannot be denied that the prevailing rate of rent for the majority of cultivators is now high, and it has been raised with little consideration for the tenant's difficulties. Dr. Voelker in his work on Indian Agriculture has suggested many remedies for the mischief of the dependence of the cultivation on the money lendings for seed: among others seed growing farms.

In such a state of affairs it is a matter of congratulation that tenants are at any rate outwardly well off, that their industry is unabated, their payments of rent as punctual as ever, suits against them for arrears of rent, and ejectments under section 65 of the Rent Act comparatively few and almost confined to particular estates. It is to be hoped that their indebtedness is exaggerated or that they have other resources. If they are questioned they represent themselves as one and all the bond slaves of mahajans, but this may be merely oriental inaccuracy. A very detailed and inquisitorial inquiry would be necessary to shew the exact extent of their indebtedness. This description of the state of the tenantry has been introduced in connection with the present assessments.

CHAPTER IV.

SOIL CLASSIFICATION, STANDARD RATES, AND ASSESSMENT CIRCLES.

Part I, Soil Classification.—Soil classification was an entirely new work: for at the last settlement there appears to have been no very exact classification of soils. The Settlement Officer classified them into

- 1st class,
- 2nd class,
- 3rd class,

but he has not explained whether the classes were of natural or of artificial soils. Apparently they were partly the one and partly the other, as a comparison (which will be given later) between their percentages, out of the past cultivated area and the percentages out of the present cultivated area of the conventional soil as classified for the purpose of the present settlement will reveal. In the settlement khasra included in the settlement misls the words goind, manjhar, palghát, uparhar, occur but not systematically: so that the classification was clearly not based solely on goind, manjhar, and palo. The copies of the khasras in the hands of the patwáris do not reproduce these terms, and there was therefore little for the officers employed in soil demarcation to go on.

Mr. Reid, late Senior Member, Board of Revenue, in a note dated 6th February 1891, written by him on the occasion of his first visit to the district in connection with the revision of the settlement in progress has said as follows:—

"Paragraph 12.—From the answers of the villagers who were questioned by me and in my presence, it was clear that their valuation of their fields depends upon (1) the water-supply and (2) proximity to the hamlet, the fields being described as goind (near the hamlet and probably manured) and siwar or land outside the goind radius. I have therefore enjoined the Deputy Collector to see that as regards the former point the irrigation return is very carefully made, that the natural soils as named in paragraph 10 are recorded, and that the fields, whatever their natural soils, are also shown at least as goind or siwar (ahár). The record of goind where made at last settlement should be carefully verified and amended if necessary. The extent of goind in a mauza depending upon the population and general prosperity of the hamlets is necessarily subject to change. It will generally include all the well-irrigated manured and carefully cropped land that is accessible from the hamlets, even if not in very close proximity to them. In respect to the lands outside the goind area, there will be probably no necessity to subdivide them. But this is a point that the Deputy Collector had better examine and decide, after a comparison in some selected mauzas of the classification of manjhar, palghát, &c., shown in the former settlement khasras with the ground itself. Here as elsewhere in this part of the provinces the obvious great main division of the cultivated area is into (1) the rice tracts, upon which rice is sown or planted out and which bear no other crop, lying dry and bare during the winter and summer, and (2) the lands which bear rabi crops and sugar-cane alone or rabi preceded by millets or similar kharif crops. Whether the renting of land bears any relation to this division to which the crop statement is an index the Settlement Officer will be able hereafter to ascertain if necessary."

The Deputy Collector, Munshi Muhammad Ahmad, who was engaged at the time of Mr. Reid's visit, on the preliminary settlement work, demarcated the cultivated soil into three classes goind, manjhar, and palo: and his practice was followed by the two other Settlement Deputy Collectors deputed to the district later, who did the preliminary work for parganas Partábgarh, Ateha, and Rampur. The triple classification was necessary more especially for the many large mauzas of the district, and for the many villages in which ekfalsi or jarhan rice is grown over large areas. Munshi Muhammad Ahmad, Deputy Collector, classified the soils of parganas Patti, Dhingwas, Behar, and Manikpur. The work for Patti was begun in the cold season of 1890 and 1891 and completed in February 1892. That for Partábgarh lasted from October or November 1891 to March 1892; that for the other parganas throughout the cold season of 1892-93.

All three Deputy Collectors followed the same method as regards soil classification,

1. Soil classification at the last settlement.

2. Mr. Reid's instructions.

3. Method followed by the Settlement Deputy Collectors.

Parganas allotted to each.

either themselves marking out the soils on the maps or testing on the spot the markings made by the supervisor kanúngos. Fair copies of the maps showing the demarcations marked with a coloured line, were then made for the Settlement Officer's use on inspection.

4. Qualifications of the three Deputy Collectors for preliminary settlement work.

Munshi Muhammad Ahmad came to the district new to settlement work : but he had had a good training under the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, and had held the post of Inspector of Kanúngos, in which capacity he accompanied the Director, Colonel D. Pitcher, on a tour in the district made with the object of forecasting the possible increase in the jama that would result from a revision of it.

Munshi Ihsan Ilahi had done little else except settlement work during the course of a long service : both officers might be relied on to know all about soils and to demarcate them accurately.

Saiyid Ali Bahadur was new to settlement work when he came to the district, but he also had had some training in the Land Records Department and under the Court of Wards. His success in the soil demarcation of the parganas made over to him will be commented on in the chapter on standard rates.

5. Table of soils.

The following table contains the result of the soil classification of the district :—



Name of pargana.	Goind.				Manjhar.				Palo.				Total.			
	Dumat.	Mahyar.	Bhur.	Total.	Dumat.	Mahyar.	Bhur.	Total.	Dumat.	Mahyar.	Bhur.	Total.	Dumat.	Mahyar.	Bhur.	Total.
Tahsil and pargana Patti ...	46,748	2,422	2,131	51,301	50,637	8,354	5,206	64,197	20,239	11,801	8,194	40,234	117,624	22,577	15,531	155,732
Pargana Partabgarh ...	30,02	1,55	1,37	32,94	32,52	5,36	3,34	41,22	13,00	7,51	5,26	25,84	75,54	14,49	9,97	100
Pargana Partabgarh ...	50,635	898	1,302	52,835	36,116	2,806	2,141	41,063	12,233	5,160	23,016	40,409	96,984	8,804	26,453	134,307
Pargana Atoha ...	37,70	67	37	39,34	26,89	2,09	1,59	30,57	9,11	3,84	17,14	30,09	73,70	6,60	19,70	100
Pargana Atoha ...	12,532	339	1,43	13,034	7,880	937	558	9,375	2,631	2,274	1,628	6,633	22,963	3,550	2,529	29,042
Pargana Atoha ...	49,22	1,17	49	44,88	27,13	3,23	1,92	32,28	8,71	7,83	6,30	22,84	79,06	12,23	8,71	100
Total tahsil Partabgarh ...	63,187	1,237	1,445	65,869	43,996	3,743	2,699	50,498	14,764	7,434	24,844	47,042	12,197	12,414	28,988	165,349
Pargana Dhangra ...	38,68	76	58	40,32	26,94	2,29	1,65	30,88	9,04	4,55	15,21	28,80	74,66	7,60	1,774	100
Pargana Behar ...	10,892	647	5	11,344	7,276	1,741	8	9,025	4,064	7,220	118	11,402	22,032	9,608	131	31,771
Pargana Behar ...	33,65	2,04	2,02	35,71	22,90	5,48	403	28,41	12,79	22,72	37	35,88	69,34	30,24	42	100
Pargana Behar ...	28,509	1,140	290	29,939	20,465	2,979	931	24,375	11,152	7,432	6,448	25,232	60,126	11,551	7,869	79,546
Pargana Behar ...	35,84	1,44	36	37,64	25,73	3,74	1,17	30,64	14,02	9,34	8,36	31,72	75,59	14,52	1,89	100
Pargana Behar ...	9,892	122	60	10,074	8,897	693	485	10,075	3,155	2,332	1,280	7,267	21,944	3,647	1,825	27,416
Pargana Behar ...	36,08	44	22	36,74	32,45	2,53	1,77	36,75	11,51	10,33	4,67	26,51	80,04	13,30	6,66	100
Pargana Behar ...	20,715	1,457	351	22,523	6,779	3,912	203	10,894	1,755	4,219	1,711	7,685	23,249	9,588	2,265	41,102
Pargana Behar ...	50,40	3,55	85	54,80	16,49	9,52	49	26,50	4,27	10,27	4,16	18,70	71,66	23,34	5,50	100
Total tahsil Kunda ...	63,808	3,366	706	73,880	43,417	9,325	1,627	54,369	20,126	21,703	9,757	51,586	133,351	34,394	12,090	179,835
Pargana Kunda ...	38,82	1,87	39	41,08	24,14	5,19	90	30,23	11,19	12,07	5,43	28,69	74,15	19,13	6,72	100
Total district Partabgarh ...	179,743	7,625	4,282	191,050	138,050	21,422	9,532	169,004	55,129	40,938	42,795	138,862	379,922	69,385	56,609	498,916
Pargana Partabgarh ...	38,03	1,40	86	38,29	27,67	4,32	1,90	33,89	11,04	8,20	8,58	27,82	74,74	13,92	11,34	100

6. Natural soils discussed.

The natural soils were indicated in the last settlement khasra as balsundra, or doras or dumat, bbur and matiyár and in the later khasras these three terms, dumat, matiyár, and bbur, were uniformly used. They were repeated by the patwáris and amíns engaged in khasra correction, but the Deputy Collector, while testing the correction work, had occasion sometimes to alter them: for instance, if they found land classed as matiyár but less stiff than the prevailing matiyár, and growing double crops, they classed it as dumat. The late Director of Land Records, Mr. Holderness, had directed, early in 1891, that all ekfasi rice land should be classed as matiyár, which order necessitated some changes in classification. Munshi Muhammad Ahmad tells me that he found that of the last settlement often very erroneous. In classifying natural soils, regard was paid both to their ingredients and to the crops grown on them.

(1.) Dumat.

In dumat soils all crops, rabi and kharíf, except autumn rice, are habitually grown. In parts of the districts sugar-cane, properly a dumat crop, is grown by preference in matiyár or clay land, for the cultivators say that if grown in dumat it is liable to ravages by white ants. This reason was stated to me in many parts of the district, and is doubtless a well-founded one. The Patti pargana which has the largest share of matiyár soil proper has also the largest area under sugar-cane. The dumat soil of the district is a light fertile soil shading off imperceptibly in the large rice-growing tracts into matiyár, and near rivers into bbur. Outwardly it appears to be of much the same fertility throughout. In the rice-growing tracts it may have a larger admixture of clay than in the tracts where rice is an infrequent crop.

(2.) Matiyár.

Matiyár is the stiff clayey soil growing rice of both kinds: dhán, which ripens in a few weeks, and jarhan or transplanted rice, which is cut in November and December. Jarhan rice is sown year after year in the same fields which lie fallow for the rest of the year after the crop is reaped. Dhán rice is always followed by a rabi crop, gram, peas, sometimes barley more rarely wheat and poppy. In the Dhingwas pargana there are many villages which grow dhán over nearly the whole cultivated area, followed entirely by rabi crops.

(3.) Bbur.

Bbur soil varies from a very light dumat to kankar-filled earth or pure sand. When a light dumat it is distinguishable from dumat proper by being slightly undulating: but it grows excellent crops, barley, arhar in combination with jowár, and peas. As it becomes more broken and sandy, it grows gram, bajra, the latter always in combination with arhar, and urd; in its worst state, only mothi. I have seen gram and barley growing in pure sand. The strip of land at the edge of the water of streams though classed as bbur is stiffer and is always cultivated in the rabi season. The only natural soil for which a rate was fixed was bbur: and that not universally, for it was difficult to ascertain whether a lower rent was paid for it than for other soils. The bbur rates will be described under circle-soil rates.

7. Artificial soils.

(1.) Goind.

In classifying artificial soils, the Deputy Collectors looked to the number and size of the hamlets and their age, the castes of the residents, the number of cattle in each, rents paid, means of irrigation, crops. For instance, a hamlet inhabited by Kurmis and Ahírs who are good manurers should have more goind, which is the highly manured land surrounding sites, than one inhabited by the less economical Brahmans and Thakurs. Goind, moreover, is always well watered from wells. On entering any village, it at once strikes the observer how the wells cluster round the site.

(2.) Manjhar.

Manjhar soil is also well manured and well watered. All the lower castes except Chamárs carry manure on their heads to all their fields. Chamárs, though not a cleanly caste, have an objection to so doing. Brahmans and Thakurs carry manure in little barrows drawn by bullocks. Manjhar is not always as well watered as goind: or rather a larger proportion of crops requiring few waterings is grown in it.

Palo land or palleya (distant) is the outer margin of cultivation of each village. The quantity of this soil varies according to its distance from hamlets, the intervention of strips or patches of usar plain, groves, tanks and jhils. Greater part of the area of the district devoted exclusively to jarhan rice has been classed as palo : likewise the 'bhur' soil skirting rivers and streams and the networks of ravine land at the forks of two streams and at many intervals along their course. The latter description of palo is usually by custom unirrigated, but sometimes kacha wells are dug in it, and might be oftener dug. The jarhan rice land lies always near jhils and tanks and is intersected by deep, stiff channels.

During my inspection of the villages I always went round them with the map showing the soil demarcations, in order to test as far as I was able their accuracy. Sometimes, but only rarely, I had to cut down the goind and manjhar : and as well as I can judge the soil classification was made with care and accuracy by Deputy Collectors Munshi Muhammad Ahmad and Ehsan Ilahi. They both sometimes erred on the side of over-elaboration, if rents are to be taken as a test of this, for the soil of many highly-rented villages might have been shown entirely as goind : the all-round tenant-rate being above or the same as the goind rates of the circle to which they were assigned. But this test depends on the fairness of the circle rates. In such villages a much higher goind rate would have been justified by the rents. The over-elaboration was however always in favour of manjhar and palo and against goind ; for if in highly-rented villages the rents would have warranted a more liberal classification of goind and manjhar soils, the over-elaboration may be taken as a proof that in every village of the pargana the benefit was given first to palo and next to manjhar, while the goind area was contracted.

There are other tests of the accuracy of the soil classification of the whole district including that of the parganas Rámpur and Acha which was made by Saiyid Ali Bahádur. One is that assuming that the classification made at the last settlement was based on the quality of the soils, the proportions of first class soil, 16.7 out of 48.2 the total cultivated area of second class 17.0, of third class 14.5, or taking 100 to represent the cultivated area :—

1st class soil	...	...	...	...	34.5 per cent.
2nd ditto	...	...	...	...	35.2 ditto.
3rd ditto	...	...	...	...	30.3 ditto.

are not very much below those of the present goind, manjhar, and palo areas, viz. :—

38.29 per cent. goind	} Out of 100
33.89 ditto manjhar	
27.82 ditto palo	

and are justified by the enormous increase in population, the great improvement in cultivation, and the increase in the area of sites.

Another test is the irrigated area. The proportion out of 48.2 per cent. the cultivated area of the last settlement was 36.9 per cent. irrigated, or 77.01 per cent. out of 100. The present proportion is 58.62 but the latter is for some parganas the area irrigated only in the year of verification, for others the average irrigated area of three years. It does not by any means represent the irrigable area which is the goind and manjhar areas together.

The high state of cultivation in the district further justifies the soil classification, the proportion of the cultivated area under rabi crops being 61.05 per cent. and the double-cropped area 22.28 per cent., while kharif crops occupy 61.23 per cent. The proportions are all high.

The principal use made of the soil classification was for the derivation of fair and adequate standard rates for application to assumption areas : and it was essential that the classification of the soils of these areas should be correct. For all the parganas except Patti, a mark was made on each field sir and khúdkásht on the map, so that

(3.) Palo.

Instances of over-elaboration in soil classification.

It is in favour of palo and manjhar.

8. Tests of the accuracy of the soil classification of the district.

9. Principal use of soil classification.

I was able to inspect them. Almost invariably the best specimens of goind, manjhar, and palo soils were found to be sir and khúdkásht. The goind plots lie close to the main hamlet of each village, containing the owners' houses: and owners largely sublet sir fields to Kurmis and others for the purpose of growing poppy. In the different years of verification, as I was informed by the Deputy Opium Agent, the cultivation of poppy decreased greatly in the district, landlords not allowing that crop to be grown in their sir fields.

Table of owner's land according to soils.

The following table shows the owners' land according to soils:—



	Tahsil and Pargana facti.			Pargana Partabgarh.			Pargana Ateha.			Tahsil Partabgarh.			Pargana Dingwas.			Pargana Behar.			Pargana Manikpur.			Pargana Rampur.			Tahsil Kunda.			District Partabgarh.		
	Area.	Percentage out of total area under the tenure.	Percentage out of total cultivated area.	Area.	Percentage out of total area under the tenure.	Percentage out of total cultivated area.	Area.	Percentage out of total area under the tenure.	Percentage out of total cultivated area.	Area.	Percentage out of total area under the tenure.	Percentage out of total cultivated area.	Area.	Percentage out of total area under the tenure.	Percentage out of total cultivated area.	Area.	Percentage out of total area under the tenure.	Percentage out of total cultivated area.	Area.	Percentage out of total area under the tenure.	Percentage out of total cultivated area.	Area.	Percentage out of total area under the tenure.	Percentage out of total cultivated area.	Area.	Percentage out of total area under the tenure.	Percentage out of total cultivated area.	Area.	Percentage out of total area under the tenure.	Percentage out of total cultivated area.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Goind ...	4,556	31.86	2.93	7,059	38.95	5.26	1,413	42.08	4.86	8,472	39.44	5.19	1,393	39.22	4.88	2,910	30.66	3.66	1,247	39.32	4.55	3,038	58.42	7.39	8,588	44.63	4.83	21,616	39.27	4.33
Manjhar ...	6,100	42.71	3.92	5,629	31.45	4.24	1,886	35.29	4.08	6,884	32.05	4.21	933	26.26	2.91	2,253	30.71	2.83	1,177	37.31	4.29	1,165	22.08	2.91	5,558	28.88	3.13	18,546	33.78	3.72
Palo ...	3,636	25.43	2.33	5,365	29.60	3.99	760	22.63	2.02	6,123	28.51	3.75	1,226	34.52	3.86	2,174	29.62	2.73	731	23.17	2.67	967	18.60	2.35	5,098	26.49	2.87	14,859	27.00	2.98
Total ...	14,298	100	9.18	18,123	100	13.46	3,358	100	11.56	21,481	100	13.15	3,552	100	11.18	7,337	100	9.22	31.55	100	11.51	5,200	100	12.65	19,244	100	10.83	55,023	100	11.03
Goind ...	46,745	33.05	30.02	45,776	39.40	34.16	11,621	45.25	49.61	57,397	49.46	35.13	9,951	35.26	31.32	27,029	37.43	33.98	8,827	36.40	32.19	19,485	54.27	47.41	65,292	41.19	36.73	169,434	38.17	33.96
Manjhar ...	58,091	41.07	37.36	35,364	30.44	26.33	8,140	31.89	28.21	43,554	30.70	26.66	8,062	28.68	25.47	23,122	30.64	27.81	8,898	36.67	32.46	9,639	27.02	23.59	48,811	30.78	27.45	150,456	33.89	30.15
Palo ...	36,598	25.88	23.50	35,041	30.16	26.02	5,872	22.86	20.22	40,917	28.84	25.05	10,176	36.66	32.03	23,058	31.93	28.99	6,536	26.93	23.84	6,718	18.71	16.35	44,488	28.03	24.93	124,003	27.94	24.86
Total ...	141,436	100	90.82	116,184	100	86.51	25,684	100	88.44	141,868	100	86.85	28,219	100	88.82	72,209	100	90.78	24,261	100	88.49	35,902	100	87.35	158,591	100	89.17	443,893	100	88.97
Total cultivated area.	155,732	...	100	134,307	...	100	29,042	...	100	163,345	...	100	31,771	...	100	79,546	...	100	27,416	...	100	41,102	...	100	177,835	...	100	498,916	...	100

Sir and Khudkhat.

Tenants.

The comparison is introduced in order to disprove a favourite objection made by landlords to the new assessments, that their sîr and khûdkâsht is bad land which they cannot get tenants to cultivate. The assertion is utterly without foundation. In some talûqdâri estates there is no khûdkâsht. The talûqdâr of qila Partâlgarh has purposely avoided converting land into khûdkâsht to escape the reproach of concealing rents.

Finally, though there were no wet as distinguished from dry rates, every field that wants water getting it, yet palo land has the larger proportion of crops that do not require irrigation.

The following villages are selected from pargana Patti in order to show that soils have been fairly classified. The large areas of palo and manjhar in many villages are proof that goind has not been exaggerated :—

General No.	Name of mahâl.	Goind. Acres.	Manjhar. Acres.	Palo. Acres.
395	Dharauli, P. Patti	77	106	152
539	Sujangarh	77	305	202
694	Gahrauli	100	353	81

If goind or manjhar had been exaggerated the palo area would have been greatly reduced, but the large palo and small goind or manjhar areas of many villages prove that for villages having few hamlets and growing much ekfalsi rice or having much bhur, the soil classification has always been in favour of palo. The soils of the Patti pargana were classified by a Deputy Collector who classified those for nearly two-thirds of the district, and the instances given should serve as samples of his method throughout.

Name of village.	Goind.	Manjhar.	Palo.	Name of village.	Goind.	Manjhar.	Palo.
Pura Inda, Parg. Patti (G. No. 224)	16	4	24	Phinhan, Parg. Patti (G. No. 286).	109	199	143
Chak Gutauli, Parg. Patti (G. No. 341).	0	26	0	Dohri, Parg. Patti (G. No. 390).	82	7	92
Chandauka, Parg. Patti (G. No. 349).	183	389	299	Neora, Parg. Patti (G. No. 798).	26	54	57
Lauli, Parg. Patti (G. No. 713).	162	380	139	Payagpur Raurasta, P. Patti (G. No. 288).	75	72	84
Puraman Kanth, Parg. Patti (G. No. 280).	11	76	0	Koni, Parg. Patti (G. No. 637).	38	124	39
Pura Dayal, Parg. Patti (G. No. 255).	9	23	29	Madafarpur, Parg. Patti (G. No. 724).	43	83	110
Parmeshar Patti, Parg. Patti (G. No. 208).	0	29	0	Khabhaur, Parg. Patti (G. No. 644).	72	262	176
Uska, Parg. Patti (G. No. 45).	36	100	23	Sarae Nankari, Parg. Patti (G. No. 507).	90	58	103
Satewar, Parg. Patti (G. No. 486).	30	23	73	Karamatjitpur, Parg. Patti (G. No. 608).	32	29	55
Purab Patti, Parg. Patti (G. No. 222).	143	432	178	Duarkapur, Parg. Patti (G. No. 381).	6	14	43
Udaha, Parg. Patti (G. No. 35).	0	0	164	Bind, Parg. Patti (G. No. 140).	23	36	43
Hathsara, Parg. Patti (G. No. 801).	34	196	159	Deolaha, Parg. Patti (G. No. 418).	5	9	17
Kandhai Madhaur, Parg. Patti (G. No. 619)	555	415	33	Daleppur, Parg. Patti (G. No. 378).	298	80	229
Ghurkata, Parg. Patti (G. No. 699).	0	28	22	Basirpur, Parg. Patti (G. No. 93).	184	176	355

Kothiahi, Parg. Patti (G. No. 624).	} 95	237	66	Rent Rs. 205, Circle rates give the same rent.
Khojikalān, Parg. Patti (G. No. 651).	} 75	110	182	
Itwa, Parg. Patti (G. No. 53).	} 70	79	268	
Parjapatpur, Parg. Patti (G. No. 195).	} 28	52	105	
Jaryari, Parg. Patti (G. No. 315).	} 43	96	153	
Sirsikham, Parg. Patti (G. No. 510).	} 98	112	273	
Singhthi Khalsa, Parg. Patti (G. No. 535).	} 82	163	139	
Sachauli, Parg. Patti (G. No. 489).	} 27	128	116	
Rampur Adhar Ganj Parg. Patti (G. No. 436).	} 56	261	85	
Ratnagarapur, Parg. Patti (G. No. 454).	} 22	33	111	
Sarai Rajai, Parg. Patti (G. No. 500).	} 120	118	225	
Shēo Garh' Adharganj, Parg. Patti (G. No. 575).	} 62	161	48	
Ghurka Mufrid, Parg. Patti (G. No. 698).	} 42	33	63	
Misruddinpur, Parg. Patti (G. No. 732).	} 28	104	171	
Narainpur, Parg. Patti (G. No. 778).	} 79	91	101	
Yahiapur, Parg. Patti (G. No. 816).	} 83	175	173	

PARGANA RAMPUR.

Name of village.	Goind. Manjhar. Palo.
Salem Bhadari, Parg. Rampur (G. No. 139).	} 201 40 85

of which 30½ acres are irrigated. Circle rates (VI Circle) applied to tenants' land give a rental below the actual.

Name of village.	Goind. Manjhar. Palo.
Bhadari, (G. No. 33).	
tenants' area,	211 49 101
The rate is Rs. 8 p. 3 an acre, the goind rate of IV Circle.	

Kazipur (G. No. 141).	
Tenants' area,	19 8 10

Paraspur, (G. No. 44).	
Tenants' area	} 52 29 55

(Note large palo.)

Rs. 850 rent, Circle rates, VI Circle give a lower rent.

Samanpur. (G. No. 131).	
Tenants' area,	} 110 12 14

Rent Rs. 1039-4-0 Circle rates, IV Circle give a lower rental.

Para Bansi. (G. No. 49.)	
Tenants' area,	} 43 51 18

Tenants' rate is Rs. 8.

Dhandwa. (G. No. 106).	
Tenants area	} 136 18 112

Pura Dina Nath, (G. No. 64).	
Tenants, area,	} 32 4 2

Here rents are high.

Khamsari, (G. No. 158).	
Tenants	} 58 22 6

Rate nearly Rs. 10.

The soil might all be goind.

Misrainpur. (G. No. 178).	
Tenants	} 56 14 0

The bulk of the land is held at a rate of Rs. 8-13-4 an acre.

Mahmanpur. (G. No. 183).	
Tenants,	} 65 7 2

Here 54 acres held by Brahmans at Rs. 284-2-0, rate about Rs. 5.34 by low caste at Rs. 297 rate Rs. 8-11-9. The low rents are undoubtedly inadequate. The Brahmans claim to hold under a Patta Dawami.

Patti Khana. (G. No. 40.)	
Tenants,	} 41 8 12

Rate nearly Rs. 9 an acre. Soil might have been classed as goind.

The reasons for excess of manjhar or palo are as follows :—

(1). Large cultivated areas in villages with few hamlets.

In such villages if there is plentiful irrigation and if rabi crops are largely grown, the greater part of the soil is classed as manjhar.

2. If there are large areas growing ek-fasli rice, or large outlying areas growing dry crops, palo preponderates.

There are many villages of which, to judge by rents, all the soil should be goind. Such are most of those of the first and second assessment circles of each pargana.

A great many more instances might be given in each pargana, by way of proving that the goind or manjhar areas have never been exaggerated at the expense of palo. Even in parganas Rampur and Ateha the prevailing high rents would justify the somewhat higher classification of goind than in the rest : for the divergence between the actual tenant rental and the rental obtained by application to the tenant-held area of the circle-standard rates is not greater than in the other parganas. In the two lowest circles of pargana Ateha, which comprise most of the villages of the Tiloi estate, the grossly inadequate rents prevailing therein sufficiently explain the divergence. More will be said about the soil classification of these two parganas when rent rates come to be discussed.

P A R T II.

SELECTION OF STANDARD RATES AND METHOD OF ASSESSMENT : WITH A DESCRIPTION OF RENTS.

Rule on the subject of standard rates.

1. The rule on the subject of standard rates contained in the circular issued for guidance for the present settlement is that "they should be derived from rents recorded as paid by cash-paying tenants, not being under-proprietors or occupancy tenants, in the maháls which form the circles ; but not from fraudulent, grossly inadequate or rackrents, that is, they must be fair and adequate rates ; and when applied to the land held by ordinary tenants, they should give a total approximating to the cash rents recorded." The rule makes the Settlement Officer the sole arbiter of the fairness, fraudulency, gross inadequacy or extravagance of rentals in each mahál. In order to carry out the spirit of the rule, he must exercise his discretion as to whether he should accept without question all recorded rents, in which case standard rates must be a mere mathematical deduction from them, or disqualify some, and use the others which he adjudges fair for the derivation of the standard rates. It follows that if he decides that the rents of many holdings in any mahál must be left out of account, the result required by the latter part of the rules, *viz.*, that the standard rates selected for any circle when applied to the land held by ordinary tenants in the maháls of the circle, presumably in each mahál of the circle, should give a total approximating to the cash rents recorded—may sometimes fail of attainment. If the standard rates derived from the adequate cash rents of any mahál containing also many rents adjudged inadequate or rackrents by the Settlement Officer, are applied to the total area held by the cash-paying tenants of that mahál, such an approximation cannot be ; and the divergence must be in proportion to the extent that rentals determined to be inadequate or extravagant by the Settlement Officer occur, unless both kinds occur in a mahál, and then the divergence is to the extent that the one fails to counterbalance the other. In order to illustrate how high and inadequate rents exactly counterbalance each other and produce a rental which nearly tallies with the rental by standard rates, take a village having a cultivated area of 100 acres. The rental is Rs. 500 : the rent-rate per acre Rs. 5.

The rents are as follows :—

	Rs. a. p.						Rs.
10 acres at 15	0	0	an acre	...	...	=	150
25 „ „ 6	8	0	„	...	...	=	162
60 „ „ 3	0	0	„	...	...	=	180
5 „ „ 1	8	0	„	...	...	=	8
Total				...	...		500

The rental by the standard rates is Rs. 505, as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.			
20 acres goind	at	8	0	0	an acre	...
30 „ manjhar	„	6	8	0	„ ...	...
50 „ palo	„	3	0	0	„ ...	...
						505

Taking the actual rent, Rs. 15 an acre is a very high rate: the land so rented is all goind, but 10 acres goind are low-rented at the manjhar rate: while 15 acres manjhar are held at the very inadequate rate of Rs. 3 an acre, the palo rate.

Again, the actual rents may be—

	Rs.	a.	p.			Rs.
30 acres at	10	0	0	an acre	...	300
20 „ „	6	8	0	„	...	130
50 „ „	3	0	0	„	...	150
						580

The rental by standard rates being as above—

Or the actual rents may be—

	Rs.	a.	p.			Rs.
5 acres at	8	0	0	an acre	...	40
45 „ „	6	8	0	„	...	293
25 „ „	3	0	0	„	...	75
25 „ „	1	8	0	„	...	38
Total						446

If the entire rental of a mahál has been pronounced by the Settlement Officer to be a rackrent or inadequate, he must for the purposes of valuation apply such rates to the cultivated soils as he thinks suitable. The capabilities of the village as ascertained on inspection, the rents prevailing in similar villages in the neighbourhood, or the rents paid in the same village by sub-tenants, and many other circumstances, which a few inspections readily suggest—such as the prevalent class of tenants in the mahál, the improvements that have taken place in it, &c.—are his guide here.

Presumably the intention of the rule is that the standard rates should be applied to the adequately rented area, and that the approximation should lie between the result of this application and the actual rental of that area. In selecting the standard rates this object was kept steadily in view; but as multiplicity of circles is not required, and by consequence each must consist of many villages, the standard rates selected for each circle actually exist to a very varying extent in each village composing it, and in some not at all.

2. The intention of the rule is in other words that the standard rates should afford an accurate valuation of the land to be assessed. It is hoped that those selected do this.

Intention of the rule.

3. On the subject of rates the remark made by Mr. Reid, late Senior Member of the Board of Revenue of these Provinces, in his review of one of the pargana settlement reports for the Unao district, which was forwarded to me for guidance, might have been followed. It was that when the pargana tenant area is large it would yield a

Mr. Reid's remarks
the subject of rates
the Unao district.

fair average rate for valuing the assumption areas. In Partabgarh the assumption area is less than one-third of the assessable area. Such a method would have simplified matters extremely, the rate so derived being a mere deduction. But it would have had the result of making the rental used as the basis of assessment Rs. 31,75,813 instead of Rs. 31,36,563, the total corrected rental before the deductions, to be described afterwards, made from the corrected rents of assumption areas, and Rs. 30,21,007, the total corrected rental after the deductions. The rate for the district applied to assumption areas assessed would make their rent Rs. 8,84,766; the rent by the standard rates without deductions is Rs. 8,45,516. If moderate rates for application to assumption areas are wanted, the only course appears to be the laborious one, about to be described, of selecting fair but moderate rentals and deducing therefrom standard rates.

Rates have first to be found.

4. The rates had first to be found. This was not an easy task, for in this, like most of the Oudh districts, there neither are, nor have been for many years, any recorded rates, wet or dry or for soils, and on the subject of rates the ideas both of landlords and tenants are of the vaguest. All rents are recorded in the lump (*bilmukta*) for holdings; while most holdings consist of several classes of soil. Again, the task was a perfectly new one, for at the last settlement no standard rates were found, and no assessment circles framed. The Settlement Officer took each village as it came, and having divided its assessable area into three classes of soils—1st, 2nd and 3rd—applied to them certain rates, and assessed invariably at 50 per cent. the rental so assumed. He mentions two sets of rates, Rs. 4, 3, 2 and Rs. 3, 2, 1 per bigha, for these three classes of land; but he neither describes the nature of the classes of land, whether they are natural or artificial—nor does he say explicitly whether the rates are derived from recorded rents, or ascertained to be the rates recognised in the villages. They were therefore no help towards the present selection.

No standard rates at the last settlement.

Great variety of rates.

5. The chief difficulty, however, that confronted the Settlement Officer, and of which he became aware as soon as he began to deduce rates from the recorded rents of holdings, is their great variety and irregularity within each village, as well as from village to village and mahál to mahál, and the infinity of causes that have brought about that variance. Here the arbitration on their adequacy or inadequacy or extravagance comes in.

Accuracy of soil classification indispensable for the selection of rates.

6. The Settlement Officer of course depends on the accuracy of the soil classification for his selection of rates: but for this district there was every reason to believe that it was ultimately made with all proper accuracy; that is, after the reclassification of the soils of pargana Ateha and of the *bhur* villages of pargana Rampur, of which the goind area had been somewhat exaggerated by Deputy Collector Syed Ali Bahadur. Reasons for this conclusion as to the soundness of the classification have already been given in Part I of this chapter, and there are others.

Caste of the cultivator the principal cause of variety of rates within a village.

7. The tenants themselves are fully aware of the variety of rates paid by the different members of the cultivating body of their villages, though they cannot say what each rate is, and they will state at once that Bráhmans and Thákurs pay different rent rates from Kurmis; Kurmis from Ahirs; Ahirs from Murais, Pasis, and other low-caste cultivators. Not taking into account the origin of rents, in each village the caste of the cultivator appears to be the chief cause of the varying rates within the village. The next is favour, which depends on the caprice or will of the landlord, and differs for each recipient: it is still an active force in the district.

Favour the next.

Causes of variety of rates

8. For the variety of rates from village to village, which is as great as, if not greater than, that within the village—the natural capabilities of the land, improvements in the way of irrigation and in other ways, increase of population, importation of different classes of cultivators—account only partially, and improvement in staples not at all. It is necessary to premise that rents have increased generally. More potent reasons are the disposition, capacity for management, needs, solvency or otherwise of the several landlords of the several villages; the retardation of rents in whole or part from various

causes; enhancements of the rents of particular holdings in each; the number of enhancements, and whether they were spread over an estate or visited only on particular villages or on a particular class of tenants in a village, for which again the character, submissiveness or independence of some or all of the tenants were responsible; the success with which they resisted; favour again; ejectments followed by the introduction of purely competitive rents, and levelling up of rents, process which has as yet only partially made way, though there are signs of it in the Tajpur, Rampur, Kanti and Paryawan estates, and in the villages of Pandit Ram Ratan of Gogahar. In the first place, rents cannot have begun at the same level throughout. The political reasons would account for their retarded development in some and rapid increase in others.

Villages on the border of the North-Western Provinces were originally low-rented as the tenants lived in the latter Province, dictated their own terms, and, when pressed for rents, kept beyond the border; some villages became more recently inhabited than others; others were centres of trade and always densely populated. More than any considerations of political economy, the disposition of the landlords account for the present irregularity in the rent incidences from village to village. This is all assuming that there are recognised rates: and questions put to landlords and tenants in nearly every village showed that rates are recognised, as they must of course be, by persons always wanting to let and to hire land. It was when asked what the rates were that their information became uncertain. Tenants would name sometimes one all-round rate per bigha each for his own caste; sometimes they would mention six, nine or a dozen, one rupee, two rupees, three and so on; they seldom spoke of fractions, and they usually referred to the village bigha, which is about three-fourths of the *jaribi* bigha. Often in villages with large areas growing *ek-fasli* rice they would state a single rate for such land, and their information here was found useful. The general purport of their replies was that there are many rates at which different fields are let to different persons; that remote fields and *bijar* and *bhur* pay lower rates, which they occasionally stated, than fields near habitations; that high caste tenants pay lower rents than low caste; that Kurmis and Murais pay the highest rates in the village; and that specially high rates are paid for tobacco and vegetable fields. The rates disclosed by them, moreover, are rather those that a tenant would now give for fields falling vacant, namely, competitive rates.

These declared rates were, however, found useful both for comparison with deduced rates and for formation of circles. For instance, when the majority of tenants of all classes declared the rates, Rs. 6, Rs. 5, Rs. 3 a bigha, while analysis of recorded rentals of holdings showed an enormous variety, among which, however, these were to be found in sufficient quantity, the village would be classed in the circle represented by the declared rates, unless they were thought too high; and tenants could often explain the reason why many holdings are exceptionally low-rented as well as high.

At my inspections I took with me tables prepared for each mahál showing total areas with soils and the rental held by Bráhmans, Thákurs, Kayesths and low-caste tenants, respectively. These had many uses. They showed the predominant class of tenants in each mahál, from the rental the all-round rate of rent paid by each class could be deduced, while rates for each class of soil held by each class of tenant could be applied. They were further an invaluable guide towards the detection of holdings rented at a much higher or lower figure than the rest, and towards the determination of such as should be fraudulent, grossly inadequate or rackrents. They enabled a rapid analysis of the rents to be made, and when from them the rate paid by one class was found to be much higher or lower than that paid by another class, a few enquiries on the spot, with the aid of the attested jamabandis, elicited the cause of the disturbing element in the former, whether it was the existence of one or a few or many holdings at unusual rents, or a general low or high rate amongst the whole class: when, on the other hand, they showed that all classes paid the same or nearly the same rate of rent,

and rates deduced for soils by analysis of the rental of each class were found to be nearly the same, inquiries as to the rents of particular holdings were unnecessary, unless there was reason to believe all rents inadequate, and the assignment of the village to a circle became was easy. It was chiefly by the aid of these caste tables that I was able to classify villages into circles having rates which would serve as a test of adequate and inadequate rents in the villages composing the circles.

Case tat ble.

9. The following is a table of areas held by each of the four classes of cultivators in each circle of each pargana, with an abstract for each pargana in the end.



Name of circle.	Brahman.					Thakur.					Kayesth.					Other castes.					Total.					
	Area.	Rent.	Rate.	Percentage out of area.	Acres.	Area.	Rent.	Rate.	Percentage out of area.	Acres.	Area.	Rent.	Rate.	Percentage out of area.	Acres.	Area.	Rent.	Rate.	Percentage out of area.	Acres.	Area.	Rent.	Rate.	Percentage out of occupied total area.	Rs. a. p.	Old rent-rate.
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22					
I-j ...	259	1,961	7 9 2	12-11	289	1,625	5 10 0	13-51	54	338	6 4 2	2-52	1,537	16,318	10 9 10	71-86	2,139	20,242	9 7 5	100-4	2139	20,242	9 7 5	100-4	15 8	Rs. a. p.
II-j ...	2,796	17,655	6 5 0	25-65	1,482	8,907	6 0 2	19-60	871	1,820	5 1 11	3-40	6,251	58,309	9 0 2	57-35	10,900	84,770	7 12 5	100-4	10,900	84,770	7 12 5	100-4	15 1	
III-j ...	3,328	19,168	5 12 2	23-33	2,382	11,730	4 14 9	16-70	386	1,088	5 0 5	2-35	8,219	60,306	7 5 5	57-62	14,265	92,892	6 8 2	100-4	14,265	92,892	6 8 2	100-4	11 4	
IV-j ...	5,948	28,008	4 11 4	38-71	3,667	16,641	4 8 7	23-86	294	1,174	3 15 11	1-91	5,457	34,979	6 6 7	35-52	15,366	80,892	5 4 2	100-4	15,366	80,892	5 4 2	100-4	6 9	
V-j ...	2,988	10,493	3 8 2	59-58	715	2,940	4 1 9	14-26	99	328	3 5 0	1-97	1,213	5,913	4 14 0	24-19	5,015	19,677	3 14 9	100-3	5,015	19,677	3 14 9	100-3	8 6	
Total	15,319	77,298	5 0 9	32-13	8,535	41,843	4 14 5	17-89	1,154	5,427	4 11 0	2-12	22,677	173,825	7 10 8	47-56	47,685	298,383	6 4 1	100-4	47,685	298,383	6 4 1	100-4	9 8	
I-d ...	300	2,428	8 1 6	18-37	236	1,120	4 11 11	13-05	35	203	5 12 10	1-93	1,239	13,416	10 13 3	68-45	1,810	17,167	9 7 9	100-4	1,810	17,167	9 7 9	100-4	15 9	
II-d ...	3,151	21,522	6 13 3	26-91	1,777	10,606	5 0 0	15-18	277	1,621	5 13 8	2-36	6,504	58,739	9 0 6	55-55	11,709	92,548	7 14 6	100-4	11,709	92,548	7 14 6	100-4	11 3	
III-d ...	7,264	30,894	5 7 10	35-46	3,279	18,460	5 10 1	16-01	488	2,474	5 1 1	2-38	9,486	69,599	7 5 4	45-15	20,517	1,30,397	6 5 8	100-4	20,517	1,30,397	6 5 8	100-4	8 8	
IV-d ...	8,898	41,733	4 11 1	30-16	3,801	16,881	4 7 1	15-45	826	3,485	4 3 6	3-36	11,080	63,754	5 12 1	45-34	24,605	1,25,853	5 1 10	100-4	24,605	1,25,853	5 1 10	100-4	2 1	
V-d ...	3,201	12,949	3 15 1	34-74	1,220	4,032	3 4 11	13-99	224	730	3 4 2	2-39	4,683	20,110	4 4 8	49-88	9,388	37,721	4 0 3	100-3	9,388	37,721	4 0 3	100-3	6 11	
Total	22,874	1,18,423	5 2 10	33-64	10,313	51,159	4 15 4	15-17	1,850	8,513	4 9 8	2-72	32,992	2,25,588	6 13 5	48-48	68,029	4,03,680	5 14 11	100-4	68,029	4,03,680	5 14 11	100-4	4 10	
Total, Pargana	38,193	1,95,714	5 2 0	33-01	18,848	93,002	4 14 11	16-29	3,004	13,940	4 10 3	2-60	55,669	3,98,413	7 2 10	48-10	1,15,714	7,02,069	6 1 9	100-4	1,15,714	7,02,069	6 1 9	100-4	6 9	
I ...	5,871	36,164	6 2 7	20-36	3,664	20,058	5 7 7	12-70	442	2,716	6 2 4	1-53	18,866	1,53,993	8 2 7	65-41	28,843	2,12,931	7 6 1	100-4	28,843	2,12,931	7 6 1	100-4	9 6	
II ...	3,448	19,652	5 11 2	24-59	2,065	11,361	5 8 0	14-72	184	859	4 10 8	1-31	8,328	60,071	7 3 5	59-38	14,025	91,943	6 6 0	100-4	14,025	91,943	6 6 0	100-4	6 6	
III ...	9,024	49,322	5 7 5	26-17	5,500	26,191	4 12 2	15-95	629	3,111	4 15 2	1-83	19,317	1,28,998	6 10 9	56-05	34,470	2,07,522	6 0 4	100-4	34,470	2,07,522	6 0 4	100-4	5 9	
IV ...	4,595	19,866	4 5 2	29-02	3,410	14,019	4 1 9	21-53	336	1,401	4 2 9	2-13	7,494	37,445	4 15 11	47-33	15,835	72,731	4 9 6	100-3	15,835	72,731	4 9 6	100-3	11 7	
V ...	745	2,865	3 13 6	19-85	991	2,864	2 14 3	26-41	31	137	4 6 9	-82	1,986	5,861	2 15 3	52-92	3,753	11,727	3 2 0	100-2	3,753	11,727	3 2 0	100-2	13 3	
Total	23,683	1,27,869	5 6 5	21-13	15,630	71,493	4 12 3	1 6 13	1,622	8,224	5 1 1	1-68	55,991	3,86,268	6 14 5	57-77	96,926	5,96,854	6 2 6	100-4	96,926	5,96,854	6 2 6	100-4	4 5	

Name of circle.	Bráhmán.				Thákur.				Kayasth.				Other castes.				Total.				
	Area.	Rent.	Rate.	Percentage out of area.	Area.	Rent.	Rate.	Percentage out of area.	Area.	Rent.	Rate.	Percentage out of area.	Area.	Rent.	Rate.	Percentage out of area.	Area.	Rent.	Rate.	Percentage out of area.	Old rent-rate.
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
I ..	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
II ..	35	365	10 6 10	16.59	66	644	9 12 1	31.28	3	20	6 10 8	1.42	107	1,131	10 9 1	59.71	211	2,160	10 3	9 100.	4 15 9
III ..	452	2,608	5 12 4	20.35	549	4,016	7 5 1	24.72	53	273	5 2 5	2.39	1,167	10,088	8 10 4	52.54	2,221	16,985	7 10	4 100.	5 0 8
IV ..	471	2,684	5 11 2	20.25	538	3,419	6 5 8	23.73	103	450	4 6 10	4.43	1,214	9,386	7 11 1	52.19	2,326	15,895	6 13	4 100.	4 13 5
V ..	251	1,400	5 9 3	16.03	165	769	4 10 7	10.54	36	158	4 6 3	2.30	1,114	7,028	6 4 11	71.13	1,566	9,955	5 15	7 100.	4 7 7
VI ..	2,323	11,453	4 14 11	26.06	2,102	9,478	4 8 2	23.56	201	880	4 6 1	2.25	4,289	25,184	5 13 11	48.11	8,915	46,955	5 4	4 100.	4 12 4
VII ..	1,394	5,139	3 11 0	25.72	1,594	4,938	3 1 7	30.36	106	424	4 0 0	2.03	2,123	9,472	4 7 5	40.69	5,217	19,973	3 13	3 100.	3 8 2
Total	4,926	23,049	4 12 10	24.08	5,014	23,264	4 10 3	24.51	502	2,211	4 6 6	2.45	10,014	62,239	6 3 7	48.96	20,456	1,11,363	5 7	1 100.	4 8 2
Total, Tahsil Partágarh	28,009	1,51,518	5 4 0	24.37	20,614	97,757	4 11 9	17.59	2,124	10,435	4 14 7	1.81	66,005	4,48,507	6 12 9	56.23	1,17,382	7,08,217	6 0	7 100.	4 5 2
I ..	1,090	7,372	6 12 3	30.91	182	1,295	7 1 10	5.16	41	208	5 1 2	1.16	2,214	18,802	8 7 11	62.77	3,527	27,677	7 13	7 100.	4 12 11
II ..	956	5,659	5 14 9	28.48	294	1,673	5 11 1	8.76	77	389	5 0 10	2.29	2,080	15,712	7 11 10	60.47	3,357	23,433	6 15	8 100.	4 11 0
III ..	2,105	11,564	5 7 11	37.69	526	2,637	5 0 3	9.42	114	504	4 6 9	2.04	2,340	20,907	7 5 9	50.85	5,585	35,612	6 6	0 100.	4 6 4
IV ..	949	4,700	4 15 3	37.01	447	2,339	5 3 9	17.43	112	504	4 8 0	4.37	1,056	7,016	6 10 4	41.19	2,564	14,559	5 10	10 100.	4 12 3
V ..	1,998	10,077	5 0 8	39.80	627	3,061	4 14 1	12.49	163	716	4 6 3	3.25	2,232	13,702	6 2 8	44.46	5,020	27,556	5 7	10 100.	4 6 3
VI ..	1,833	8,077	4 6 6	43.20	563	2,153	3 13 2	13.27	79	317	4 0 2	1.86	1,768	9,800	5 8 8	41.67	4,243	20,347	4 12	9 100.	3 15 11
VII ..	406	1,416	3 7 10	51.78	10	21	2 1 7	1.28	23	95	3 6 3	3.37	340	1,503	4 6 9	43.37	784	3,035	3 13	11 100.	3 11 2
Total, Pargana.	9,337	48,865	5 3 9	37.23	2,649	13,179	4 15 7	10.56	614	2,733	4 7 3	2.45	12,480	87,442	7 0 1	43.76	25,080	1,52,219	6 1	1 100.	4 6 11
I ..	1,219	9,822	8 0 11	31.35	184	1,155	6 4 5	4.73	79	552	6 15 10	2.03	2,407	21,08	8 13 0	61.89	3,889	32,737	8 6	8 100.	4 9 4
II ..	2,153	14,724	6 13 5	22.18	847	5,112	6 0 7	8.72	198	1,190	6 0 2	2.04	6,510	5,065	7 12 6	67.06	9,708	71,691	7 6	2 100.	4 11 2
III ..	105	657	6 4 1	9.64	120	686	5 11 6	11.02	15	16	4 1 1	1.38	849	5,532	6 8 3	77.96	1,089	6,336	6 5	11 100.	4 11 8
IV ..	2,294	14,563	6 5 7	30.45	797	4,680	5 11 11	10.58	250	1,105	4 10 7	3.33	4,192	30,637	7 4 11	5.560	7,533	50,945	6 12	2 100.	4 9 1
V ..	1,303	8,126	6 3 9	21.03	853	4,810	5 10 3	13.76	104	403	3 14 0	1.69	3,339	26,500	6 7 8	63.52	6,195	38,839	6 4	4 100.	4 12 4
VI ..	1,942	10,097	5 3 2	23.80	393	4,786	4 13 1	12.17	156	604	3 13 10	1.91	5,069	29,892	5 14 5	62.12	8,160	45,379	5 9	6 100.	4 10 7

VII	...	5,989	23,755	4 15 6	32-51	2,731	12,202	4 7 6	14-84	681	2,617	3 13 6	370	9,016	53,000	5 14 1	148-95	18,417	97,574	5 4 9	100-4 8 4
VIII	...	1,242	5,173	4 2 8	34-99	152	650	4 4 5	4-28	0	378	3 2 5	338	2,036	8,900	4 5 11	57-35	8,550	15,101	4 4 1	100-3 15 2
Total, Pargana.	...	16,247	92,917	5 11 6	27-75	6,677	33,981	5 1 5	41	1,603	6,970	4 5 7	274	34,014	2,25,334	6 10 0	58-10	58,541	3,59,202	6 2 2	100-4 9 6
Pargana Manikpur.																					
I	...	933	7,506	8 2 3	14-59	256	1,830	7 2 5	4-00	107	708	5 9 10	1-68	5,097	42,036	8 6 9	79-73	6,393	53,070	8 4 10	100-4 11 8
II	...	1,316	9,709	6 6 6	16-73	327	2,253	6 14 3	3-61	216	1,211	5 9 8	2-38	7,093	54,388	7 12 3	77-28	9,062	67,561	7 7 3	100-4 7 8
III	...	78	386	4 15 2	18-66	20	110	5 8 0	4-78	20	97	4 13 7	4-79	300	1,934	6 7 2	71-77	418	2,527	6 0 9	100-2 9 10
IV	...	483	2,866	5 14 7	17-22	124	706	5 11 0	4-40	71	385	5 6 9	2-52	2,137	15,327	7 5 0	75-86	2,817	19,583	6 15 2	100-4 6 2
V	...	5	5	1 0 0	16-67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	129	5 2 7	83-33	30	184	4 7 6	100-4 4 2
VI	...	138	1,121	5 10 7	14-58	77	391	5 1 3	5-67	25	104	4 2 7	1-84	1,058	6,452	6 1 7	77-91	1,358	8,068	5 15 1	100-4 1 8
VII	...	84	380	4 8 5	5-71	86	306	4 4 1	5-85	27	99	3 10 8	1-84	1,273	5,936	4 10 7	86-60	1,470	6,781	4 9 10	100-3 7 2
VIII	...	161	643	3 15 11	21-55	81	264	3 4 2	10-84	19	51	2 10 11	2-55	486	2,089	4 4 9	66-06	747	3,047	4 1 3	100-4 0 8
Total, Pargana.	...	3,460	22,706	6 9 0	15-52	971	5,919	6 1 6	4-35	485	2,655	5 7 7	2-18	17,379	1,29,491	7 7 3	77-95	22,295	1,60,771	7 3 5	100-4 2 6
Pargana Rampur.																					
I	...	510	4,612	9 0 8	19-12	123	934	7 9 6	4-61	43	321	7 7 3	1-61	1,992	19,569	9 13 2	74-66	2,668	25,436	9 8 6	100-5 0 4
II	...	762	5,901	7 11 8	17-59	257	1,709	6 9 10	5-98	100	657	6 9 1	2-31	3,313	28,905	8 15 11	74-17	4,332	37,183	8 9 3	100-4 11 0
III	...	923	6,034	7 3 5	27-88	184	1,092	5 14 11	5-53	98	627	6 6 4	2-95	2,118	16,421	7 12 1	63-64	3,328	24,834	7 7 5	100-4 10 4
IV	...	1,860	11,821	6 5 8	24-55	978	5,079	5 3 1	12-91	235	1,293	5 8 1	3-10	4,503	33,372	7 6 8	59-44	7,576	21,565	6 12 11	100-4 7 0
V	...	886	5,633	6 5 8	25-96	535	2,774	5 3 0	15-63	80	440	5 8 0	2-34	1,912	14,190	7 6 8	56-02	3,413	23,036	6 12 0	100-4 7 4
VI	...	964	5,102	5 4 8	27-89	977	1,389	5 0 3	8-02	61	247	4 0 9	1-76	2,154	14,000	6 8 11	62-38	3,456	20,788	6 0 0	100-4 4 4
VII	...	1,012	5,159	5 1 7	26-55	485	2,366	4 14 1	12-72	51	200	3 14 8	1-34	2,264	14,283	6 4 11	59-39	3,812	22,008	5 12 4	100-4 6 10
VIII	...	235	881	3 12 0	13-40	301	1,012	3 5 10	17-16	7	25	3 9 2	0-40	1,211	5,354	4 6 9	69-04	1,754	7,272	4 2 4	100-3 9 10
Total, Pargana	...	7,157	45,793	6 6 5	23-59	3,140	16,345	5 3 3	10-35	675	3,810	5 10 4	2-22	19,367	1,46,094	7 8 8	63-84	30,339	212,042	6 15 10	100-4 7 8
Total, Tahsil Kunda...	...	36,201	210,281	5 12 11	26-57	13,437	69,424	5 2 8	9-66	3,377	16,168	4 12 7	2-48	83,240	58,861	7 1 1	61-09	1,36,255	8,84,234	6 7 10	100-4 8 4
Total District Pargana.	...	1,03,003	5,57,513	5 6 7	27-89	52,929	2,60,183	4 14 8	14-23	8,535	40,547	4 12 3	2-32	2,34,914	1,43,361	7 0 2	55-46	3,69,351	22,94,520	6 3 5	100-4 6 8
Abstract.																					
Tahsil and Pargana Patli.	...	38,193	1,95,714	5 2 0	33-01	18,848	98,002	4 14 11	16-29	3,004	13,940	4 10 3	2-60	55,669	3,99,413	7 2 10	48-1	1,15,714	7,02,069	6 1 1	100-4 6 9
Pargana Partabgarh	...	23,683	1,27,869	5 6 5	24-43	15,630	74,493	4 12 3	16-13	1,622	8,224	5 1 1	1-68	55,901	3,86,288	6 14 5	57-77	96,926	5,96,854	6 2 6	100-4 4 5
Pargana Aleba	...	4,926	23,649	4 12 10	24-08	5,014	23,264	4 10 3	24-51	502	2,211	4 6 6	2-45	10,014	62,239	6 3 7	48-96	20,456	1,11,863	5 7 1	100-4 8 2
Tahsil Partabgarh	...	28,609	1,51,518	5 4 9	24-37	20,644	97,757	4 11 9	17-59	2,124	10,435	4 14 7	1-81	66,005	4,48,507	6 12 9	56-23	1,17,382	7,08,217	6 0 7	100-4 5 2
Pargana Dhangwas,	...	9,337	48,865	5 3 9	37-23	2,649	13,179	4 15 7	10-56	614	2,733	4 7 3	2-45	12,480	87,442	7 0 1	43-76	25,080	1,52,219	6 1 1	100-4 6 11
Pargana Behar	...	16,247	92,917	5 11 6	27-75	6,677	33,981	5 1 5	11-41	1,603	6,970	4 5 7	2-74	34,014	2,25,334	6 10 0	58-10	58,541	3,59,202	6 2 2	100-4 9 6
Pargana Manikpur	...	3,460	22,706	6 9 0	15-52	971	5,919	6 1 6	4-35	485	2,655	5 7 7	2-18	17,379	1,29,491	7 7 3	77-95	22,295	1,60,771	7 3 5	100-4 2 6
Pargana Rampur	...	7,157	45,793	6 6 5	23-59	3,140	16,345	5 3 3	10-35	675	3,810	5 10 4	2-22	19,367	1,46,094	7 8 8	63-84	30,339	212,042	6 15 10	100-4 7 8
Tahsil Kunda	...	36,201	210,281	5 12 11	26-57	13,437	69,424	5 2 8	9-66	3,377	16,168	4 12 7	2-48	83,240	58,861	7 1 1	609	1,36,255	8,84,234	6 7 10	100-4 8 4
Total District Pargana.	...	1,01,003	5,57,513	5 6 7	27-89	52,929	2,60,183	4 14 8	14-23	8,505	40,547	4 12 3	2-32	2,04,914	1,43,361	7 0 2	55-46	3,69,357	22,94,520	6 3 5	100-4 6 8

A very few inspections enable the Settlement Officer to find out the ordinary gradations of rates.

Some actual rates discovered.

10. The commoner higher rates in each village are about Rs. 6, Rs. 5, Rs. 4 a bighá for goind, manjhar and palo, dumat and matyár, or Rs. 7, Rs. 6 and Rs. 4.

The more moderate are Rs. 5, Rs. 4, Rs. 3, or Rs. 5, Rs. 4-8-0, Rs. 3-8-0, the lowest (adequate), Rs. 4, Rs. 3, Rs. 2, and Rs. 1-8-0.

There are also other rates for bhur—Rs. 2-8-0, Rs. 2, Rs. 1-8-0; but bhur rates are not always distinguishable, for when a holding in a village containing bhur land is let to a tenant, a plot or two of bhur is usually thrown in, the rent of the whole being bil-mukta. Between these, rates vary from Rs. 5-1-0, Rs. 5-2-0, Rs. 5-3-0, Rs. 5-4-0, and so on, an anna at a time, to Rs. 5-15-0 for goind, Rs. 4-1-0 to Rs. 4-15-0 for manjhar, and so on: for under the old Rent Act an anna in the rupee was the usual rate of enhancement, added yearly or less often, according to the pleasure of the landlord.

The principle on which holdings consist of several soils is that, if a tenant wanted a good field, he had to take indifferent and bad ones as well. The result of this system of letting land appears to be that if landlords could state the rate of rent at which any single bigha is let, that of no two bighas would be alike.

The rates finally selected are the best working rates, and were decided on after an inspection of three hundred or so villages of the first pargana, and analysis of the rents of holdings and the statements of villagers, which show rates as near them as possible, to recur again and again in different villages, while each village in a group of a dozen has rates corresponding to all of them. It was therefore decided that they might conveniently be raised to the position of standard rates.

The rates ascertained and confirmed by the jamabandi rents in the following villages give some idea of the ordinary limits between which rates run for the different soils.

In Deorakha, pargana Patti (G. No. 417) Rs. 2-4-0 per bigha was found to be paid for outlying palo land.

In Birahimpur Patti (G. No. 76) Rs. 2 a bigha was the recognised rate for palo.

In Deokali Patti (G. No. 420) some tenants were found to be paying Rs. 3-8-0 a bigha for palo rice-growing land.

In Mangraura Patti (G. No. 746) large areas of similar land paid a rate of Rs. 2-8-0 a bigha.

In Kasturipur Patti (G. No. 615) Rs. 2-8-0 and Rs. 2.

In Kharagpur (G. No. 646), a ravine village, Rs. 1-14-0 a bigha was the rate for palo bhur.

In Bir Mau Madho Patti (G. No. 173), an inferior village, Bráhmañ tenants pay Rs. 5, Rs. 4, Rs. 2 and Rs. 1-8-0 a bigha.

In Tiguri Patti (G. No. 303), a village with much ek-fasli rice land, Rs. 2-8-0 a bigha was the ordinary rate paid.

In Uwardiha Patti (G. No. 585) Rs. 5 a bigha for similar land.

In Ban Purwa Patti (G. No. 99) Rs. 4 a bigha for palo rice fields were the usual rates paid.

Mauza Karaundi, pargana Partábgarh (G. No. 489), affords a good instance of bhur rates. The tenants are all high caste; the soil of the village is all bhur and little irrigated. The rates deduced from recorded rents were Rs. 4 for goind, Rs. 3 for manjhar, and Rs. 1-8-0 palo bhur soils an acre.

The village was classed in the lowest circle, which contains many other bhur villages.

In Ranjitpur Chilibila, pargana Partábgarh (G. No. 351), Rs. 6 and Rs. 4-8-0 an acre were found paid for *tirai* fields. All these fields have been classed as palo bhur, and the palo bhur rate is that of the circle to which the village has been assigned—Rs. 2 an acre—which may therefore be considered a low all-round rate. It was not possible in such a village, which has an immense palo area with *tirai* fields and uparhar mixed up, to separate the former from the latter. The palo land lies along the river which floods into and soaks the many hollows and depressions of the bank. This feature of the soil is common to most of the riverside villages of the district.

In Adampur, pargana Partábgarh (G. No. 32), Rs. 2 per bigha was found to be the average rate for palo bhur.

Also Rámgarhi (G. No. 350), pargana Partábgarh, all bhur : Rs. 3-8-0 for goind, Rs. 3 for manjhar, Rs. 2 for palo were the deduced rates, corroborated by the tenants.

The following few holdings are analysed as examples of the method of analysis followed to prove that standard rates must approximate real ones ; that if the rents of holdings are analysed the rates deduced are an anna or two more or less ; also to show variety of rates in a village.

Khuji Khurd Patti pargana—(G. No. 651)

Circle IV rates	{	Rs. 7 goind	per acre
		„ 5 manjhar	„ „
		„ 2-8-0 palo	„ „

(1) Holding of Jagat Singh—

Big.	bis.	bn.		
23	9	11	...	rent Rs. 58-9-0.
<hr/>				
5	14	12	goind	= Rs. 4-8-0 per bigha.
8	7	2	manjhar	= „ 3-4-0 „ „
8	5	0	palo	= „ 2-0-0 „ „

(2) Raghbar Singh—

Big.	bis.	bn.		
14	16	2	...	rent Rs. 44-6-0.
<hr/>				
3	19	0	goind	rates Rs. 4-8-0 per bigha.
6	2	7	manjhar	„ „ 3-4-0 „ „
2	17	5	palo	„ „ 2-4-0 „ „

(3) Mata Bakhsh Singh—

Big.	bis.	bn.		
21	3	2	...	rent Rs. 60-4-0.
<hr/>				
5	5	0	goind	rates Rs. 4-0-0 per bigha.
7	17	0	manjhar	„ „ 3-0-0 „ „
11	9	7	palo bhur	„ „ 1-8-0 „ „ nearly

These are the rates of the lowest circle. The latter holding is favoured. The village has been classed in the 4th circle, of which the rates are those of the first and second holdings ; the Bais Thákurs who preponderate in this mauza are caste-fellows of the landlord, Rai Madho Parshad. We have in the same village certain holdings of Lunyas which show rates of particular classes of soil :

viz. Thakur Din has—

Big.	bis.	bn.	
20	0	10	at Rs. 50.
<hr/>			
2	5	1	manjhar, rate about Rs. 4.
1	4	1	palo bhur „ 2.

This gives a rate for palo bhur which is high : the ‘ nadi tir ’ or riverside *tirai* of which the land consists, having been classed as palo.

There are other holdings in the same mauza of Thákurs and Bráhmans, of which the derived rates are—

Rs. 4 goind.
 „ 3 manjhar.
 „ 2 palo } exactly.
 „ 1-8.

Also in *Saras Bhimsen* (G. No. 496) Rudapur holdings Mohan Bráhmañ has—

Big. bis. bn.
 16 10 0 rent Rs. 77-6.

 11 5 5 goind rates Rs. 5 } apply.
 4 5 18 manjhar „ „ 4

Badri Bráhmañ— ...

Big. bis. bn.
 14 10 16 ... rent Rs. 77-6-0.
 Big. bis. bn.
 13 0 0 goind ... rates nearly Rs. 5
 3 8 0 manjhar ... “4

Manbodh Rám—

Big. bis. bn.
 9 10 0 rent Rs. 36

 8 19 0 goind } The all-round rate is Rs. 4.
 1 8 10 manjhar }

A favoured holding, the tenant being a “pujari.”

Payag—

Big. bis.
 10 0 Rent Rs. 41.

 6 15 0 goind } rate all round Rs. 4.
 3 0 0 manjhar }

favoured for the same reason.

Two villages are taken at random for instances of the unbroken rates—

Karanpur Khuji Patti (G. No. 611) Muhammad Khan has—

Big. bis. bn.
 21 3 11 at Rs. 93, all goind.

The all-round rate is as nearly as possible Rs. 4-8 a bigha.

Murad Khan has—

Big. bis. bn.
 10 14 6 goind at Rs. 45-13-0 or Rs. 4-8 a bigha.

Mata Bakhsh Tewari has—

Big. bis.
 10 12 goind at Rs. 46 or Rs. 4-8 a bigha.

Manbodh Tewari has—

Big. b. b.
 6 3 2 at Rs. 30, all goind, rate Rs. 5.

Hydar Khan has—

Big. bis.
 2 12 goind at Rs. 15, rate Rs. 6.

Ram Nath Tewari has—

Big. bis.
 8 16 goind at Rs. 44, rate nearly Rs. 6.

Another village, Bagiapur, pargana Partábgarh (G. No. 107), allotted to the II Circle. Here there are 13 acres at a rent of Rs. 41 only, the holdings of Thákur servants of the landlord.

The Brāhman tenants pay varying rates. Some holdings were analysed : tenant holds.

Big. bis. bn.

(1) 8 17 0 rent Rs. 39.

4 6 0 goind.

0 17 4 manjhar.

1 1 12 palo

The rent is very high : the rates of the 1st circle Rs. 6, Rs. 5, Rs. 3 a bigha would give only Rs. 37.

(2) Basdeo has—

Big. bis.

4 17 at Rs. 25.

1 12 goind.

3 2 manjhar.

The rent is at Rs. 6 and Rs. 5 a bigha, 1st circle rates.

These are as high as the rates paid by the low-caste tenants.

The following is a list of the standard rates finally selected for each pargana. For facility of office work the rates for all parganas inspected after Patti were altered to the more convenient figures contained in the list.



[illegible]

[illegible]

VIII Circle	...	Goid	...	Domat and matyar ...	Bhur	...	Domat and matyar ...	Bhur	...	Domat and matyar ...	Bhur	...	Pargana Patti.			Partabgarh.	Alcha.	Dhingwas.	Behar.	Manikpur.	Rampur.	Remarks.
													Rice tract.	Domat tract.								
1													2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
													Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
													
													
													
													
													
													
													
													
													
													
													
													
													
													
													
													
													
													
													
													
													
													
													
													
													
													
													
													
													
													
													
													
													
													
													
													
													
													
													
													
													
													
													
													
													
													
			</																			

VIII Circle

11. The next question to decide was the number of circles to be made with the standard rates of each, and the villages to be assigned to them. This could only be done after the inspection of each pargana was finished, and the statistics of each mahál had passed in review before the Settlement Officer. The variety of rates precluded the possibility of there being a single circle for each pargana, which the rules allow, but at the same time one important object kept in view was that the circles should be as few as possible, and this it is believed has been attained for each pargana.

Number of circles.

For Patti, Partágarh and Dhingwas the circles are perhaps too few when the great variety of rates and the differences in capabilities of the villages of the parganas are considered. For the other parganas the number of circles was increased. The principal use of standard rates being for correction of rents of assumption areas, they should be rates suited to the areas. It follows that in a highly-rented village the correction rates should usually be higher than in a low-rented one, otherwise there would be no necessity for circles. As villages vary both as regards capabilities and rents, the number of circles cannot be much restricted, yet it has been made as small as is compatible with the object kept in mind, that no one circle should contain villages having assumption areas, for the correction of the rents of which the circle rates should be extravagantly high or unduly low, the capabilities of the villages, and the state of the rents being considered. For instance, if the village is a manifestly inferior one, though its rents may be rather high, it has usually been assigned to a low circle of moderate rates, which often fall below the actual rates.

For instance, Kaunsillapur, pargana Rámpur (G. No. 150), a poor village, has been assigned to the lowest circle, and the standard rental is in consequence below the actual; also mazra Chobsingh (G. No. 177) and Rámpur Bhason (G. No. 108) of the same circle and pargana.

The rates were chosen primarily for correction purposes, hence more care was required in the classification of villages into circles than if it had not been intended to put the circle rates to that use. Rule 17 allows the application of the circle standard rates to all assumption areas, and this appears to be a fairer mode of correction than any of the others allowed by the same rule and has been invariably followed by me. When in every village rent rates vary and are so often independent of the class of land for which they are paid, it would be difficult to carry out the mode of correction allowed in paras. 2 and 3 of rule 17, viz., if the rents paid by ordinary tenants are inadequate (and they sometimes are all so, and sometimes are all excessive; sometimes some are inadequate and some are excessive), the Settlement Officer may correct the rentroll by applying to the land held as sir, &c., as aforesaid, the rent-rates which he has ascertained to be paid by tenants in the immediate neighbourhood for lands of the same class similarly situated and with like advantages.

At the same time in the selection of rates that should be standard rates economy was observed: otherwise two sets of rates, one for high caste and one for low, might have been chosen, and would have had their uses, chiefly for application to assumption areas. But the single set selected appears to answer sufficiently well all requirements, and more especially that of correction, for which moderation is a *sine qua non*.

It has already been said that for the purpose of classifying villages into circles according to the rates of adequately rented holdings contained in them, the adequate rentals of each village had to be discovered: for in some villages all rates are represented.

12. The Deputy Collectors at attestation separated certain rents admitted to be favoured or *riweti*, and have shown them under the heading provided for such rents in table IV of the assessment statement; but I did not always leave these out of account in selecting rentals from which to derive standard rates. Favoured rentals came under my review quite independently of this classification by the attesting officers.

Favoured rentals excluded.

13. The method followed for the discovery of, and decision on, inadequate, fraudulent and rackrents was a comparison on the spot of the rents entered in the caste tables

Inspection.

according to the four classes of tenants, and exhaustive inquiries of tenants and of landlords, when the latter chose to attend, or of their agents. Few of the latter were able to give any useful information, being men on very small pay, ignorant and suspicious of the object of the inquiries. A round of the village was always made by me, map in hand, before the inquiries began, so that every tract of soil and all sources of irrigation, hamlets, groves, &c., might come under review, and inferior or good land, dry tracts, usar, reh, &c., were all noted. Frequently holdings or fields said to be inferior, and therefore rented exceptionally low, were inspected with the object of verifying the assertion. Soils, goind, manjhar and palo, were outlined on the map, and for all the parganas except Patti, sir and khudkasht plots were marked. Bhur cultivated land was not outlined, but was easy of detection on the map by the size of the plots: similarly the matyar rice fields by their peculiar grouping.

After a few inspections a glance at the map enabled me to form a nearly accurate idea of the capabilities of a village, and helped to determine how far rates were influenced by these capabilities. If a village was a good one in respect to them, and rents were found to be uniformly or partially low, there was at once a reason for detailed inquiry about them. It will be explained later how far rents depend on capabilities or how far high and low rents are independent of them: how many inferior villages are highly rented and good ones low rented, and whether as circles descend in the scale the proportion of bad villages in each increases.

Thákur rates.

14. As a rule, in every pargana the all-round rent-rate paid by Thákur tenants is so much below that paid by the Bráhmans and other castes of the same village that their rents fairly deserve the stigma of inadequacy.

The reason for the retarding of the progress of this section of the rents of the district has already been given and need not be repeated.

Bráhman rates.

15. In many villages Bráhman tenants pay a rate nearly as low as that paid by the Thákur tenants of the same village, with the result that the Bráhman rate for some circles falls short of the Thákur rate: but, as a rule, they pay a higher rate. The caste table affords proof of these remarks for each pargana.

Taking pargana Patti 1st circle, rice tract, the Thákur rate is Rs. 5-10 an acre; the Bráhman rate is 7-9-2 an acre, or nearly half as much again; while low caste tenants pay a rate of Rs. 10 9-10.

In the 1st circle domat tract, the Thákur rate Rs. is 4-11-11, less than the rent rate of the last settlement Rs. 4-15-9, while the Bráhman rate is Rs. 8-1-6.

In the 5th circle the Thákur rate is Rs. 3-4-11; the Bráhman rate Rs. 3-15-1; the old rent rate Rs. 3-6-11.

In the same pargana the Bráhman rate is below the Thákur rate in circle V-j, where it is the same as the old rent-rate, and in circle III-d.

In pargana Partálgarh the Thákur rate is less than the Bráhman rate in every circle, and in none does it give any great rise on the old rent-rate.

In pargana Ateha it exceeds the Bráhman rate in two circles only, the II and III. In this pargana the Thákur rate (for a very small area however) reaches the highest figure in the district, being Rs. 9-12-1 in the 1st circle.

In circles V and VI it is below the old rent-rate.

In any circle where the Thákur rate is high, the reason is that most of the villages of the circle belong to Musalman landlords, who have no object to gain by taking low rent from this class. This fact is conspicuous in the Manikpur pargana, where both Bráhman and Thákur rates are not so much below the low caste rates, and each shows an increase on the old rent-rate.

In every circle of pargana Bihar the Thákur rate is below the Bráhmaṇ rate, and for circle VII it is also below the old rent-rate.

In pargana Dhingwas the Thákur rate is above the Bráhmaṇ rate in circles I and IV, and below it in the others, and it is below the old rent-rate in circles VI and VII.

In every circle of pargana Rámpur the Thákur rate is below the Bráhmaṇ rate, and in the lowest it is below the old rent-rate. What is true of circles is true of the majority of villages composing the circles—that in them the Thákur tenants hold at rents too low in themselves to be accepted as adequate for the derivation of standard rates.

A comparison with the old rent-rate is as fair a test as can be wanted of adequacy; and where any single class of tenants pays rents at a rate which is less than the rent-rate of thirty years ago, the rents must be rejected for the above purpose. Frequently, however, as an examination of the assessment statements would show, if the Thákur rates are fair and come within reasonable distance of the rates paid by other tenants, the village has been assigned to the circle having those rates; and when any village has only Thákur tenants, it has been assigned to the circle having the fairer rates paid by them. It would swell the discussion too much to give instances.

16. The rates paid by Kayasths deserve a word, though in most of the circles the area held by them is insignificant. Kayasth rates.

They are the lowest rent-payers of the district, and they are as great and as general recipients of favour as Thákurs. They belong mostly to Talukdári estates, where many of them are also servants or descendants of servants of the landlords. They hold at low rents by right of employment, just as Thákurs hold by right of relationship.

In pargana Patti ... Circles II-j, IV-j, V-j, II-d, III-d, IV-d, V-d.

„ Partábgarh „ II.
„ Ateha „ II, III, IV, V.

Dhingwas—all the circles but the last.

In pargana Bihar, ... circles III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII.
„ Manikpur ... „ I, II, IV, VI, VII, VIII.
„ Rámpur ... „ I, II, VI, VII.

They pay the lowest all-round rate of the four classes of tenants. The caste table shows how very low rents run in the district.

17. Examination of the rents of individual holdings of Bráhmaṇs showed that while pujaris, pandits, old muafidárs and shankalapdárs enjoy favoured rents, others pay at a rate lower than those paid by low caste tenants in the same village; but still a fair rate. Innumerable instances of these markedly favoured holdings might be selected: few villages are without them. A few instances will suffice:—

A few instances of favoured tenures held by Bráhmaṇs.

Mauza Alapur (pargana Manikpur, G. No. 3)—				Mauza Pura Gangá Ram (pargana Patti G. No. 772)—			
bg.	bis.	Rs.	a. p.	Big.		Rs.	
12	11	rent	20 11 0	24	...	rent	50
12	12	„	20 7 0	Mauza Ramnagar (pargana Patti G. No. 447).—			
Mauza Bazidpur (pargana Manikpur, G. No. 13)—				bg.	bis.	Rs.	
bg.				54	17	rent	85
42	...	rent	Rs. 78-an old shankalap.	51	10	„	138
Mauza Korari (pargana Manikpur, G. No. 94)—				Mauza Bhaironpur (pargana Patti G. No. 132)—			
bg.		Rs.		bg.	bs.	Rs.	a. p.
23	...	rent	62	32	0	rent	22 0 0
Mauza Sarwanipur (pargana Manikpur, G. No. 64)—				12	15	„	15 8 0
bg.		Rs.	a. p.	24	0	„	42 0 0
45	...	rent	98 0 0	Mauza Raigarh Panwasi (pargana Dhingwas, G. No. 82)—			
8	...	„	5 8 0	Big.		Rs.	
Mauza Baryawan (pargana Manikpur, G. No. 19)—				44	...	rent	29
15½ acres	...	rent	Rs. 30.	41	„		29
Mauza Karanpur Khuji (pargana Patti G. No. 611).							
bg.	bs.	bn.					
47	5	15	at Rs. 79				

bg.	Rs.	
20 ...rent	54	
33 ... "	84	
Mauza Fatuhabad (pargana Dhingwas, G. No. 110)—		
bg.	bs.	bn.
5	14	12
8	12	6
8	16	0
rent	Rs.	a. p.
	7	0 0
	9	4 0
	22	0 0

Mauza Bahorakpur (pargana Dhingwas, G. No. 16)—		
bg.	Rs.	a. p.
17 rent	11	6 0
Babu Rae Jahanpur (pargana Dhingwas, G. No. 8)—		
bg.	bs.	Rs.
154	15	rent 376
Dhamohan (pargana Dhingwas, G. No. 71)—		
bg.		
111	rent	Rs. 225

These are only a few instances out of villages selected at random. In most of the villages of the Patti Saifabad estate, hissa $\frac{1}{6}$, are to be found large holdings of Brāhman tenants at rents little removed from nominal. Some landlords reward their Brāhman priests in this way; others by bestowing on them muafi holdings.

The fairer rate paid has been explained under Rents; and is ceded to Brāhmans by right of caste and because of their religious objection to handling ploughs. In certain estates the Brāhman tenants merely by right of caste are as highly favoured as the Thākurs, notably in the Bhadri taluka, where all the Brāhman tenants enjoy favour in a more or less marked degree, the result being that the all-round tenant rate in many villages is below the old rent-rate.

Villages in which the present tenant rate is below the rent incidence per cultivated acre of the last settlement.

18. In the following mauzas of taluka Bhadri, pargana Bihar, the all-round tenant rate is under, the same as, or only a trifle over, the rent-rate for the mauzas of the last settlement.

Ser. num-ber.	Gene-ral num-ber.	Name of village.	Circle.	Present tenant rate.			Old rent-rate.			Old rent-rate for circle.		
				Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	177	Pura kusabil ...	VIII	3	11	2	3	7	10	3	15	2
2	231	Naudiha (an immense mauza) ...	VIII	3	7	2	3	14	10	3	15	2
3	2	Ibrahimpur, mahāl Chak Dandu ...	VII	2	6	4	2	6	0	4	8	4
4	10	Umri Buzurg ...	VII	5	8	7	5	7	6	4	8	4
5	32	Balia Mau (sub-settled) ...	VII	4	15	5	4	14	0	4	8	4
6	151	Sasardaha ...	VII	4	13	8	4	11	4	4	8	4
7	191	Khatwara ...	VII	5	6	3	5	9	0	4	8	4
8	38	Bahura Mau ...	VII	4	0	6	4	5	2	4	8	4
9	48	Bhatpurwa ...	VII	4	13	2	4	10	0	4	8	4
10	125	Baiyapur ...	VII	4	13	5	4	12	2	4	8	4
11	129	Sujanli ...	VII	4	2	0	4	6	2	4	8	4
12	194	Sarai Kirat ...	VII	6	2	10	9	9	0	4	8	4
13	13	Aidha ...	VII	5	2	7	5	7	0	4	8	4
14	34	Burhiapur ...	II	5	4	8	5	7	0	4	11	2
15	165	Qazipur Gulam Jafar ...	VIII	3	8	4	3	10	10	3	15	2

There are also villages of other estates of the Bihar pargana having the same feature in the present rents. Instances are:—

173	Kabirpur taluqa, zila Partābgarh ...	VII	4	12	10	4	5	0	4	8	4
40	Badson, mahāl Bargon ...	VII	3	12	3	4	0	4	4	8	4
40	" Tajpur ...	VII	3	13	10	4	0	4	4	8	4
451	In pargana Partābgarh, mauza Isipur ...	V	3	8	1	3	13	4	2	13	3
78	In the Manikpur pargana Abdussamadpur ...	VII	4	11	6	4	11	8	3	7	2
17	Bane Mau (Bihar) ...	VII	4	14	7	4	7	0	4	8	4
48	Chhachha Mau (Manikpur) ...	VIII	4	4	11	4	11	2	4	0	8
62	Masni Khurd (Ateha) ...	III	3	0	0	4	8	0	4	13	5
32	Deori (Ateha) ...	III	6	7	11	6	6	4	4	13	5
58	Radhauri (Manikpur) ...	VIII	3	6	6	4	8	4	4	0	8

The low rates in these mauzas are due to special causes; in the Bhadri estate to the leniency of the proprietor; in the others to the fact that the tenants once had rights, to compensate for the loss of which their rents have not been enhanced.

The following list of mahāls of the Tiloi estate shows total areas held by admittedly privileged and non-privileged tenants. The old rent rate for each mauza is given in the last column.

Circle No.	Name of mahál.	Privileged tenants.			Rest non-privileged tenants.			Old rent-rate
		Area.	Rent.	Rate.	Area.	Rent.	Rate.	
		acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
II 3	Babupur ...	98	506	5 2 5	63	659	10 7 4	5 11 2
II 4	Bhaunri ...	68	347	5 1 8	168	1,223	7 4 6	5 11 10
II 20	Dala Patti Khaṛsa ...	67	313	4 10 9	70	610	8 11 5	4 7 0
III 5	Udaipur ...	237	1,456	6 2 4	125	854	6 13 4	4 10 6
MI 12	Pura Tadar... ..	62	341	5 8 0	35	348	9 15 1	4 12 0
MI 13	Deori ...	48	214	4 7 4	88	669	7 9 8	6 6 4
III 20	Uamanpur ...	46	191	4 2 5	146	1,186	8 2 0	5 8 10
III 25	Narwal ...	...	...	...	76	572	7 8 5	5 14 6
IV 1	Amanwan ...	11	60	5 7 3	147	1,132	7 11 3	3 7 0
V 8	Pindaria ...	122	432	3 8 8	280	1,415	5 0 10	4 7 8
V 10	Chahin ...	90	302	3 5 8	310	1,569	5 1 0	4 9 0
V 12	Dewapur ...	98	267	2 11 7	54	308	5 11 1	4 4 2
V 15	Raha Tikar ...	179	1,005	5 0 11	813	4,417	5 9 10	5 8 8
V 16	Rahua Lalganj ...	521	1,901	3 10 5	553	3,203	5 12 6	4 13 4
V 17	Sangipur ...	62	240	3 13 4	118	846	7 2 9	4 15 8
V 24	Gadiyan ...	143	504	3 8 5	62	548	8 13 7	5 8 10
V 26	Mangapur, Mahál Khas ...	651	2,863	4 6 6	421	2,733	6 7 5	4 12 2
V 4	Patharha ...	68	247	3 10 1	21	96	4 9 2	4 4 4
VI 1	Ojhapur ...	270	926	3 6 10	302	1,161	3 13 6	4 0 4
VI 2	Oripur Nougir ...	164	601	3 10 8	493	2,126	4 5 0	4 3 2
VI 3	Balipur ...	138	523	3 13 10	64	319	4 15 9	4 12 10
VI 4	Beoli ...	68	247	3 10 1	21	96	4 9 2	4 11 6
VI 6	Darra ...	532	1,838	3 7 3	469	2,034	4 5 1	3 3 0
VI 7	Rámpur Kusha ...	252	949	3 12 0	223	726	3 4 1	4 0 8
VI 8	Rájmattipur, Mahál Khas ...	169	334	1 15 7	44	145	3 4 9	4 3 0
VI 9	Rám Nagar Kol ...	...	...	...	318	1,135	3 9 1	3 1 4
VI 11	Salehpur, Mahál Mustafabad, ...	46	168	3 10 5	18	86	4 12 5	4 9 0
VI 12	Mustafabad, Mahál Khas ...	874	2,736	3 3 0	559	2,841	5 1 4	3 15 0
	Total ...	5,084	19,562	3 13 7	6,061	33,057	5 7 3	...

The table shows how the privileged rate is, for many mauzas, considerably below the old rate, and in some even the non-privileged rate is also below it. The rents having this mislow rate must be considered in adequate. Here the low rents are due to past management. They will be adverted to again.

In some circles the rate paid by a particular class of tenants is below the same, or only a little over the old rent rate. The caste tables indicate this. For instance, in mauza Chatharpur, pargana Partabgarh (G. No. 272) the present all-round tenant rate is Rs. 3-15-11 an acre; the old rent rate Rs. 3-7-2. The mauza has been assigned to the IV Circle, and the all-round correction rate applied to the assumption area of 271 acres is Rs. 4-8-8. The rate is not excessive, for the mauza has much improved in population and in means of irrigation, and the increased rate only allows for progress. There were 466 acres here attested as privileged, most of them held by high-caste tenants, of which the recorded rent is Rs. 1,445; the rate a trifle over Rs. 3 and considerably below the old tenant rate. The non-privileged area is 463 acres, rent Rs. 2,262, rate a little under Rs. 5. The correction rate without the deduction of 25 per cent. afterwards made, appears moderate compared with this rate.

In the Baispur and Patti Saifabad $\frac{1}{2}$ talukas favour is less general; but there are many large holdings of Bráhmans at rents little more than nominal.

In the case of such villages it was a question whether the rates of the non-favoured rents paid by Bráhmans would make fair standard rates, or whether the rates paid by the low-caste tenants should be selected for that purpose. Usually where there were holdings of Bráhmans at fair adequate rents, they were used for the selection of standard rates: for often among the holdings of low-caste tenants are many at a rate much higher than that of the rest. Frequently at the same time the rates of many holdings of certain classes of low-caste tenants and of Bráhmans tallied sufficiently with each other to allow the village to be assigned to the circle represented by those rates. If in any village there were no holdings of Bráhman tenants at any but unusually low-rates, it became necessary to classify it according to the rates of the rents of the holdings of low-caste tenants. If the latter rents were too high, then it was necessary to classify the village in a circle to which a neighbouring village with similar advantages belonged. In many villages of the Rámpur estate, the rates of the rent paid by the Bráhman nearly agree with those of the rent paid by the low-caste tenants. In some villages the difference between the all-round rate paid by high-caste and low-caste tenants is great, the former being much below the latter—not because it is inadequate, but because among the latter are Murai tenants who always, and Kurmi who usually, pay exceptionally high rents compared with other tenants. In such cases more moderate rentals, excluding any conspicuously inadequate rental, were used for the derivation of the standard rates, and the village assigned to the circle having those rates. The higher circles in each pargana contain many such villages.

19. It has been said that standard rates were selected when possible from actual rents—that is, were derived from all or some of the recorded rents in each village, and the villages were grouped into circles according to rates found to be paid by all or certain of the tenants in the villages. But it was not always possible to do this. The highest circles contain many villages in which the rates of the circle are unrepresented. For the Patti pargana alone a circle was formed, of which the rates derived from prevailing rents are—

Rs. a.
14 8 goind,
9 8 manjhar,
5 0 palo;

but in the other parganas the highest circle rates are—

	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Goind ...	9	9 0 0	9 0 0
Manjhar ...	8	6 8 0	6 8 0
Palo ...	5	4 0 0	3 0 0

The rates of the first circle of the Patti pargana, though commonly paid by Kurmis and Murais, and even by other classes of tenants, were thought too high for correction purposes in the other parganas, though by no means extravagant in themselves. Besides in the Patti pargana the villages composing the first circle are mainly tenanted by Kurmis and Murais, and the assumption areas in them are small, so that little harm resulted from the adoption of the high rates. In the other parganas of the district this class less often monopolises the entire cultivated area of a village.

The result of making the highest circle rates for—

	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Goind ...	9	9 0 0
Manjhar ...	8	6 8 0
Palo ...	5	4 0 0

is that in many villages of these circles the circle rates are almost unrepresented. Such are most of those contained in the table of which the actual tenant rental considerably exceeds the rental by the circle standard rates. In many again in which the two rentals are nearly equal, and in some in which the latter exceeds the former, the rates are also practically non-existent, because the high rents at rates above the standard are counterbalanced or overbalanced by many or very exceptionally low-rented holdings.

The caste tables will show what is meant.

Taking pargana Rámpur—

	Rs. a. p.
The Thákur rate, I circle, is ...	7 9 6 an acre.
„ Kayesth „ ...	7 7 3 „
„ Bráhman „ ...	9 0 8 „
„ Low-caste „ ...	9 13 2 „

This circle contains villages in which the rent by the application of the standard rates to the total tenant area exceeds the recorded rent, a phenomenon which the low Thákur and Kayesth rate explains. If three-fourths of the tenants' area is held by Thákurs at Rs. 5 an acre, and one-fourth at Rs. 10, the actual rental must fall short of the rental by the standard rates—Rs. 9, Rs. 8, Rs. 5—

	Rs.
e. g.—75 acres @ Rs. 5 gives a rent of ...	375
25 „ Rs. 10 rent ...	250
Total ...	625

The standard rates applied to soils are—

	Rs.
Goind 30 acres at Rs. 9 an acre ...	270
Manjhar 40 ditto 8 ditto ...	320
Palo 30 ditto 5 ditto ...	150
Total ...	740

Certain villages in which standard rates are unrepresented.

The 2nd circle, where the Thákur and Kayesth rate is Rs. 6-9, the low-caste rate nearly Rs. 9, and the Bráhmán rate Rs. 7-11-8, contains many villages in which the standard rental exceeds the corrected for the same reasons.

In pargana Manikpur, 1st circle, Thákurs pay a rate of Rs. 4 an acre, Bráhmans Rs. 8-2-3, and low-castes Rs. 8-6-9.

In Behar, 1st circle, Thákurs pay a rate of Rs. 4-7-3 an acre and Bráhmans Rs. 8-0-11; low-castes Rs. 8-13-0.

In one of the villages of Tiloi estate contained in the table already given, Babupur (G. No. 12), privileged tenants, *viz.*, most of the Bráhmans and Thákurs and Kayesths, pay Rs. 5-2-5, half the rate paid by other tenants, *viz.* Rs. 10-7-4. In Dalapatti (G. No. 29) they pay Rs. 4-10-9 and the others Rs. 8-11-5; in Pura Todar (G. No. 20) Rs. 5-8-0; the others Rs. 9-15-1.

These instances suffice to explain how in each circle there must necessarily be many villages of which the standard rental exceeds the corrected without the standard rates being in any way extravagant. Standard rates must allow for progress, and at the same time the low standard rates selected have much benefited the landlords, more especially those in whose estates rents are high, *viz.*, Rája Rámpal Singh, the zamíndár of Paryawan, the talukdárs of Tajpur, &c., for in their estates standard rentals have been freely substituted for the corrected rentals when less than the latter.

The great number of villages in which the all-round rent-rate of all the tenants or of one or more classes exceeds the standard goind rates of the circles to which they have been assigned, are testimony to the very careful soil classification which in many high-rented villages was based rather on the capacity of the soil, means of irrigation, &c., than on rents. Had the latter been taken solely as a guide, the soil of many villages might have been classified entirely as goind, or much higher rates for soils might have been justified. In such villages tenants frequently spoke of one all-round rate per bigha and seemed to know of no other.

In pargana Ateha, Circle I, the rate paid by :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Bráhmans is ...	... 10	6	10	over the goind rate of the circle,
Thákurs ...	... 9	12	1	ditto,
Low-castes ...	... 10	9	1	ditto,
Kayesths ...	... 6	10	8	less than the goind rate of the circle

(for only 3 acres).

In Rámpur the rate, 1st circle, paid by low-caste tenants is Rs. 9-13-2, by Bráhmans Rs. 9-0-8.

The following table has been prepared of the number of maháls with their assessed area and rental, corrected and standard, without and with deductions :—

(1) where the corrected rental exceeds	} the standard rental.
(2) where it equals (practically) ...	...	...
(3) where it falls short of ...	...	...

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Circle.	Corrected rental over standard rental.					Corrected rental equal to standard rental.					Corrected rental below the standard rental.					Remarks.			
			Number of mahals.	Assessed area.	Corrected rental.		Standard rental.		Number of mahals.	Assessed area.	Corrected rental.		Standard rental.		Number of mahals.	Assessed area.	Corrected rental.		Standard rental.		
					Without deductions.	With deductions.	Without deductions.	With deductions.			Without deductions.	With deductions.	Without deductions.	With deductions.			Without deductions.		With deductions.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Patti	Patti	I-j	6	830	7,939	7,443	7,097	6,601	4	806	7,409	7,101	7,456	7,148	9	1,527	11,693	11,469	14,156	13,932	
		II-j	38	8,037	50,897	55,679	53,982	49,714	26	4,447	31,188	29,374	31,117	29,203	25	4,736	31,130	30,291	35,884	35,045	
		III-j	30	5,447	36,988	35,465	33,357	32,147	36	7,637	50,907	48,918	49,419	47,630	29	5,907	33,076	32,712	37,837	37,373	
		IV-j	35	4,043	29,779	28,722	26,314	25,167	43	6,078	36,407	35,250	36,987	35,830	60	10,563	41,153	40,407	46,767	46,167	
		V-j	2	335	1,449	1,449	1,197	1,197	6	1,662	7,426	7,333	7,404	7,311	16	4,076	14,998	14,776	19,356	18,143	
		I-d	5	415	5,306	5,306	3,679	3,679	9	751	7,515	7,425	7,567	7,477	7	971	7,108	6,729	10,310	9,871	
		II-d	40	4,255	32,688	31,290	29,374	27,776	57	7,390	46,649	42,734	46,265	41,751	39	4,631	50,593	49,176	56,449	55,030	
		III-d	44	4,467	27,512	25,917	25,708	23,913	77	11,276	68,384	64,522	68,202	64,340	95	13,560	88,634	85,993	99,247	96,604	
		IV-d	43	4,582	26,297	25,102	23,665	22,270	72	9,365	50,658	49,407	51,509	50,258	136	20,100	98,432	94,605	1,10,412	1,09,795	
		V-d	12	1,121	5,139	4,933	4,912	4,666	17	3,501	15,558	15,316	15,977	15,735	37	7,007	27,152	26,230	32,655	31,095	
Total, Pargana Patti			255	34,002	2,32,994	2,21,306	2,09,285	1,97,130	347	52,913	3,21,230	3,07,310	3,21,903	3,06,683	453	73,138	4,04,029	3,92,388	4,63,080	4,53,055	
Partabgarh.	Partabgarh	I	85	10,730	84,714	79,843	75,023	71,330	111	18,897	1,33,795	1,28,172	1,35,901	1,28,175	78	11,615	76,879	73,935	93,033	94,578	
		II	24	3,430	22,443	21,366	19,939	18,790	64	10,676	69,835	66,755	69,610	66,575	31	5,705	34,700	32,702	38,735	37,724	
		III	87	13,361	84,319	80,263	76,175	73,987	145	20,936	1,28,438	1,22,010	1,27,784	1,20,728	82	15,237	83,321	79,025	92,663	89,527	
		IV	12	1,809	7,930	7,321	7,226	6,645	70	14,204	69,305	65,832	70,043	66,495	36	6,097	26,071	24,822	29,589	28,251	
		V	6	656	1,778	1,773	1,566	1,566	9	2,376	8,656	8,408	8,737	8,589	8	1,575	4,173	4,004	4,482	4,461	
Total, Parganas ...			214	29,986	2,01,184	1,90,571	1,81,829	1,72,318	339	67,149	4,10,029	3,91,177	4,08,080	3,90,562	235	40,229	2,25,144	2,14,488	2,58,502	2,44,533	

Taluk.	Pargana.	Circle.	Corrected rental over standard rental.						Corrected rental equal to standard rental.						Corrected rental below the standard rental.						Remarks.	
			Number of mahals.	Assessed area.	Corrected rental.		Standard rental.		Number of mahals.	Assessed area.	Corrected rental.		Standard rental.		Number of mahals.	Assessed area.	Corrected rental.		Standard rental.			
					Without deductions.	With deductions.	Without deductions.	With deductions.			Without deductions.	With deductions.	Without deductions.	With deductions.			Without deductions.	With deductions.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Parbhargh	Atela	I	2	308	3,319	3,087	2,861	2,620	1	6	46	48	48	48	48	1	263	1,790	1,778	2,320	2,299	
		II	5	1,682	13,080	11,866	11,834	10,649	11	2,307	16,394	14,942	16,330	14,878	14,878	4	937	5,865	5,557	6,358	6,030	
		III	9	1,345	9,387	8,902	8,593	8,108	15	1,661	10,872	10,374	10,773	10,275	4	918	1,387	1,474	2,269	2,203		
		IV	3	1,173	7,643	7,416	7,039	6,812	1	805	4,094	3,966	4,443	4,255	1	3,889	19,130	18,941	21,256	21,067		
		V	7	2,021	11,895	11,429	11,240	10,804	16	6,365	33,588	32,713	35,235	33,993	10	6,055	23,729	23,116	27,333	26,680		
		VI	3	354	1,764	1,637	1,729	1,662	11							
Total, Pargana ...			26	6,589	45,304	42,700	41,567	38,993	47	11,498	66,760	63,740	68,558	65,111	27	11,462	52,051	50,846	59,536	58,292		
Total, Tahsil Parbhargh.			240	36,575	2,46,488	2,33,271	2,23,496	2,11,311	446	78,647	4,76,789	4,54,917	4,76,638	4,55,673	262	51,691	2,77,204	2,65,334	3,18,088	3,02,812		
Kunda	Dhingwas	I	18	2,332	18,485	18,139	16,268	15,613	9	1,489	10,898	10,588	12,992	10,649	4	473	2,833	2,795	3,570	3,339		
		II	8	1,131	8,473	8,246	7,498	7,271	12	2,360	15,528	14,727	15,635	14,853	7	690	4,389	4,380	4,865	4,756		
		III	10	1,631	11,115	10,797	10,264	9,835	15	3,269	20,253	18,923	20,447	18,829	12	2,590	16,359	16,210	18,771	18,337		
		IV	1	178	1,187	1,113	1,105	1,031	4	2,433	13,728	13,277	14,120	13,689	1	614	3,311	3,311	3,532	3,532		
		V	2	571	3,232	3,087	2,930	2,735	15	4,506	25,254	24,006	25,048	23,789	9	1,721	8,732	8,704	9,652	9,524		
		VI	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	1,556	8,082	7,701	8,223	7,789	19	3,883	17,353	17,182	19,850	20,143	
		VII	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	166	509	509	511	511	3	688	2,812	2,812	3,141	3,141	
Total, Pargana ...			39	5,846	42,542	41,873	38,167	36,485	70	13,779	94,452	89,731	95,176	90,080	55	10,959	55,793	55,394	63,381	62,832		

Behar...	I ...	37	21	4,504	37,133	36,598	32,302	31,766	3	670	4,181	3,968	4,039	3,826	7	730	4,799	4,650	5,539	5,390
	II ...	5		9,867	71,268	68,879	61,150	58,761	17	3,435	24,401	23,333	24,261	23,016	...	...	...	...	...	...
	III ...	5		1,340	8,165	7,747	6,863	6,456	1	574	3,501	3,146	3,441	3,086	...	...	...	...	...	...
	IV ...	28		4,508	30,938	29,975	28,249	27,286	36	5,918	38,430	37,310	38,101	36,994	8	463	2,786	2,721	3,110	3,045
	V ...	9		3,929	24,883	23,551	22,246	20,975	13	4,281	25,972	25,284	25,412	24,724	2	21	155	155	170	170
	VI ...	11		3,549	20,989	20,021	18,857	17,395	17	6,290	33,930	33,167	34,013	33,250	2	575	2,978	2,962	3,167	3,151
	VII ...	29		6,403	36,912	35,757	33,371	32,666	40	12,772	67,446	66,190	67,309	66,121	20	4,529	21,772	20,969	25,300	24,485
	VIII ...	5		1,058	4,769	4,677	4,279	4,187	9	2,675	11,253	11,213	11,027	11,016	7	642	2,674	2,674	2,911	2,911
Total, Pargana ...	...	145		35,158	2,35,047	2,27,208	2,07,317	1,99,493	136	36,625	2,09,104	2,08,611	2,07,603	2,02,033	46	6,953	35,164	34,131	40,197	39,152
Manikpur	I ...	36		6,095	51,503	50,111	45,894	44,486	8	1,790	18,236	13,277	12,839	12,787	1	50	233	233	332	332
	II ...	33		8,328	62,060	60,959	50,505	55,617	16	3,095	21,648	21,661	21,356	21,201	...	...	...	...	...	...
	III ...	1		433	2,608	2,608	2,311	2,311	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	IV ...	9		1,869	13,276	12,832	12,365	11,915	9	1,047	7,030	6,835	6,941	6,746	5	507	3,204	3,189	3,403	3,388
	V ...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VI ...	7		1,099	6,381	6,077	5,812	5,508	3	599	3,542	3,465	3,360	3,283	1	95	542	487	602	547
	VII ...	6		638	3,020	2,962	2,473	2,415	3	489	2,235	2,192	2,133	2,100	5	737	3,337	3,337	3,790	3,592
	VIII ...	2		439	1,904	1,904	1,771	1,771	2	238	799	799	786	786	2	192	902	838	969	887
Total, Pargana ...	...	94		18,891	1,40,752	1,37,453	1,27,061	1,24,023	41	7,258	48,480	48,229	47,415	46,903	14	1,581	8,416	8,066	9,096	8,746
Rampur	I ...	24		2,484	23,729	23,009	21,422	20,706	6	772	8,755	6,697	6,514	6,456	...	...	...	...	...	...
	II ...	20		4,715	39,644	38,107	36,995	35,430	7	1,268	10,266	9,594	10,203	9,531	...	...	...	...	...	...
	III ...	9		2,110	16,100	15,925	15,055	14,890	5	1,706	12,062	12,062	11,556	11,556	...	...	...	...	...	...
	IV ...	20		3,755	27,940	26,301	25,889	24,962	27	6,886	45,272	43,590	44,610	42,847	3	258	1,490	1,490	1,661	1,661
	V ...	8		2,332	16,734	15,794	15,316	14,376	12	2,263	14,526	13,672	14,433	13,608	1	357	1,913	1,913	2,170	2,170
	VI ...	5		1,298	8,180	7,992	7,645	7,393	9	3,175	18,496	17,537	18,513	17,574	2	475	2,917	2,764	3,097	2,944
	VII ...	6		870	5,352	4,978	4,953	4,579	19	4,438	25,963	24,554	26,257	24,891	1	220	988	928	1,160	1,100
	VIII ...	1		448	1,843	1,843	1,080	1,680	6	1,424	6,371	6,044	6,370	6,043	1	413	1,657	1,632	1,903	1,878
Total, Pargana ...	...	93		18,012	1,39,522	1,33,849	1,28,935	1,23,316	91	21,932	1,39,711	1,34,750	1,38,511	1,32,566	8	1,723	8,965	8,727	9,991	9,753
Total, Tahsil Kunda	...	371		77,907	5,57,863	5,39,883	5,01,480	4,83,317	338	81,594	4,91,747	4,75,321	4,88,705	4,71,522	123	21,216	1,08,338	1,06,318	1,22,665	1,20,483
Beti Lake in par- gana Behar,	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	5	2,096	19,911	19,911	19,911	19,911	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, District ...	...	866		1,49,494	10,37,345	9,94,460	9,34,261	8,91,758	1,136	2,15,250	13,08,647	12,57,529	13,07,157	12,53,789	888	1,46,043	7,89,571	7,84,040	9,03,783	8,76,350

N.B.—The corrected rental shown in columns 6, 12 and 18 excludes sayar and uncultivated area unassessed, as well as reductions on account of rejection of rentrolls. That shown in columns 7, 13 and 19 represent the above rentals *minus* deductions made in favour of landlords as allowances 25 per cent., 15 per cent, 12½ per cent., or less. Similarly, standard rentals in columns 8 and 9, 14 and 15, and 20 and 21 do not include sayar, and differ from each other in the matter of deduction of allowances.

The following table gives (1) the all-round tenant-rate for each circle, (2) the standard-rate without deductions of the total assessed area, (3) the rent incidence per cultivated acre of the last settlement.

Name of parganas.	Name of circles.	All-round tenant rate.	Standard rate with out deductions, i.e., standard rate of assessed area.	Old rent-rate.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Patti ...	I j ...	9 7 5	8 14 4	4 15 8	
	II j ...	7 12 5	7 0 5	4 15 1	
	III j ...	6 9 0	6 5 6	4 11 4	
	IV j ...	5 4 2	5 5 3	4 6 9	
	V j ...	3 14 9	4 7 1	3 8 6	
	I d ...	9 7 9	10 1 8	4 15 9	
	II d ...	7 14 11	7 13 6	4 11 3	
	III d ...	6 5 11	6 9 5	4 8 8	
	IV d ...	5 2 2	5 8 8	4 2 1	
	V d ...	4 0 8	4 8 3	3 6 11	
Total ...		6 1 4	6 3 4	4 6 9	
Partābgarh ...	I ...	7 6 7	7 3 0	4 9 6	
	II ...	6 9 1	6 8 3	4 6 6	
	III ...	6 1 0	6 0 6	4 5 9	
	IV ...	4 9 6	4 13 5	3 11 7	
	V ...	3 2 0	3 8 9	2 13 3	
Total ...		6 2 11	6 2 10	4 4 5	
Ateha ...	I ...	10 3 9	7 15 1	4 15 9	
	II ...	7 10 4	7 2 7	5 0 8	
	III ...	6 14 2	6 8 5	4 13 5	
	IV ...	5 15 7	5 15 3	4 7 7	
	V ...	5 4 11	5 8 4	4 12 4	
	VI ...	3 13 3	4 8 7	3 8 2	
Total ...		5 7 5	5 11 10	4 8 2	
Dhingwas ...	I ...	7 13 7	7 2 5	4 12 11	
	II ...	6 15 8	6 10 7	4 11 0	
	III ...	6 6 7	6 5 5	4 6 4	
	IV ...	5 10 10	5 13 8	4 12 3	
	V ...	5 8 0	5 8 2	4 6 3	
	VI ...	4 13 0	5 4 7	3 15 11	
	VII ...	3 13 11	4 4 5	3 11 2	
Total ...		6 1 4	6 0 7	4 6 11	
Behar ...	I ...	8 6 8	7 0 1	4 9 4	
	II ...	7 6 10	6 7 7	4 11 2	
	III ...	6 5 11	5 6 2	4 11 8	
	IV ...	6 12 2	6 10 0	4 9 1	
	V ...	6 4 3	5 11 9	4 12 4	
	VI ...	5 9 0	5 5 0	4 10 7	
	VII ...	5 5 3	5 5 1	4 8 4	
	VIII ...	4 4 1	4 2 7	3 15 2	
Total ...		6 2 4	5 12 6	4 9 6	
Manikpur ...	I ...	8 5 2	7 6 11	4 11 8	
	II ...	7 7 3	6 13 2	4 7 8	
	III ...	6 0 9	5 5 7	2 9 10	
	IV ...	6 15 7	6 10 1	4 6 2	
	V ...	4 7 5	6 5 3	4 4 2	
	VI ...	5 15 1	5 6 5	4 1 8	
	VII ...	4 10 0	4 8 1	3 7 2	
	VIII ...	4 1 3	4 0 11	4 0 8	
Total ...		7 3 6	6 9 4	4 2 6	
Rāmpur ...	I ...	9 8 6	8 9 3	5 0 4	
	II ...	8 8 8	7 14 2	4 11 0	
	III ...	7 7 5	6 15 9	4 10 4	
	IV ...	6 14 2	6 9 11	4 7 4	
	V ...	6 12 0	6 7 2	4 7 0	
	VI ...	6 0 0	5 14 8	4 4 4	
	VII ...	5 12 4	5 13 8	4 6 10	
	VIII ...	4 2 4	4 5 8	3 9 10	
Total ...		7 0 2	6 10 6	4 7 8	
GRAND TOTAL ...		6 3 8	6 2 8	4 6 8	

The all-round rates shown here are of areas and rentals of tenants' land shown in assessment statement VII of Appendix I.

Both tables were prepared in order to give some idea of the principles followed in selecting rates, and as a test of the fairness of the standard rates for correction purposes. Extreme moderation may be claimed for the latter as they stand, though they were frequently reduced by 25 per cent. when applied to assumption areas. The second table will show how a deduction of 25 per cent. from the standard rate in many instances reduces it below the rent-rate of the last settlement, thereby making no allowance for progress of rents; and from the east table above a general development of rents is clearly manifest. If in isolated cases there has been a retardation, some cause other than deterioration is answerable for it. The table in paragraph 21 of the chapter on assessments shows the all-round rate before deductions of the corrected rent of assumption areas for each pargana and the tenant-rate; also the former rate after the deductions made. Without the deductions, it is below the tenant-rate for each pargana.

When all the rents of a village were inadequate the village was assigned to a circle according to its natural capabilities. Such villages are very few in number, for in most some adequate rentals were found. The exceptions were invariably assigned to the lowest circle, the rates of which were found to be the lowest adequate rates prevailing in the district. A few instances are—

Beoli, pargana Ateha (G. No. 15), Tiloi estate	...	} in which the tenant rate is below the old rent-rate.
Balipur pargana Ateha (G. No. 11) Tiloi estate,	...	
Rampur Kusaha pargana Ateha (G. No. 34) Tiloi estate,	...	
Rajmatipur pargana Ateha (G. No. 37) Tiloi estate,	...	
Oripur Naugir pargana Ateha (G. No. 5) Tiloi estate	...	
Salehpur pargana Ateha (G. No. 43) Tiloi estate,	...	
Mustafabad pargana Ateha (G. No. 63) Tiloi estate,	...	
Nasirpur Mufrid pargana Ateha (G. No. 66) Tiloi estate,	...	

In these villages one test of inadequacy is the fact that the present tenant rate is below the old rate; another test is the fact that in all of these the tenant's rental has decreased during the last twelve years. In some villages the tenant's rental has remained unchanged since the last settlement. Such are—

Manetapur (G. No. 752)	...	} All in pargana Patti.
Labeda (G. No. 703)	...	
Muradpur (G. No. 727)	...	
Manapatti (G. No. 716)	...	

And the rates are below those of the lowest circle.

In some of the above villages many rentals are nominal—*e. g.*, Rájmatipur (pargana Ateha, G. No. 37) 169 acres are held at Rs. 33½ rent, the rate being Rs. 1-15-7, while other tenants pay a rate of Rs. 3-4-9, which is less than the old rent-rate of the village. Here the standard rates of the circle in which it has been classed (VI) are unrepresented.

Mauza Ojhapur, pargana Ateha (G. No. 4) is another: 270 acres are rented at Rs. 926, rate Rs. 3-6-10; 302 acres at Rs. 1,161, rate Rs. 3-13-6 an acre; the old rent-rate of the village being Rs. 3-13-6.

In other villages of the Tiloi estate, pargana Ateha, some rentals are adequate, others inadequate—for instance

Sangipur, pargana Ateha (G. No. 43).—

62 acres rented at Rs. 240, rate Rs. 3-13-11	} Old rent-rate
118 „ „ „ 846 „ „ 7-2-9	
	} Rs. 4-15-6.

Gadiyan circle V (pargana Ateha G. No. 57).—

143 acres at Rs. 504, rate Rs. 3-8-5	} 5-8-11.
62 „ „ „ 548, „ „ 8-13-7	

Mangapur circle V (pargana Ateha, G. No. 64).—

651 acres rented at Rs. 2,865, rate Rs. 4-6-6	} 4-12-2
441 „ „ „ 2,733, „ „ 6-7-5	

Mustafabad circle VI (pargana Ateha, G. No. 63).—

874 acres rented at Rs. 2,786, rate Rs. 3-3-0	} 3-15-0
559 „ „ „ 2,841, „ „ 5-1-4	

There are many other instances, but these few suffice as samples.

It is the enormous contrast between the privileged and non-privileged rent-rate in most of the villages mentioned which stamps the former as grossly inadequate. More will be said in another place about the reason for these very inadequate rents in the Tiloi estate and in mauza Nasirpur.

Revision of the soil classification of pargana Ateha and of part of pargana Rámpur.

20. The soil classification of parganas Rámpur and Ateha deserves mention here in connection with the rates and the caste table.

After the first day's inspection of three or four villages of Rámpur it was manifest that the classification in some erred in favour of goind and manjhar soils. The inspection of every succeeding village made this fault more patent; but in this pargana rents are so generally high and so much more uniform for all classes of tenants, more especially in the estate of Rája Rámpal Singh, that the over-estimate mattered little; in fact, the classification appears to have been made more according to rents than according to soils. On this account I did not order a reclassification of soils for the entire pargana, but only for some of the riverside villages of it. For the whole of pargana Ateha, the soils of which were classified by the same Deputy Collector who did this work for Rámpur, a second demarcation was ordered. It was done for both parganas by M. Muhammad Ahmad, who had already demarcated soils for Patti, Behar, Dhingwas and Manikpur. This officer did the work with less care and accuracy for Ateha and the few villages of Rámpur than he did for the other parganas, through reluctance apparently to override work done by an officer of equal standing with himself. This I had explained in the pargana report for Ateha. The reclassification having been done in March, after my inspections were over, it was too late to remedy matters. I wish to show that I was aware of the somewhat faulty classification, and did my best to amend it.

21. A partial justification of it lies in the following facts. The number of sites has increased from 454 to 752 or 65 per cent. The agricultural population has increased from 31,234 to 34,175. At last settlement the soil classification was—

1st class	...	38.4 per cent.	...	The present is 44.8 goind.
2nd „	...	36.1 „	...	„ 32.3 manjhar.
3rd „	...	25.5 „	...	„ 22.9 palo.

The increase in goind and decrease in other soils is not great when it is taken into account that means of irrigation have been largely added to and Kurmi cultivators imported. Not a single village has deteriorated. There is not one in which new masonry wells have not been built and population has not increased. The area under sites remains the same: a fact which proves that old sites have been abandoned for new and brought under cultivation; the soil manured for generations is rich goind.

The irrigated area for pargana Ateha at the last settlement was 84.23 out of the whole. The present irrigated area is 63.35 per cent., but this is only the area irrigated at

Soil classification of parganas Ateha and Rámpur justified.
(1.) Ateha.

the time of khasra and map correction, and does not nearly represent the irrigable area 84-23 per cent. would be nearer the mark for the area habitually irrigated in three years, and it is more than the percentage of the goind and manjhar areas together. The number of masonry wells has increased from 483 to 1,153, and of earthen wells from 76 to 1,127.

For pargana Rámpur the irrigated area of the last settlement was 89-62 : for the present it is 76-44, *i.e.*, the area irrigated in the year of verification only. The number of masonry wells has increased from 644 to 1,351 ; that of kachcha wells has decreased from 1,057 to 814. The Rámpur goind area is 54-80 per cent. of the whole ; that of the manjhar 26-50 ; total 81-30—which is below the percentage of the irrigated area of the last settlement.

If the rent test be taken, Ateha fares as well as the other parganas. Out of 100 maháls composing it, there are 26, of which the tenants' actual rental exceeds the rental by applied rates ; 47 of which both rentals nearly tally with each other ; 27 of which the latter exceeds the former. Among these last, 21 belong to the two lowest circles, and most of them are villages of the Tiloi estate, the state of the rentals of which has just been described. Out of the 47 villages of which the actual and applied rentals nearly tally with each other, 16 belong to circle V, which also comprises many belonging to the Tiloi estate, and even in that circle there are seven mauzas of which the tenants' actual rental exceeds the applied. Therefore even though the soil classification of the pargana may appear high, the actual rents paid seem to justify it. If the Tiloi villages and mauza Nasirpur be removed, few will be left of which the tenants' rental is exceeded by the rental obtained by the application of circle rates to the tenants' land.

The caste-table shows how startling the contrast in all the circles, except the first, of the pargana is between the low-caste rate and the Thákur rate, and in some circles between the former and the Bráhman rate, as well as the Thákur rate. The contrast may therefore be taken as a fair test of the inadequacy of the rentals paid by the Thákur tenants. In other respects the pargana of Ateha deserves to stand high. Its population has increased greatly, and at the last settlement it was more highly populated than some of the other parganas, *e.g.*, Rámpur. Nearly half its cultivated area is tenanted by low castes—Kurmís and others. It has kept pace with the rest of the district in the matter of irrigation and crops. It grows a large proportion of wheat, more than parganas Patti and Partábgarh. Compared with the latter, which it most resembles, the soil proportions out of the total cultivated area are—

	Goind.	Manjhar.	Palo.
Ateha	44-88	32-27	22-85
Partábgarh	39-34	30-57	30-09

The soil classification for Partábgarh was carried out by an officer of some 25 years' settlement training and with a reputation for this particular work.

Besides, many villages of the pargana may be selected of which the all-round rent rate would justify a classification of all the soils as goind or goind and manjhar. For instance, the tenant-rate of the 1st circle is Rs. 10-8-9. If this test applies to highly rented villages, *viz.*, that the all-round tenant-rate is the goind rate of the circle, or the goind *plus* manjhar rate, it is an earnest of fair soil classification throughout : in other words, if the Deputy Collector classified the cultivated soil into goind, manjhar and palo of villages where the tenant-rate proves that one high rate above or equal to the goind rate is paid for all the soil, the classification is a warrant that he did not over-

estimate goind and manjhar in other villages where rents varied and where different rates were known to be paid for near and remote fields.

(2) Pargana Rámpur.

21. Taking the other pargana, Rámpur, the same test equally applies, while the fairness of the soil classification judged by the test of the number of mauzas in each circle of which the rental of tenants' land by the standard rates exceeds the actual rental, is even more striking. Out of 192 maháls, only eight have a tenants' rental exceeded by the standard rates' rental, the smallest number in any pargana. In 91 the two rates are equal, and in 93 the rental obtained by the application of standard rates to the tenants' land is less than the actual rental.

This pargana has progressed with the rest of the district in irrigation and population, while in rents it has gone ahead of it. The second table in paragraph 19 further exemplifies the moderateness of the standard rates of the circles of these two parganas, Rámpur and Atteha; for there is no very great difference between the standard rate without deductions shown therein of the corresponding circles of each pargana of the district except that of Partábgarh.

The all-round standard rate for the circles of the last-named pargana is low compared with the rest, because the circles of that pargana are fewer and larger, with the result that the standard rate of each is reduced. The standard rate without deductions again for each circle of parganas Rámpur and Ateha is, except in the two lowest, less than the tenant rate.

Taking the lowest circle of pargana Rámpur, the two worst villages, Payagipur and Kaunsillapur, have an actual rental over the rental obtained by application of the standard rates of the circle to the tenant area; while in Pachaura and Bhojpur, both good villages, the present tenant-rate is the same as the tenant-rate of the last settlement.

In the 5th circle there is only mauza Udharanpur, which shows no rise (2 annas difference is *nil*) in the present tenants' rate over the old rent-rate. Taking the typical mauza of the pargana, the largest mauza of the district, *viz.*, Agai, the standard rental is Rs. 12,125; the corrected rental Rs. 12,712, without deductions. The rental of occupancy tenures by the circle standard rates was increased by only Rs. 21. This fact, and the difference between the corrected, which includes the recorded tenant's rental, and the standard rental, prove, I think, both that the soil classification is correct, and that the standard rates are extremely moderate for correction even without deduction.

Instances of villages selected at random showing method of deriving standard rates and assigning villages to circles.

22. The following paragraph consists entirely of instances of illustrative of the above remarks. No attempt was made to tabulate the rentals rejected as inadequate and those accepted as adequate for the purpose of deriving standard rates. I cannot therefore state the total amounts of either. The task would have involved an unnecessary amount of labour. A few groups of villages are here selected at random: the reasons for their assignment to circles of each are given. Mahrupur, pargana Behar (G. No. 220) taluka Bhadri. Here a single Kayesth has a holding of 18 acres at Rs. 55-11-6.

Soils	...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 10 \text{ acres goind,} \\ 1 \text{ „ manjhar} \\ 6 \text{ „ palo} \end{array} \right\}$	rate. Rs. 3-1-6
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Low castes, Ahirs and Gadaryas, have 70 acres at Rs. 494 rent, to which the rates of the circle apply as follows :—

		Rs.	a.	p.			Rs.	a.	p.
34 acres goind	at	8	0	0	...	...	272	0	0
26 manjhar	,,	6	8	0	...	...	169	0	0
9 palo	,,	4	0	0	...	...	36	0	0
							<hr/>		
Total					...	...	477	0	0

The village has been assigned to the 2nd circle : the holdings of the Kaysth and two small holdings of a Bráhmán and a Thákur being at manifestly inadequate rates. This village illustrates the principle that when low-caste tenants pay moderate rents and the contrast between their rent-rates and those paid by the high-caste tenants of the same mauza is excessive, the village must be assigned to the circle represented by the former rates.

Raiyapur, pargana Behar (G. No. 125 (Bhadri taluka) :—

Brahmans have 173 acres at Rs. 656, rate Rs. 3-12-8, which is below the rates of the 7th circle (Behar)—

Thákurs have 115 acres at Rs. 444, rate Rs. 3-13-9.

Kayesths have 38 acres at Rs. 127-11, rate Rs. 3-5-9.

Other castes pay for 498 acres Rs. 2,760, rate Rs. 5-8-8, which is above the rates of the 7th circle. These rates applied to the Bráhmans' tenures give a total only a little more than the actual, and there are many Bráhmán holdings very low-rented, while others are rented at the rates of 7th circle, so the mauza has been classed in that circle. I have extracted the following inadequately rented holdings :—

	Rs.
46 bighas	106
32 "	58
39 "	92
9 "	29
45 "	108
11 "	20
6 "	5

All held by Bráhmans and Thákurs.

Shekhpur ashíq, pargana Behar (G. No. 157, taluka Bhadri)—

Here Bráhmán tenants pay at the rates of the lowest circle; Thákurs and Kayesths pay nominal rents; other castes pay, some at the rates of the 2nd circle, some at the rates of the 7th circle. The mauza has been assigned to the 7th circle, as the high-caste rates are distinctly favoured and inadequate. There are several large holdings of these classes at very low rents; others at higher rents.

Saraiyan Parwezpúr, pargana Behar (G. No. 140, taluka Bhadri)—

Here rents are very low: 79 acres held by Bráhmans at Rs. 294, rate only 3-11-7.

81 acres by low castes, rent Rs. 479, rate Rs. 5-14-7.

The rates of the 8th circle applied to the area held by Bráhmans give a rental of Rs. 310 :—

Soils being—

Acres.	Acres.
32 goind	3 manjhar bhur
12 manjhar domat	26 palo "

Low castes pay at nearly the same rates. The village has therefore been assigned to the lowest circle.

Lua Sukhdeopur (Bargon), pargana Behar (G. No. 201)—

Here tenants pay at uniform rates—those of the lowest circle—

acres.					
<i>viz.</i> —	23 goind	...	...	...	138
	3 manjhar	...	...	...	12
	35 palo	...	...	...	87
					237

Actual rent Rs. 248 : mahál assigned accordingly to this circle.

Lua Sukhdeopur (mahál Shampur) pargana Behar (G. No. $\frac{201}{3}$)—

Here the tenants pay Rs. 295 for 65 acres, the majority of them at rates of 7th circle—

	acres.	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.
<i>e.g.</i> —	31	@7	0	0	...	217
	1	„ 5	8	0	...	5
	33	„ 3	0	0	...	99
						321

The tenants are all low caste, but for the sake of uniformity, the other maháls of the mauza having been assigned to the lowest circle, this one has been similarly assigned. Similarly, in mahál Kanti assigned to 8th circle, rents are at 1st circle rates :—

	acres.	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.
	26	@9	8	0	...	247
	7	„ 8	0	0	...	56
	15	„ 4	0	0	...	60
						363

Sarai Kirat pargana Bihar (G. No. 134)—

Analysis showed that all classes pay nearly the same low rates, *viz.*, those of 7th to which circle the mauza has been assigned. It belongs to Taluka Bhadri where rents are, as a rule, uniformly low.

Bisahia, pargana Behar (G. No. 29), Bhadri, Circle VIII—

Here there are 194 acres of under-proprietary tenure at Rs. 839, the decreed rent ; the rates of circle VIII give a lower rent than the above :—

Soils—

acres.
73 goind
35 manjhar
86 palo

at VIII circle rates, Rs. 811.

There are many other instances of such holdings of which the rental by the circle rates, with a deduction of 25 per cent., is the same as the decreed rental. All tenants pay equally low rates in mauza Bisahiya (G. No. 29)—

				Rs.	a.	p.
Bráhmans	3	13 0
Others	3	12 5

and Rs. 3-15-2 is the old rent-rate of the circle.

Karmajit Patti, pargana Behar (G. No. 174)—

Bráhman tenants pay Rs. 216 for 50 acres : rate Rs. 4-5-1, at rates of 7th circle—

Others, mostly abirs, pay the same rates.

The village has been assigned to the VIII circle. It is a good village on the whole, but the soil is rather light. There is some assumption area, so the lowest prevailing rates have been taken. This shows the principle of circle classification. Rents are low but equal for all classes, and not favoured; but the soil is varying, the village being a very large one, and therefore the prevailing rates are the lower rates—high rates being paid for a limited area surrounding the principal hamlet.

Nasrullapur, pargana Behar (G. No. 229)—

Bought by Rájá Partáb-Bahádúr. The tenants hree are a family of Bráhmans and pay at uniform rates, *viz.*, those of the II circle, to which the village has been assigned. This may be taken as a typical village. There is in reality one tenant paying Rs. 350 for 46 acres. The soils are—

						Acres.
Goind	...	...	...	...	...	23
Manjhar	...	...	...	...	...	10
Palo	...	...	...	...	...	13

At the rates of the 2nd circle the rents are—

						Rs.
For goind	...	...	...	...	...	230
„ manjhar	...	...	...	...	...	65
„ palo	...	...	...	...	...	52
						<hr/> 347 <hr/>

Mahewa, mahál khas, pargana Behar (G. No. 222)—

This mahál is sub-settled with certain Pathans. There is much sír and khudkasht. Tenants are mostly Pathans paying the rates of the 4th circle, the mauza has therefore been assigned to that circle.

Misir Dayalpur, pargana Behar (G. No. 211)—

Here soils are as follows :—

Bráhmán's holdings—						Acres.
Goind	...	...	...	...	...	14
Manjhar	...	...	...	...	...	27
Palo domat	...	...	...	...	...	19
Palo bhur	...	...	...	...	...	39
					...	<hr/> 99 <hr/>

Rent Rs. 492; rate Rs. 4-15-6; by the rates of the 4th circle, *viz.*, Rs. 8, Rs. 6-8, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 for palo bhur the rent is Rs. 461; other castes pay Rs. 331 for 54 acres, of which the soils are—

						Acres.
Goind	...	...	...	...	...	16
Manjhar	...	...	...	...	...	15
Palo domat	...	...	...	...	...	13
Palo bhur	...	...	...	...	...	10

At the rates of the 4th circle the rent would be—

Goind	...	...	...	...	...	128
Manjhar	...	...	...	...	...	97
Palo domat	...	...	...	...	...	52
Bhur	...	...	...	...	...	25
					...	<hr/> 302 <hr/>

The mauza has been assigned to the IV circle.

Mohiuddin Nagar Khalsa, pargana Behar (G. No. 209).

Here the bulk of the tenants are low caste, paying the rates of the highest circle but one, as the analysis shows—

					Acres.
Goind	...	...	...	...	114
Manjhar	...	...	...	...	{ 93
Palo domat	...	...	...	...	{ 42
„ matyar	...	...	...	...	57
„ bhur	...	...	...	...	12
					43
					<hr/> 361

Rent Rs. 2,294

By rates of the 2nd circle—

Rs. a. p.	
9 8 0	}
6 8 0	
4 & 2 0 0	
...	Rs. 2,361.

Thákurs pay for 32 acres Rs. 228—

Goind	...	9	}	at rates of 2nd circle Rs. 233.
Manjhar	...	14		
Palo	...	14		

Bráhmans pay very low—at the rates of the lowest circle, as follows :—

	Acres.	Rent.		Rs. a. p.
Goind	42	252	at	6 0 0
Manjhar	49	196	„	4 0 0
Palo	22	55	„	2 8 0
	<hr/> 113	<hr/> 503		

These rents are so manifestly favoured and inadequate that for the selection of standard rates they must be left out of account. The Thákur rates are high. Several Kayesths have favoured holdings. Rents of certain Bráhman tenants were found to be at the rates of the 2nd circle: village classed accordingly.

Bhadri, pargana Bihar (G. No. 49).

Rents may be analysed as follows :—

Bráhmans have 80 acres, rent Rs. 333-2-0, as follows :—

		Acres		Rent Rs.
Goind	...	8	} At 5th circle rates,	64
Manjhar	...	7		45
Palo domat	...	44		132
Palo matyar	...	21		63
				<hr/> 304

Thákurs have 103 acres at Rs. 434 rent—

		Acres		Rs.
Goind	...	35	} At 8th circle rates	210
Manjhar	...	24		108
Palo	...	44		110
		<hr/> 103		<hr/> 428

Low castes have 395 acres @ Rs. 1,878.

	Rs. a. p.		Acres	Rs.
Goind	at 8 0 0 (5th circle rates)	...	88	704
Manjhar	„ 6 8 0	...	107	695
Palo	„ 3 0 0	...	200	600
				<hr/> 1,999

Many low-caste holdings are at the rates of the 1st and 2nd circles ; others at lower rates.

The soils being very varying according to the size of hamlets, the village has been assigned to the 7th circle.

Mirpur Banohi Mufrid, pargana Behar (G. No. 224).—

Bráhmaṇ tenants pay Rs. 69-12-0 for 19 acres ; rate Rs. 3-10-9.

Othor castes pay for 61 acres Rs. 363 ; rate Rs. 5-15-3.

The Bráhmaṇ tenant (there is only one) is a nephew of the zamíndár, so his rental is a distinctly favoured one : below the rates of the 7th circle. The other castes pay the rates of the 2nd circle ; but as there is much sir and khudkasht, the village has been assigned to the 6th circle, though the rates of that circle are much lower than those paid.

This illustrates the remark that often in the presence of large assumption areas and inadequate rents of high, and high rents of low-caste tenants, the village has to be assigned to a circle of which the rates are paid in other similar villages by high-caste tenants, and are considered fairer for correction.

Here we have a clue for palo rates. A Thákur has 5 acres at Rs. 15-0-0 or Rs. 3 an acre, the circle rate.

Deobar Patti, pargana Behar (G. No. 103).—

Huge village assigned to the 3rd circle :

Bráhmaṇ, acres 154 = rent Rs. 1,047 = rate Rs. 6-12-9 and over, the result of application of the 1st circle rates.

Thákur acre 69 = rent Rs. 423 = rate Rs. 6-2-1. Rates of 4th circle give the same result ; others pay over the rates of the 1st circle.

This is an instance where Bráhmans pay as high as low-caste tenants.

The village being a big one, with much correction necessary and the soils very varying, it was assigned to the 2nd circle.

Tikarya Buzurg (Talukdári Rájá Partab Bahádur, pargana Behar (G. No. 81).—

There is no assumption area. Low-caste tenants pay exactly the rates of the 2nd circle.

They are in the majority.

Bráhmans have 25 acres at Rs. 194 : at the same rates, viz.—

					Acre.	Rs.	a.	p.
Goind	...	...	...	...	12	at	9	8 0
Manjhar	...	...	...	...	10	"	6	8 0
Palo	...	...	...	...	3	"	4	0 0
					<hr/>			
					193 0 0			

Thákurs have 35 acres at Rs. 188 : rate Rs. 5-5-11, viz.—

					Acre.	
Goind	18
Manjhar	9
Palo	8

at very low rates.

The rates of the lowest circle apply to it.

The village has been placed in the 3rd circle, for when rents of holdings were analysed, the majority were found to be at the rates of the circle ; some of course were at much higher rates.

Kabirpur, pargana Behar (G. No. 173).—

Here tenants are all Bráhmans. As a large area requires correction and the mauza has some blur soil, it has been assigned to the 8th circle.

The rates of the 4th circle applied to the tenants' land give the same rental as that actually paid : but when the rents of holdings are analysed the rents are found

to be at the rates of the 2nd, 3rd and 7th circles. The latter was thought the fittest circle to assign the village to.

Here we have another element : rentals when analysed by application of rates to soils are found to be at the rates of the 2nd or 3rd circle : often the village is assigned to the lowest of the circles of which the rates are represented.

Baswahi, pargana Bihar (G. No. 28)—

Here Bráhma tenants pay at the rates of the 2nd circle—

				Rs.
63 acres	...	...	=	457 rent.
30 „ goind	...	...	=	285
13 „ manjhar	...	...	=	84
20 „ palo	...	...	=	80
63				449

} at II circle rates.

Low-castes pay at the highest rates and even higher. This village has been assigned to 2nd circle, though the rates are sparingly represented.

Diha, pargana Behar (G. No. 111). A taluqdári mauza. Here Bráhma tenants; 77 acres at Rs. 386 rent—

Soils at rates of IV circle.

Acres				Rs.
18 Goind ...	...	...	...	144
16 Manjhar	...	...	...	104
42 Palo bhur	...	...	...	100
				348

Thákurs pay

Rs. 246 for 48 acres—

Acres.				
Viz—22 Goind	...	...	at 4th circle rates	Rs. 176
4 Manjhar	...	...	...	26
21 Palo bhur	...	...	...	52
				254

Low-castes pay for 111 acres Rs. 1,022 rent; rate Rs. 9-3-4 an acre.

But the mauza has been assigned to the 4th circle as the low-caste rate appears high, though a common one for a good village like this.

Sarae Said Khan, pargana Behar (G. No. 133), a mufrid village.

Low-caste tenants pay over the rates of the highest circle. They have 83 acres at Rs. 534, half of their land being palo. Bráhmans have 50 acres at Rs. 261, soils being—

				Acres.
Goind	...	...	...	11
Manjhar	...	...	...	20
Palo	...	...	...	18

At the rates of the 4th circle the rent would be Rs. 290. The mauza has been assigned to that circle, with the result that on account of the high rents paid by low-caste tenants who are in the majority, the rental by standard rates of tenants' land is Rs. 739—

Acres				Rs.
28 Goind—at standard rates	...	...	...	224
43 Manjhar „	...	...	...	279
59 Palo „	...	...	...	236
				739

Kanawan, pargana Behar (G. No. 181)—

Bráhmán tenants have 47 acres at Rs. 262 or Rs. 5-9-2 an acre.

The rates of the VI circle applied to the soils—20 acres goind, 7 acres manjhar, 19 acres palo—give Rs. 256.

Thákurs have 100 acres at Rs. 569, rate Rs. 5-11-1, viz.—

					Acres.
Goind	...	...	...	...	44
Manjhar	...	...	...	...	35
Palo	...	...	...	...	20

The rates of the same circle give Rs. 605 as rental, but there are many large holdings of Thákurs at low favoured rents. The rates of the 7th circle applied to the soils give the same rental as the actual, the mauza being a mufrid one held by Thákurs. Other castes have 107 acres at Rs. 764. The rates of the highest circle applied to the soils give a rent of Rs. 620. The village has been classed in the 3rd circle. It has a large rice area, so the low rate of Rs. 3 an acre paid by Bráhmán tenants may be taken as an appropriate one, and the village has been classed in the 3rd circle, of which this is the palo rate. The manjhar and goind rates are paid by some of the Bráhmán tenants and not by others. The rental by standard rates applied to the tenants' land is Rs. 1,543; actual rental Rs. 1,603. It may be added that shikmi tenants of sir pay Rs. 538 for 56 acres.

Pingri, pargana Behar (G. No. 16)—

A very large mauza. Here Bráhmáns pay a rate of Rs. 9-10-11 an acre.

Thákurs Rs. 7-13-1; others, who have the larger part of the land, Rs. 9-1-0.

The village has been assigned to the 2nd circle, as there is a large khudkasht area, though the above rates show that the rents are at a much higher rate and that the land might all have been classed as goind and manjhar. The tenants' land has been classed as follows :—

					Acres.
Goind	...	...	...	...	76
Manjhar	...	...	...	...	86
Palo	...	...	...	...	169

Basahipur, pargana Behar (G. No. 30) taluka Bhadri—

The full cultivated area, viz., 317 acres, are held by low-caste tenants at Rs. 1,924. Many holdings are at 4th circle rates; others at 1st circle; others at 7th circle. Villages assigned to 6th circle: result of the application of the standard rates is Rs. 1,640; at 3rd circle rates it would have been Rs. 1,990.

Silawatpur, pargana Behar (G. No. 148)—

Bráhmán tenants have 47 acres, rent Rs. 257-7-6; 6th circle rates give the same rent. Other castes have 142 acres, rent Rs. 684 at nearly 1st circle rates; village put into 6th. Some flooding from a jhíl and a big village with varying soil.

The high rents are due to high rents paid by some tenants for exceptionally good fields near the main hamlet. Here we have another reason for classification of a village in a circle represented by the more moderate rates prevailing: that round the main hamlet there are some exceptionally rich and very highly rented fields, while the rest of the cultivated area is moderately rented.

Barai mahál Tajpur, pargana Behar—G. No. $\frac{27}{1}$.

A few Bráhmáns have 20 acres at Rs. 123—

					Acres.
Goind	...	...	...	...	7
Palo	...	...	...	...	13

This is at the rates of the 2nd circle; low castes pay at the rates of the highest circle.

The mauza has been assigned to the 2nd circle, for among the low-caste tenants many pay the rates of that circle. This village is a large one with many hamlets of different sizes, and rents vary very much according to the proximity of holding or field to large or small hamlets.

In Barai, mahál Shampur (G. No. $\frac{27}{2}$)—tenants are all of the lower castes, paying lower rates than those of the first mahál, but uniformly those of the 4th circle, to which the mahál has been assigned.

Hathgawan, mahál Tajpur, pargana Behar (G. No. $\frac{234}{1}$)—

This mahal has been assigned to the 2nd circle, though all classes pay enormous rents. High-caste (Brahmans) and low-castes alike, both sharing cultivation nearly equally. Soils are—

				Acres.
Goind	...	...	...	62
Manjhar	...	...	...	89
Palo	...	...	...	57
				<hr/> 208
				Rent Rs. 1,753-7-0

By the rates of the 1st circle the rent is Rs. 1,568.

In the other maháls of the same village rents are equally high, so that practically the standard rates of the circle are unrepresented.

Andawan, pargana Behar (G. No. 7)—This village belongs to Lal Chanderpal Singh of Tajpur. Low-castes pay a high rate of Rs. 13 for 91 acres.

Bráhmans also pay much over the rates of the highest circle: 29 acres, actual rent Rs. 224. The rates of that circle applied to soils—

			Acres.	
Manjhar	...	...	9	} give Rs. 165 only.
Palo	...	...	19	

Thákurs pay the rates of that circle exactly, viz., Rs. 152 for 21 acres. The rates of the circle applied to—

			Acres.	
Goind	...	...	6	} give Rs. 147.
Manjhar	...	...	5	
Palo	...	...	10	

The village has been assigned to the 2nd circle, of which the rates are unrepresented in it, but much of the soil is light and sandy and rents seem very high, as in most villages of this estate. It may be compared with Karmajit Patti, adjoining a mufrid village of which the rates in use are those of the 7th circle.

Shah Jamalpur, pargana Behar (G. No. 150)—

Here Bráhmans pay a rate of Rs. 10-2-6 for 19 acres; other castes Rs. 10-8-2 for 48 acres.

There is much assumption area here. The village has been assigned to the 2nd circle.

Khemipur, sub-settled taluka Bhadri, pargana Bihar (G. No. 195)—

Bráhmans have 13 acres at Rs. 84. The rates are about those of the highest circle, as follows—

			Rs.		Rs. a. p.
2 goind	...	...	= 19	at	9 8 0
4 manjhar	...	...	= 32	„	8 0 0
7 palo	...	...	= 35	„	5 0 0
			<hr/> 86		

The other castes pay much higher; but there is a large assumption area, and the village has been assigned to the 3rd circle. Here the classification is arbitrary: the all round circle rate being below the actual rate.

Barhaipur mufrid, pargana Behar (G. No. 22)—

No assumption area; village classed in the 1st circle. Tenants all low caste and paying over the 1st circle rate, *viz.*,—

	A cres.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	Rs.
	62	=	494	6	9	
at	19	goind	=	190	...	10
rates of	8	manjhar	=	64	...	8
1st circle	35	palo	=	175	...	5
				429		

Khanbha, pargana Behar (G. No. 190)—

Tenants, mostly Kurmis, pay for 87; rent Rs. 638; rate at 7-5-4. At rates of 1st circle the rents would be Rs. 520; but as there is much sîr, the mauza is put into 5th circle. Actual rates are here quite discarded for correction.

Pura Nehar Singh mufrid, pargana Behar (G. No. 69)—

Here tenants are all low caste, paying the rates of the highest circle and more; but as assumption areas are large, the actual rents paid are disregarded, and the mauza has been placed in circle VII, the landlords being Thákurs.

Mohammadpur Barai, pargana Behar (G. No. 207) muafidâri.

Here tenants are few and pay at the rates of 6th circle. They are all Ahirs. The rates are moderate, but as half the cultivated land is sîr and khudkasht, the mauza has been placed in circle VII, though the rates of the circle are perhaps unrepresented in the village.

Barai, mahál Kanti, pargana Behar (G. No. 27)—

Tenants here are all low caste. They hold—

	A cres.	
Goind	...	27
Manjhar	...	7
Palo	...	95
		Actual rent Rs. 692.

Applying the rates of the 1st circle, the result is Rs. 692, nearly the same.

There are 165 acres to be corrected held by under-proprietors. The 1st circle rates would be perhaps high for correction. The village has been assigned to II circle, because these rates were found to be frequently represented in it, the mauza being an immense one with many hamlets of different sizes, which cause variations in rates.

Mahál Chak Bidyadhar, pargana Behar (G. No. 27)—

Here 53 acres are held by low-caste tenants at Rs. 205, rate 3-13-11. There are no assumption areas. The rents are distinctly favoured, and the rate being so much below that of the other maháls and below the old rent rate of the circle, the mauza has been assigned to circle IV, the same as the other maháls.

Mauza Kazipur; Karam Husain mufrid, pargana Behar (G. No. 166)—

There are a few Bráhmañ tenants paying a very low rate, below that of the lowest circle; other tenants are Ahirs and Kurmis, the latter paying the rates of 4th circle, the former of 7th circle. The village has been placed in the latter, of which the rates are very moderate.

There is no assumption area here; but the village is taken as an instance. It was not thought necessary to assign villages to low circles for no other reason than that they had such areas.

Salempur, Dudaura, pargana Behar (G. No. 142) (taluka Bhadri)—

A hundred and forty-eight acres are cultivated by Thakurs, paying Rs. 579 rent, or Rs. 3-14-7 an acre.

Other tenants, who are of all classes, and a few Bráhmans, hold 205 acres at a rent of Rs. 1,166, the rate about Rs. 5-11.

The rents of some holdings were analysed and were found to be at 1st circle rates; others at 2nd; others at 4th. The Bráhman rents were at IV circle rates. The mauza was assigned to the 4th circle, though the large area held by Thákurs at so very low a rate causes the standard rental to much exceed the corrected. There, however, the entire Thákur rental is inadequate. The village belongs to the taluka of Bhadri, where the Thákur tenants as a body are markedly favoured. The rate of their rents is below the circle rent-rate of the last settlement, which was Rs. 4-9-1. The all-round tenant rate of the mauza (Rs. 361 into 1485) is less than this.

Bidhasin Mufrid, pargana Behar (G. No. 41)—

Here the tenants are chiefly Kurmis, paying moderate rents; some at rates of 7th circle, and some at very much lower. The village has been assigned to the 7th circle: for the rates are moderate for correction of the small khudkasht area cultivated by a non-resident purchaser, and several tenants pay exceptionally low rents. These details are further useful as explaining the differences between the standard and corrected rentals in the table in paragraph 19, showing the number of mauzas for each circle in which the standard rental exceeds the corrected.

It is the great difference between the rents paid by high caste and low caste tenants and the impossibility of using the former as a basis for selection of standard rates that causes, in the majority of cases, the excess.

Pira Nagar Ugapur, pargana Behar (G. No. 72)—

Assigned to 1st circle, of which the rates are paid by the Bráhman tenants, who hold half the cultivated area; other castes pay much higher—Rs. 11-3-2 an acre. In consequence, the corrected rental very much exceeds the standard: in fact, judging by rates, the soil might all have been classed as goind. The all-round rate (Rs. 964 for 104 acres) is the goind rate of the 1st circle. This village is an example, among hundreds, of the moderateness of the rates, and that the soil has been, if anything, under-classified.

Pura Pirgulum, mahál Bashiruddin, pargana Behar (G. No. 63)—

Here tenants, all low castes, pay the rates of the 1st circle; but there are some 14 acres sir, so the mauza has been assigned to the 7th circle.

Chak Badri Alam, pargana Behar (G. No. 91)—

Here though the tenants are mostly Kurmis, and crops and cultivation excellent, rents are low, so the village has been assigned to the 7th circle, of which the rates are the rates actually paid. The tenants are all Kurmis, who usually pay high rents, and the village is in all respects a 1st class one. Had the classification of circles been at all a topographical one, the village would have been assigned to a higher circle.

Chak Adil Ali, pargana Behar (G. No. 92)—

Here tenants are all low castes, paying rents at the rates of the first and fourth circles. The village has been assigned to the latter circle, the more moderate rates being taken as representative.

The following few villages belong to pargana Rámpur:—

Biju Mau (G. No. 27) taluka Rámpur—

Here 151 acres were recorded and attested at a rent of Rs. 443, giving Rs. 2-14-11 an acre. Other castes pay Rs. 381-13 for 51 acres; rate Rs. 7-10-7.

Bráhmans Rs. 79 for 12 acres.

The village has been assigned to IV circle and the 151 acres corrected by circle rates, the rent not being genuine, because the land was the sir of certain Sombansis recently ejected. The taluqdár has made one Basant Singh lessee. The 151 acres are really cultivated by tenants on grain rents.

Bhatni (G. No. 32) taluka Rámpur—

Tenures with soil are as follows :—

				Acre.
Bráhmans	{	Goind	...	41
		Manjhar	...	21
		Palo	...	15
				77 ; rent Rs. 685-12-0

Rate Rs. 8-14-6 an acre.

				Acre.
Thákurs	{	Goind	...	17
		Manjhar	...	9
		Palo,,	...	1
				27 ; rent Rs. 202-0-0

Rate Rs. 7-7-3, about 4th circle rates, obviously favoured.

				Acre.
Goind	...	...	...	5
Manjhar	...	...	...	1
Palo	...	...	...	1
				7 ; rent Rs. 39.

Rate Rs. 5-9-2, obviously favoured.

Others pay Rs. 532 for 56 acres.

Soils—				Acre.
Goind	...	...	...	27
Manjhar	...	...	...	19
Palo	...	...	...	10

Rate Rs. 9-8, the goind rate of the 1st circle. The village has been assigned to circle II.

Pura Balbhadra Rámpur subsettled (G. No. 51). Rents are as follows :—

Bráhmans have 22 acres at Rs. 141 rent.

				Acre.	Rental. Rs.
Goind	...	...	...	6	} at rates of 4th circle {
Manjhar	...	...	...	10	
Palo	...	...	...	6	
				22	137
				Acre.	Rs.
Others	{	Goind	...	8	64
		Manjhar	...	9	58
		Palo	...	4	24
				21	146

Actual rent, Rs. 148

Both sets pay nearly the same rates and the village is assigned accordingly to the 4th circle.

Lohangpur (G. No. 168) taluka Rampur)---

Bráhmans have land as follows :—

				Acre.	Rental.
Goind	...	...	...	14	} at rates of 2nd circle {
Manjhar	...	...	...	9	
				23	191

Actual rent, Rs. 18

Low castes have—

		Aeres		Rs.
Goind	...	50	} at 2nd circle rates {	475
Manjhar	...	38		247
Palo	...	15		76
Palo	...	4		
		107		798

Actual rent Rs. 844.

The village has been assigned to the 2nd circle.

A few Thákurs have 10 aeres at a very low rent of Rs. 51.

Bhakara (G. No. 35), taluka Rámpur, perpetually leased.

Tenants are mostly low castes, paying the 1st circle rates :—

					Aeres.
Goind	...	...	...	...	5
Manjhar	...	...	...	...	4
Palo	...	...	...	...	1
					10

Rent, Rs. 87-6-11.

This village is assigned to circle V, there being assumption areas, though the rates are unrepresented.

Babupur Bahadurpur (G. No. 14), Rámpur, sub-settled—

Here tenants are nearly all low caste, paying a high rent of Rs. 9-8-11 an acre, the goind rate of the 1st circle.

The mauza has been assigned to the 2nd circle, as the assumption area is large.

PART III.

ASSESSMENT CIRCLES.

1. The principles that guided the grouping of villages into circles have been so fully described that little more need be said about them. To recapitulate. No circles were made at the last settlement, so the classification was an entirely new one. The great variety of rent-rates from mahál to mahál, from village to village, and from estate to estate, made topographical circles impossible. The circles consist of villages grouped together by reason of certain common rent-rates, derived from existing rentals adjudged adequate, that is, affording an accurate valuation of the land; and many of them also include villages which, on account of their natural capabilities, were assigned to them; the actual rates prevailing in them being either above those of any circle or much below the rates which the improved condition and the capacity of the land would justify. The rent-rate of the last settlement was used in the case of the latter class as a test of the inadequacy of the rates. Several instances of such villages have been given. Just as the extreme irregularity of the rent-rates precludes the possibility of a topographical arrangement of circles, so the higher circles do not monopolise all the best villages and the lower circles the worst. The higher circles contain many with large areas of markedly inferior soil. Such are many of the villages of the Paryawan estate in Manikpur and of the talukas Kanti and Tajpur in Behar.

It was, however, but rarely that villages, in which rents were adjudged inadequate as not allowing for progress, were assigned to the higher circles. The object kept in

each village of the circle, should give a rental below the actual—kept many villages in lower circles than their capacity warranted. Many instances have already been given. A few more are added.

Bhaunri, taluqa Tiloi, Ateha pargana (G. No. 13)—

Correction rate	...	...	...	...	5	11	4
Old rent-rate	...	...	...	...	5	11	10
Present tenant-rate	...	...	...	...	6	10	5

Pingri, pargana Ateha (G. No. 19)—

Correction rate	...	...	...	...	5	10	0
Old rent-rate	...	...	...	...	5	3	2
Present tenant-rate	...	...	...	...	6	10	9

Mauza Joddopur, pargana Partábgarh (G. No. 234)—

The correction rate and the old rent-rate tally nearly.

Many of the latter in a topographical arrangement of circles would have gained a much higher place, while some of those included in the higher circles would have gone down lower. For instance, the worst village in pargana Manikpur, mauza Sheikhpur Hisampur (G. No. 76), has been classed in the 6th circle; Madhwapur, pargana Manikpur (G. No. 110), a very inferior village, in the 2nd. The Lawana villages, all inferior, in the highest. Many villages of the Tiloi estate, assigned to the two lowest circles of the Ateha pargana, deserved higher places: for in several the statutory rental has decreased in the last twelve years, while the villages have improved, and the rate is sometimes below the old rent-rate, and at the same time large areas of the statutory holdings have been sub-let at higher rents. Table in appendix 9 shows the sub-let area of each village, with the rent.

In pargana Manikpur, mauzas Shekhpur (G. No. 74) and Satbata (G. No. 62), inferior villages, have been assigned to the highest circles on account of the rents paid.

2. The following table of the number of maháls of each taluka and estate in each circle makes it plain that if circles are to be arranged by rents, many villages get into both higher and lower circles than their natural capabilities alone would justify:—

Table of mahāls arranged
according to estates in
each circle.

Name of taluka or estate.	Numbers of maháls in each circle.								Total maháls under each taluka.
	I Circle.	II Circle.	III Circle.	IV Circle.	V Circle.	VI Circle.	VII Circle.	VIII Circle.	
PARGANA PATTI.									
Talukdári.									
1. Rae Madho Prasada Singh, (domat ... Adharganj. } jarhan 3	6 3	26 17	42 15	20 8	..	..	..	..	135
2. Rudra Partáb Singh, Uraiya (domat 3 Dih. } jarhan 1	16 ..	12 1	17 1	3 ..	..	..	..	..
3. Dewan Ran Bijai Bahádúr (domat 3 Singh, Hissa II. } jarhan 3	13 18	19 36	33 9	14 ..	..	..	..	..	167
4. Dewan Indrapal Singh, Hissa 9 (domat 1 jarhan 5	13 19	24 11	18 17	5 5	..	..	..	..
5. Mushtarika, Hissa 9 and Hissa (domat 1 II. } jarhan ..	3 2	4 2	16 4	.. 2	..	..	..	..	34
6. Thákúrain Sútán Kuar ... (domat 3 jarhan ..	14 3	10 5	6 ..	2 ..	..	..	..	..
7. Mushtarka Thákúrain Sultán (domat .. Kuar and Sheikh Kifayat-ullah. } jarhan ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	43
	
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

view in the framing of circles—that the correction rates should be adequate rates, but at the same time strictly moderate, and if possible, when applied to tenants' land of

Number of maháls in each circle.

Name of taluka or estate.	I Circle.	II Circle.	III Circle.	IV Circle.	V Circle.	VI Circle.	VII Circle.	VIII Circle.	Total maháls under each taluka.
PARGANA PATTI—(concl'd.).									
Talukdari—(concl'd.).									
8. Thakurain Balraj Kuar ... { domat	7	11	3	3	...	...	...	...	36
... { jarhan	2	3	6	1	...	...	...	...
9. Bindeeri Bakhsh Singh ... { domat	...	4	8	10	1	...	...	...	32
... { jarhan	...	2	1	6	...	...	...	...
10. Chauharja Bakhsh Singh ... { domat	...	2	7	5	2	...	...	...	27
... { jarhan	...	2	1	7	1	...	...	...
11. Mushtarka Chauharja Bakhsh Singh and Bindeeri Bakhsh Singh ... { domat	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
... { jarhan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Shankar Bakhsh Singh ... { domat	...	2	5	8	1	...	...	...	27
... { jarhan	...	2	2	7	...	...	...	...
13. Thákurain Subhraj Kuar Wa- geshar Bakhsh Singh. ... { domat	...	3	4	7	1	...	...	...	20
... { jarhan	...	1	2	2	2	...	...	...
14. Udit Narain Singh ... { domat	...	3	9	6	1	...	...	...	29
... { jarhan	...	1	1	8	...	...	...	...
15. Mushtarka Madhpur ... { domat	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	9
... { jarhan	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
16. Sitla Bakhsh Singh (Madhpur) ... { domat	...	2	4	8	...	...	...	...	21
... { jarhan	...	1	1	5	...	...	...	...
17. Raghonath Singh (Isanpur) ... { domat	...	4	6	3	...	...	...	...	15
... { jarhan	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
18. Ráni Dharamráj Kuar ... { domat	...	6	7	2	...	...	...	...	15
... { jarhan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Rai Jagatpal Singh ... { domat	...	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	19
... { jarhan	2	10	1	...	...	...	...	...
20. Rája Partáb Bahádur Singh ... { domat	1	2	4	1	1	...	...	...	11
... { jarhan	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
21. Lal Bahádur Singh, Athgawan ... { domat	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	7
... { jarhan	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Thákurain Jaipal Kuar ... { domat	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	10
... { jarhan	...	...	2	3	1	...	...	...
23. Rae Madho Prasada and Ráni Dharamráj Kuar. ... { domat	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	5
... { jarhan	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
24. Thákurain Sultán Kuar and Hárshankar Prasada, &c. ... { domat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
... { jarhan	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
25. Rae Madho Parshad Singh and Rája Partáb Bahádur Singh. ... { domat	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
... { jarhan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26. Jagannath Bakhsh Singh ... { domat	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	5
... { jarhan	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
27. Bishunath Singh and Shankar Bakhsh Singh. ... { domat	1	6	2	1	...	...	...	...	11
... { jarhan	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
28. Shamsheer Bahádur Singh ... { domat	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
... { jarhan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29. Bijai Bahádur Singh ... { domat	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
... { jarhan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30. Raghunath Singh ... { domat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
... { jarhan	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
31. Dilraj Kuar ... { domat	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
... { jarhan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32. Sirtaj Kuar ... { domat	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
... { jarhan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33. Babu Jang Bahádur Singh ... { domat	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
... { jarhan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34. Madho Singh etc. ... { domat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
... { jarhan	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
35. Parsidh Narayan Singh, etc. ... { domat	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
... { jarhan	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
36. B. Bisheswar Bakhsh Singh ... { domat	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
... { jarhan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37. Kishunpal Singh ... { domat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
... { jarhan	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Total, Talukdari ... { domat	21	121	165	198	57	...	...	...	866
... { jarhan	17	71	77	117	22	...	...	...
38. Mufrid estates ... { domat	...	2	9	15	3	...	...	...	53
... { jarhan	2	5	4	12	1	...	...	...
39. Single mufrid maháls ... { domat	...	13	42	38	6	...	...	...	135
... { jarhan	2	12	14	9	1	...	...	...
Muafi ... { domat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
... { jarhan	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Pargana Patti ... { domat	21	136	216	25	66	...	...	...	1,055
... { jarhan	19	89	95	138	24	...	...	...
PARGANA PARTÁBGARH.									
Talukdari									
1. Rája Partáb Bahádur Singh ...	59	21	67	22	1	...	...	...	170
2. Babu Bhairon Bakhsh Singh ...	25	14	28	13	2	...	...	...	82
3. Babu Jagmohan Singh ...	21	11	16	2	2	...	...	...	52

Name of taluka or estate.	Number of mahals in each circle.								Total mahals under each taluka.
	I Circle.	II Circle.	III Circle.	IV Circle.	V Circle.	VI Circle.	VII Circle.	VIII Circle.	
PARGANA PARTABGARH—(concl'd.). Talukdāri (concl'd.).									
4. Babu Babuain Sukhray Kuar ...	16	4	15	4	...	...	...	...	39
5. Babu Dan Bahādurpal Singh ...	9	4	11	6	2	...	...	...	32
6. Babu Hardat Singh ...	9	3	16	9	1	...	...	...	32
7. Babu Bajrang Bahādur Singh ...	15	5	9	...	...	...	...	...	29
8. Rāja Chhitpal Singh ...	6	...	7	2	1	...	...	...	16
9. Babu Jagat Bahādur Singh ...	2	1	4	2	...	...	...	...	9
10. Mushtarka Babuain Biranj Kuar and Gambhir Singh, &c. ...	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	7
11. Rāja Partāb Bahādur Singh and Kalu Singh. ...	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	5
12. Rāja Partāb Bahādur Singh and Ram Narain Singh. ...	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	5
13. Babu Surajpal Singh ...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	4
14. Rāja Partāb Bahādur Singh and Randhir Singh. ...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	3
15. Babuain Biranj Kuar and Sheo Bakhsh Singh, &c. ...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	3
16. Rāja Partāb Bahādur Singh and Baijnath Singh, &c. ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
17. Rāja Partāb Bahādur Singh and Babu Bhairon Bakhsh Singh. ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Total, Talukdāri ...	102	65	188	64	11	...	...	...	490
Mufrid estates.									
18. Shaikh Asghar Ali ...	4	15	...	1	...	...	...	...	20
19. Ali Raza and Rasul Muhammad, &c. ...	3	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	8
20. Randhir Singh ...	5	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	8
21. Bhagwan Singh ...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	8
22. Rām Bahādur Singh ...	2	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	7
23. Jokhu Singh ...	2	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	7
24. Asaf Ali Khan ...	2	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	7
25. Sugram Singh ...	2	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	7
26. Rām Prasad Singh ...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	6
27. Jadonath Singh ...	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	6
28. Sitla Bakhsh Singh ...	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	6
29. Babu Radha Nath ...	1	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	6
30. Nanku Singh ...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	6
31. Ajodhia Singh ...	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	5
32. Hanuman Bakhsh Singh ...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5
33. Kandhai Singh ...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	4
34. Bhagwan Singh ...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	4
35. Sheo Gulam Singh ...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	4
36. Chauharja Singh ...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	4
37. Other small estates ...	35	13	50	11	2	...	...	...	111
Total, Mufrid estates ...	72	36	90	30	11	...	...	...	239
Single mufrid mahāls ...	39	17	36	21	1	...	...	...	114
Muafi ...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	4
Nazul ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total, Pargana Partābgarh ...	274	119	314	118	23	...	...	...	848
PARGANA ATEHA.									
Talukdāri.									
1. Rāni Harbans Kuar ...	...	3	5	1	9	10	...	...	28
2. Thākur Balwant Singh ...	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	6
3. Lal Sripat Singh ...	...	...	2	1	7	...	...	...	10
4. Babu Ganga Bakhsh Singh ...	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	5
Total, Talukdāri ...	...	7	11	3	18	10	...	...	49
Mufrid estates.									
Estates of more than two mahāls ...	...	2	1	1	4	1	...	...	9
Single mahāls ...	3	7	13	1	10	2	...	...	36
Muafi ...	...	1	3	...	1	1	...	...	6
Total ...	3	10	17	2	15	4	...	...	51
Total, Pargana Ateha ...	3	17	28	5	33	14	...	...	100

Name of taluka or estate.	Number of maháls in each circle.								Total maháls under each taluka.
	I Circle.	II Circle.	III Circle.	IV Circle.	V Circle.	VI Circle.	VII Circle.	VIII Circle.	
PARGANA DHINGWAS.									
Talukdári.									
1. Lal Sheo Partáb Singh	7	8	25	6	16	23	4	..	89
2. Lal Sitla Bakhsh Singh	8	7	7	..	4	2	..	..	23
3. Lal Chhatardhari Singh	8	4	3	..	4	1	..	..	20
4. Shamlat Taluka Lal Sitla Bakhsh and Lal Chhatardhari Singh.	..	3	3	..	2	2	..	..	10
5. Rao Sarabjit Singh ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Total, Talukdári	23	22	38	6	26	29	4	..	148
Mufrid estates	3	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	7
Single mufrid maháls	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
Muafi	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Total	8	5	2	..	..	1	..	..	16
Total, Pargana Dhingwas	31	27	40	6	26	30	4	..	164
PARGANA BEHAR.									
Talukdári.									
1. Rao Sarabjit Singh of Bhadri ... ..	..	10	2	18	8	13	39	11	96
2. Lal Chhatarpal Singh of Tajpur	7	10	..	4	..	1	4	1	27
3. Lal Chandarpal Singh of Kanti	6	7	1	6	..	..	3	1	24
4. Thákursain Raghebans Kuar of Shampur,	3	7	..	6	1	1	4	2	24
5. Shamlat Taluka Tajpur, Kanti and Shampur.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
6. Lal Baghoraj Singh of Bargou	3	6	..	6	1	1	4	1	22
7. Shamlat Taluka Kundrajit, i.e., Bargou, Tajpur, Kanti and Shampur.	..	3	1	3	3	2	3	..	15
8. Lal Sarabdaun Singh	1	5	1	3	..	..	2	..	12
9. Babu Randhir Singh ... ..	..	1	..	6	1	2	1	..	11
10. Rája Partáb Bahádur Singh ... ..	..	2	..	1	1	1	2	..	7
11. Lal Sheo Partáb Bahádur Singh ... ..	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	..	5
Total	20	50	5	50	16	21	63	16	241
Mufrid estates	1	6	..	11	3	3	14	2	40
Single mufrid maháls ... ..	..	1	1	7	4	4	10	2	29
Muafi	3	3	..	3	1	2	2	1	14
Nazúl ... ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Total, Pargana Behar	24	61	6	72	25	30	89	21	328
PARGANA MANIKPUR.									
Talukdári.									
1. Rája Rampal Singh	19	20	..	7	..	2	1	..	49
2. Rao Sarabjit Singh	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3
Total Talukadári	20	20	..	7	..	2	3	..	52
Mufrid estates	13	12	..	12	..	3	5	3	48
Single mufrid maháls	7	18	2	4	1	4	6	3	45
Muafi maháls	6	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	10
Total, Pargana Manikpur	46	53	2	23	1	10	14	6	155
PARGANA RAMPUR.									
Talukdári.									
1. Raja Rampal Singh	30	25	13	39	21	13	16	3	160
2. Ráni Jaibans Kuar ... ..	..	1	1	10	..	3	10	5	30
Total, Talukdár	30	26	14	49	21	16	26	8	190
Mufrid estate ... ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
Total, Pargana Rámpur	30	27	14	50	21	16	26	8	192

It is unnecessary to discuss each estate in detail. The principal ones only may be mentioned.

(1) Taking pargana Patti, estate of Uriya Dih, out of 54 mauzas, 33 have been assigned to the 1st, 2nd and 3rd circles; 21 to the 4th and 5th. Some of the latter are undoubtedly inferior riverside mauzas; but in others rents have been kept down by favour and caprice on the part of the landlord. Pargana Patti.

The estate of Thákurain Sultán Kuar is seen to be a high-rented one: for out of its 43 mauzas, 3 belong to the highest circle; 17 to the 2nd of each tract; and 15 to the 3rd of each tract; while only eight have been assigned to 4th and 5th.

The estate of Diwan Rānbijai Bahádur Singh has six villages in the highest circle of each tract; 31 in the second; 38 in the third; 92 in the two lowest. Of the latter villages many are inferior; but others are good ones, in which many holdings are held by Bráhmans and relatives at very low rents.

High and low rented villages appear to be fairly distributed in the estate of Diwan Indrapal Singh; the small estates of Rai Jagatpal Singh and Thákurain Balráj Kuar are very highly rented. Out of the 19 villages of the first, 15 are included in the two first circles, and out of the 36 villages of the second, 23.

The estate of Rai Madho Prasad Singh, a careful landlord, is much more moderately rented than that of any of the others mentioned: many more than half of its villages belonging to the two lowest circles. As each estate of any size includes good and bad villages, these figures are an index to lenient or severe management.

In mufrid maháls rents appear to be moderate to judge by their arrangement in the various circles.

(2) In pargana Partábgarh half the villages of the estates of Rāja Partáb Bahádur and of Balu Bhairon Bakhsh Singh belong to the 1st and 2nd circles; nearly half of those of the Domipur taluka to the highest circle; half those of the Báispur taluka to the highest circle; six out of sixteen of the villages of the estate of Raja Chhitpal Singh to the 1st circle. Of the larger mufrid estates, those of Shekh Asghar Ali and of Randhir Singh are highly rented. In this pargana, however, the proportion of moderately rented mauzas, *viz.*, those of the 4th circle (314 out of 848) is larger than that in pargana Patti of the corresponding circle (311 out of 1,055). Pargana Partábgarh.

(3) In pargana Ateha the estate of Rani Harbans Kuar (Tiloi claims 10 out of the 14 villages of the lowest circles. The pargana consists of 100 maháls, of which 47 belong to the 5th and 6th circles: of these 19 are villages of the Tiloi estate. Of the villages of this estate contained in the other circles, some are sub-settled and the rents in them consequently fair. Pargana Ateha.

(4) In pargana Dhingwas rents run higher. The lowest circle consists of only 4 villages, while each estate has a large proportion of villages in the higher circles. The rents of mufrid villages also run high. Pargana Dhingwas.

(5) In pargana Bihar by far the larger proportion of low-rented villages belongs to the Bhadri estate, of which the talukdár is an extremely lenient, if not careless, landlord. More than half the villages of his estate belong to the two lowest circles, and in many of them the present tenant-rate is little, if at all, over the last settlement rent-rate. On the other hand, many more than half the villages of the Tajpur and Kanti talukas belong to the two highest circles. The classification of villages by estates shows that in all the talukdári estates except that of Bhadri, rents run high. Pargana Behar.

(6) In pargana Manikpur the proportion of talukdári and of mufrid mauzas in the higher circles is still greater. Thirty-nine out of 49 villages of Rāja Rāmpal Singh's estate belong to the two highest circles. Similarly most of those of the Paryawan (mufrid) estate. Pargana Manikpur.

Pargana Rámpur.

(7) In pargana Rámpur the three highest circles are nearly monopolised by the estate of Raja Rámpal Singh.

Circles an indication of preponderance of certain castes.

3. The table in Chapter X of areas and rents with the all-round rate, and the proportion that the areas bear to the entire cultivated area in each circle of each pargana held by (1) Bráhmaṇ, (2) Thákur, (3) Kayesth, (4) other castes of tenants, shows that there is this amount of consistency in rents paid by all tenants, that the all-round rate of rent paid by each of the four classes nearly invariably decreases with each circle of each pargana.

Proportions of land held by different classes of tenants in different circles.

4. Bráhmaṇ tenants have the largest proportion of the cultivated area in pargana Dhingwas, viz., 37·23; in Patti and Behar not much lower. They are scarcest in pargana Manikpur. In Dhingwas pargana the Bráhmaṇ rate for the lowest circle is below the last settlement rate, and the Brahmins absorb half the cultivated area of that circle. Similarly in circles of the other parganas, where the Bráhmaṇs have the lion's share of the cultivated area, they pay a rate below the last settlement rate. In Circle V-j. of pargana Patti the Bráhmaṇ-held area is 59·58 per cent. of the whole: the rate paid by them Rs. 3-8-2 an acre; the last settlement rate Rs. 3-8-6. In pargana Partábgarh, where the Bráhmaṇ-held area is 24·43 per cent. of the whole, their rent-rate in each circle is above that of the last settlement, though it comes down very low in some.

In pargana Ateha, where in no circle does the percentage of the Bráhmaṇ-tenant area exceed 26·72; in pargana Behar, where in only the 7th and 8th circles does it reach 32·51 and 34·99; in pargana Manikpur, where its highest figure is 21·55 per cent.; and in pargana Rámpur, where it reaches 27·89 per cent. in the 3rd and 4th circles only—the same thing recurs.

With regard to Thákur tenants, in any pargana where their area is largest, their rate in one or two circles is exceeded by the last settlement rent incidence. In pargana Patti, domat tract, this occurs in Circles I and V. In the 4th. circle, jarhan tract, which has many Thákur holdings, the Thákur rate only nominally exceeds the rate of the last settlement.

In pargana Partábgarh, Circle V, which has the largest proportion of Thákur-held area, the Thákur rate is nearly the same as the last settlement rate.

In pargana Ateha, which has a larger proportion of Thákur tenants than any other pargana, the Thákur rate of Circles V and VI falls short of the last settlement rent incidence. In pargana Dhingwas it is similarly deficient in the two lowest circles. In pargana Behar in the 7th circle, in pargana Manikpur in the 8th and in pargana Rámpur also in the 8th.

Reason why the rental of the tenants' land is in some circles exceeded by the rental by standard rates.

5. This table should show how in all the circles of each pargana if the standard rates applied to the tenant-held area of any circle give a rent exceeding the actual rental, the reason is to be found in the many low-rented holdings of Bráhmaṇ, Thákur, and Kayesth tenants in each village, and the fact that, as far as possible, many such inadequate rentals were left out of account for the purpose of deducing standard rates from recorded rents. In some circles the rent-rate of the land held by one or other of these classes is below the rent incidence for the cultivated area of that circle of the last settlement. Standard rates, if they are to afford an accurate valuation of the land, should not in every instance, when applied to the tenant area of a village, give a rent falling short of the actual rent: nor, if they give a higher rent, ought the rates to be blamed as excessive in themselves or excessive on account of the exaggeration of the ground area in the soil classification.

The table further shows in what proportion the rent-rate for each class of tenants has progressed since the last settlement. It is unnecessary to discuss this matter in detail.

The following table shows for each pargana the percentage of increase in the rate paid by low-caste tenants on the rate paid by (1) Bráhmaṇ tenants, (2) Thákur tenants.

Name of pargana.	Bráhma rent-rate.	Thákur rent-rate.	Other caste rent-rate.	Percentage of increase of		Remarks.
				Column 4 over 2.	Column 4 over 3.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Tahsil and pargana Patti ...	5 2 0	4 14 11	7 2 10	40.04	45.51	
Pargana Partábgarh ...	5 6 5	4 12 3	6 14 5	27.77	44.81	
" Ateha ...	4 12 10	4 10 3	6 3 7	29.61	34.12	
Tahsil Partábgarh ...	5 4 9	4 11 9	6 12 9	28.31	43.56	
Pargana Dhingwas ...	5 3 9	4 15 7	7 0 1	33.83	40.84	
" Behar ...	5 11 6	5 1 5	6 10 0	15.85	30.19	
" Manikpur ...	6 9 0	6 1 6	7 7 3	18.25	22.31	
" Rampur ...	6 6 5	5 3 3	7 8 8	17.82	44.94	
Tahsil Kunda ...	5 12 11	5 2 8	7 1 1	23.03	36.79	
District Partábgarh ...	5 6 7	4 14 8	7 0 2	29.83	42.58	

6. *Bhur rates.* A brief explanation of the rates of each circle is necessary. In tahsil Patti for the 4th circle, domat tract, a bhur rate of Rs. 2-8 was fixed. It was perhaps a mistake that a separate bhur rate for each circle of Patti was not decided on. This was done for all the other parganas. Pargana Partábgarh has the largest bhur, 19.70 per cent. area, and the bhur rates were fixed extremely low to allow for large villages with immense bhur areas, such as Khajurni and Ránjitpur Chilbila. In pargana Dhingwas, which lies in a hollow, there is little if any bhur proper. It contains no rivers nor ravines. For parganas Ateha, Behar, Manikpur and Rampur one uniform goind bhur rate, another manjhar bhur rate, and another palo bhur rate, was fixed for facility of office work. The bhur rates are very moderate, and perhaps for this reason arbitrary for some circles; but actual rates vary extremely for bhur soil. The Tarái land of the Chamraura, Pareya, Bakulahi nadis, all classed as bhur, sometimes rents for Rs. 6 and Rs. 8 an acre. Similarly the hollows near rivers which are flooded in the rains and retain moisture, have been classed as bhur, but sometimes pay high rents. Such rents were found in Ránjitpur Chilbila, pargana Partábgarh (G. No. 351), and many other villages.

Explanation of the rates of each circle.

Most of the villages having large areas of bhur belong to the lowest circles; but many also to the highest. The estates of Tajpur, Kanti, Paryawan and Rampur, of which many villages are high placed, abound in bhur land.

7. Owing to large tracts growing ek-fasli rice scattered throughout the district, a somewhat lower rate for palo was adopted in each pargana for certain circles; in pargana Patti the rice tracts north and south of the Sye were sharply defined, and the pargana was therefore divided into a domat tract and a matyar tract, each having an equal number of circles.

Palo rate for tracts growing ek-fasli rice.

In the 2nd and 3rd circles of the matyar tract the palo-rate fixed was Rs. 4; while in the corresponding circles of the domat tract it was Rs. 5 and Rs. 4-13; in the 4th circle of the former tract it was Rs. 3-3 and in the latter Rs. 4. The whole of the Dhingwas pargana is a rice-growing tract, and the palo-rates fixed are Rs. 4 for the 1st, 2nd and 3rd circles, and for the 4th and 5th circles Rs. 3-3; for the 7th Rs. 2-8. For all the parganas, except that of Patti, the palo-rates for several circles were made as low as possible, not because the Patti palo-rates were excessive, but simply because rates slightly more moderate would, when applied to assumption areas, help towards reducing sudden and great enhancements of revenue.

8. A few instances of palo-rates declared or deduced are as follows:—

Instances of actual palo rates.

Mirpur Banohi (Behar G. No. 224)—

Deduced rate, Rs. 3 a bigha,

Barai, mahál Kanti (Bhadri estate of pargana Behar, G. No. $\frac{27}{3}$)

Soils.				Acres.	Rates.	Rent.
					Rs.	Rs.
Goind	...	...	...	27	10	270
Manjhar	...	...	...	7	8	56
Palo	...	...	...	95	4	380
						706

Actual rent, Rs. 690

This give Rs. 4 as the palo-rate per acre, 1st circle.

Akhtiari Kotila (Behar pargana, G. No. 3)—

Soils				Acres.	Rate.	Rent.
					Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Goind	...	...	...	3	6 0	18 0
Manjhar	...	...	...	1	4 8	4 8
Palo	...	...	...	34	2 8	85 0
						107 8

Actual rent, Rs. 92.

This gives Rs. 2-8 as the adequate rate for palo, 8th circle, to which the village belongs. The admitted rate for palo land was Rs. 2 a bigha.

In Silawatpur (pargana Behar, G. No. 148) Rs. 2-8 a bigha was the admitted rate for palo.

9. For parganas Dhingwas, Behar, Rámpur, Manikpur and Ateha the number of circles was increased in order that villages having large rice-growing areas and in which the goind rate was high and the manjhar moderate, might be separated from those in which the rice-growing area was lower rented or larger. For instance, in pargana Dhingwas in the 1st, 2nd and 4th circles the goind-rate is the same, and in the 3rd and 5th the goind rate is the same. In the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th the manjhar-rate is the same; in the 1st, 2nd and 3rd, the palo-rate is Rs. 4; in the 5th and 6th, Rs. 3-3-0.

The rates of the circles of Ateha were framed on the same principle, there being in each certain villages with manjhar soil rented nearly as high as goind, and others in which the rent-rate of manjhar was more moderate, though the goind-rate was high. In parganas Behar, Manikpur and Rámpur, villages were found in which the ordinary rates of the goind soil were high and those of the manjhar fields, which were partly ek-fasli rice fields, partly dhan fields growing second crops, very moderate: hence the different manjhar-rates for the first three circles and for the next three. The circles though shown as eight in number, are really only four, the two first being subdivided into three each.

Reason for many circles of parganas Dhingwas, Behar, Rámpur, Manikpur and Ateha.

CHAPTER V.

IRRIGATION.

1. The following table shows all statistics connected with irrigation :

Statistics.



सत्यमेव जयते

Statement showing state of irrigation and number

Name of pargana.		Cultivated area.				Percentage of increase since last settlement.			
		Irrigated from			Dry.	Total cultivated area.	Of column 2.	Of column 3.	Of column 4.
		Wells.	Other sources.	Total.					
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tahsil and pargana Patti	Last settlement...	50,136	53,160	1,03,296	35,327	1,38,623	...	...	...
	Present do. ...	30,493	36,320	75,813	79,919	1,55,732	...	...	126.22
Pargana Partábgarh ...	Last do. ...	41,218	47,503	88,731	34,935	12,366	...	...	...
	Present do. ...	76,990	18,062	97,052	37,255	1,34,307	91.94	...	9.38
Pargana Atcha ...	Last do. ...	15,871	5,869	21,760	4,074	25,834	...	...	...
	Present do. ...	14,764	3,634	18,398	10,644	29,042	...	...	161.37
Tahsil Partábgarh ...	Last do. ...	57,089	53,392	1,10,491	39,009	1,49,500	...	...	...
	Present do. ...	93,754	21,696	1,15,450	47,899	1,63,349	67.72	...	4.40
Pargana Dhingwas ...	Last do. ...	4,601	21,500	26,101	2,323	28,424	...	...	...
	Present do. ...	5,820	14,862	20,686	11,083	31,771	26.62	...	...
Pargana Behar ...	Last do. ...	21,793	30,905	52,698	16,790	69,488	...	...	...
	Present do. ...	19,701	15,039	34,740	44,806	79,546	...	...	166.99
Pargana Manikpur ...	Last do. ...	8,892	9,781	18,673	5,736	24,409	...	...	...
	Present do. ...	9,590	4,780	14,370	13,046	27,416	7.72	...	...
Pargana Rámpur ...	Last do. ...	12,091	22,136	34,227	3,965	38,192	...	...	...
	Present do. ...	13,364	18,053	31,417	9,685	41,102	10.57	...	...
Tahsil Kunda ...	Last do. ...	47,377	84,322	1,31,699	23,814	1,60,513	...	...	...
	Present do. ...	48,481	52,734	1,01,215	78,620	1,79,835	2.33	...	...
District Partábgarh ...	Last do. ...	1,54,602	1,90,874	3,45,486	1,03,150	4,48,636	...	...	...
	Present do. ...	1,81,728	1,10,750	2,92,478	2,06,438	4,98,916	17.54	...	...

of wells at the past and present settlements.

Percentage of decrease since last settlement.				Percentage out of cultivated area.				Number of existing wells.		Average depth to water.	Average irrigation per well.	Remarks.
Of column 2.	Of column 3.	Of column 4.	Of column 5.	Of are irrigated from.		Total.	Dry.	Masonry.	Kacha.			
11	12	13	14	Wells.	Other sources.	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
...	...	...	...	36.18	38.35	74.53	25.47	2,142	2,748	...	10.29	The number of masonry wells shown in column 19 is the aggregate of numbers of wells recorded as belonging to last settlement by the Amin out of wells existing in the year of verification. The last settlement report gives no parganawar detail. For tahsils the following figures are given:—
21.23	31.68	26.61	...	25.36	23.32	48.68	51.32	5,010	2,615	16.81	5.18	
...	...	...	...	33.33	38.42	71.75	28.25	1,343	10,015	...	3.63	
...	61.98	...	...	58.81	13.44	72.25	27.75	3,850	7,634	22.60	6.87	Rs. For Tahsil Patti ... 2,135 " " Partabgarh ... 1,809 " " Kunda ... 3,084
...	...	...	...	61.43	22.80	84.23	15.77	483	76	...	28.39	7,028
6.91	38.29	15.45	...	50.84	12.51	63.35	36.65	1,153	1,127	24.50	6.48	Add for pargana Ateha, formerly part of tahsil Salon (which has been, except for pargana Ateha, transferred to Rae Bareilly district) taking the Amin's figures ... 483
...	...	...	...	38.19	35.72	73.91	26.09	1,826	10,091	...	4.79	7,511*
...	59.36	...	...	57.39	13.29	70.68	29.32	5,003	8,761	22.78	6.81	
...	...	...	...	16.18	75.65	91.83	8.17	499	141	...	7.30	* The number of wells at last settlement may therefore be put at 7,511; number shown in column 19 is 6,423, the difference 1,088 may be claimed to have ceased to exist or to have been rebuilt during the currency of the settlement period.
...	30.87	20.73	...	18.33	46.77	65.12	34.88	1,026	39	17.49	5.47	
...	...	...	...	31.36	44.48	75.84	24.16	987	2,089	...	7.08	
9.60	51.34	34.08	...	24.77	18.90	43.67	56.33	2,420	1,635	22.34	4.86	
...	...	...	...	36.43	40.07	76.50	23.50	325	1,078	...	6.32	
...	51.13	23.05	...	34.98	17.48	52.41	47.59	712	1,306	19.76	4.75	
...	...	...	...	31.68	57.94	89.62	10.38	644	1,057	...	7.11	
...	18.45	8.21	...	32.51	43.93	76.44	23.56	1,351	814	18.73	6.45	
...	...	...	...	29.52	52.53	82.05	17.95	2,455	4,365	...	6.95	
...	37.46	23.60	...	26.96	29.32	56.28	43.72	5,502	3,794	19.57	5.21	
...	...	...	...	34.46	42.55	77.01	22.99	64.23	17,204	...	6.54	
...	41.45	15.34	...	36.42	22.20	58.62	41.39	15,522	14,570	19.37	6.04	

The irrigated area of the last settlement is clearly the irrigable, though in the settlement report it is called the irrigated, area. The present irrigated area for all parganas except Partábgarh, is the area actually irrigated only in the year of verification, and for Partábgarh, the average irrigated area of that year and for the two preceding years : a classification which is at once manifest in the increase in the present over the past irrigated area for that pargana alone contrasted with the decrease in the others.

That the statistics of the present settlement are accurate is proved by the decrease of the irrigated area in spite of the great improvement in the means of irrigation and in spite of the extension of the cultivated area. The irrigated area of the year of verification is 58·62 per cent. out of the total cultivated area.

Irrigation of each pargana discussed.
Dhingwas pargana.

2. The capacity of each pargana in respect of irrigation is proved by the table.

In pargana Dhingwas only 18·33 per cent. is irrigated by means of wells; 46·77 by other sources, *viz.*, jhils and tanks. This is the only pargana which does not touch a stream and of which the natural soil is nearly homogeneous.

Patti pargana.

In Patti, which is the largest pargana of the district and has a fair share of broken as well as of level rice-growing land, the well-irrigated and tank-irrigated areas are nearly equal, *i.e.*, 25·36 and 23·32 per cent. respectively. The proportions at the last settlement show a similar equality.

Pargana Partábgarh.

This pargana is traversed by more streams than any other and has fewer large natural tanks or jhils, in consequence well-irrigation is more prevalent : the well-irrigated area is 58·81; the tank-irrigated 13·44 per cent. Here the three years' statistics are of use as showing how amply protected by wells the cultivated area is. True, the pargana has a very large supply of kachcha wells, but many of these are lasting. I have found many of ten and twelve years of age : they all contain a good supply of water, are easily dug, and are workable all day. Their cost varies from Rs. 5 to Rs. 25 and Rs. 30, according as they have a wooden cylinder or frame or one made of twigs. That the tanks are capable of supplying ample irrigation the figures of the last settlement show, for a larger area was returned as tank-irrigated than as well-irrigated.

Ateha pargana.

Pargana Ateha, which is both bounded and crossed by streams, is perhaps better supplied with masonry wells, and its tank-irrigated area has been very much reduced. The number of the former kind of wells slightly exceeds that of kachcha ones.

Behar pargana.

The recorded well-irrigated area of pargana Behar appears unduly small, and there are no indications that it is worse off for water than any other. It is both amply supplied with masonry wells and has also a large area under very serviceable tanks and jhils.

Manikpur pargana.

The small pargana of Manikpur, lying along the Ganges, has a much larger well-irrigated area than pargana Behar, and has also a large tank-irrigated area. Like pargana Partábgarh, the number of its kachcha wells is double that of its masonry.

Rámpur pargana.

The larger part of pargana Rámpur resembles pargana Dhingwas in being covered with jhils, consequently the jhil-irrigated area is considerably greater than that watered by wells.

Habitually irrigated area.

3. The irrigated percentage, *viz.*, 72·25, of pargana Partábgarh, is probably a fair sample of the area of the entire district that is regularly irrigated every three years. The whole pargana of Dhingwas, and all the level parts of parganas Patti, Rámpur and Behar, are easily irrigable from existing sources. The first-named has many villages of which the wells are not used at all for irrigation, unless the rainy season has been an indifferent one ; while in a year of heavy rainfall it suffers from an excess of water.

The statistics show that all crops requiring water can easily get it, the total irrigated percentage described in paragraph 1 being 58·62. The rabi-cropped area is 61·05 per cent. of the area under cultivation, and 49·93 of the total cropped area, the latter

being the total of the areas under kharif and rabi crops. The rabi-cropped area includes the fields grown with gram, which are never watered, and excludes indigo and sugarcane fields, which get waterings.

4. The dry areas are not necessarily beyond reach of means of irrigation. They include rice tracts which lie among tanks and jhils and are always intersected by channels for holding up water.

Dry cultivated area.

5. The irrigated areas are those growing the irrigable crops, wheat, barley, peas, poppy, sugarcane and sawan, of each of which the proportion sown varies yearly. Gram is never watered, but is often grown in fields close to wells, being a very favourite second and alternative crop. Juar and bajra, in combination with arhar, are to be found in nearly every village, both in good easily irrigable land, where they alternate with wheat, barley and peas and in inferior land. Juar and bajra, combined with arhar, mash, mothi and gram, are also the only crops grown in land out of reach of water, namely banks of streams and ravines, large tracts of which are covered with them.

Irrigable crops.

Further proof that the irrigated area for all the parganas except Partábgarh has been carefully and accurately calculated, and that it is far below the irrigable area, is the fact that the percentage out of the whole of the goind and manjhar areas combined, viz., 72, corresponds with the average irrigated area for three years of pargana Partábgarh. These soils are habitually irrigated, and among them most of the wells and tanks lie.

The dry area includes the Tarsí of the Ganges, Sye, Chamraura and other streams, which are flooded in the rainy season, retain moisture, and grow good rabi crops without watering.

6. Wells are invariably worked by bullocks. New kacheha wells are dug yearly, but, as already said, they are frequently lasting, more especially if bound with a wooden framework. The temporary kacheha well dug in sandy soil is usually bound with a wattled framework.

Wells are invariably worked by bullocks.

7. Wells of this class are now limited to broken grounds and the high ground near streams where the water level is low, varying from 50 feet to 25 feet from the surface. They have disappeared from the more lowlying ground, where the water level varies from 6 to 25 feet from the surface. In such tracts the water sometimes rises to 3 or 4 feet in the rainy season. The water-level has not risen or fallen since the last settlement. Kacheha wells work two or one pair of bullocks two as often as one pair, and at the same time. The supply of water in them is always ample, and few are not capable of being continuously worked for six or seven hours a day. I had the water in a great many wells, both kacheha and pucea, measured, and found it often 50 feet deep in the end of the rabi season, and very seldom less than 6. The many large wells working 10 and 12 buckets prove the abundance of the water-supply.

Kacheha wells.

Water level.

Many masonry wells are very fine, though there are few built of brick and mortar from top to bottom. The majority are built of brick with a solid masonry cylinder. They are all lasting. A great many in good working order are 60 or 70 years' old, and even older. The number of leathern buckets or *purs* worked at masonry wells vary from 2 to 12, the commonest number being 4; all are usually worked together. I regret that statistics of the number of buckets or purs were not made. Such figures would have shown exactly the average area irrigated per bucket.

8. In the table of irrigation the average area per well of the well-irrigated area is given for each pargana. It is a very small area. The present supply of masonry wells alone is capable of irrigating the whole area returned as well-irrigated. I made careful and minute inquiries in most villages as to how many acres each pur can irrigate in a season. In villages where water is high, given fairly strong bullocks, it was said that one pur would water a near bigha in four days, or four purs one bigha in one day; remoter fields would take six or eight days according to their distances. Where the water is more distant from the surface, each pur would require double the time. As a rule, all the purs of a well are worked on a single field or at most one two plots.

Average irrigated area per well.

Average irrigated area per bucket.

Number of waterings that each crop gets.

9. The number of waterings accorded to crops appears to be entirely a matter of custom. Barley, the most extensively grown rabi crop, seldom gets more than one watering, so that one pur should in a month irrigate about seven bighas under it. Peas, a very favourite food crop, likewise gets one watering only; wheat gets two, sometimes three; poppy four or five; tobacco and vegetables five or six. I have seen very fine barley that had been watered only once.

Mauza Agai, the largest village of the district and bounded by the Sye river, contains 128 wells, pucca. These had 529 purs at the time that I inspected the village: or about four purs per well. The water level in this village is low, and there are besides a great many kachcha wells each working one pur.

But if we take four purs as the average number per masonry well of the district, and the calculation is a moderate one, there are 62,088 purs; add to this the number of kachcha wells existing at the time of verification, 14,570; allowing one pur to each, the total number of purs for both kinds of wells is 76,658. The irrigated area of the district for the year verification was 181,728 acres. These give a little more than 2 acres per pur out of the irrigated area of the year of verification contained in the table. By this calculation a very much larger area is irrigable from wells alone. Mr. Stoker, in the Settlement Report of the Bulandshahr district, has stated that 10 acres are irrigable per bucket; and as wells are worked steadily in the Partábgarh district from November till the end of January, it is clear that $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres to each pur is a very liberal allowance.

It has already been stated that the majority of the wells built since the first settlement were built by tenants, with little if any encouragement from their landlords. Throughout Oudh, landlords have been opposed to the construction of wells by their tenants, and even when they have not actively obstructed, they have never assisted them. The landlords of the Partábgarh district do not differ in this respect from their brethren in other parts. They ranged themselves with the rest as opponents of tenant-right when the inquiry on this subject was on foot, and so could not have encouraged tenants in the very action which would give them a claim to retain their holdings and save them from capricious ejectment, both of which were the objects of the inquiry.

The history of the increase in the number of masonry wells has already been given in the chapter on fiscal history. It has more than doubled, having increased from 6,423 to 15,522, and in all parganas, except Ateha, Dhingwas and Rámpur, the increase has been more than 100 per cent.

The following table shows the number of new masonry wells built by proprietors, under-proprietors and lessees and by tenants: among the former petty zamíndárs are most numerous:—

Name of pargana.	Number of new masonry wells—			Remarks.
	Built by proprietors, under-proprietors and lease-holders.	Built by tenants.	Total.	
Tahsil and pargana Patti	861	2,007	2,868	Fide note in column of remarks in the statement in paragraph 1.
Pargana Partábgarh	1,152	1,355	2,507	
Ditto Ateha	288	382	670	
Tahsil Partábgarh	1,440	1,737	3,177	
Pargana Dhingwas	142	385	527	
Ditto Behar	520	913	1,433	
Ditto Manikpur	45	342	387	
Ditto Rámpur	105	602	707	
Tahsil Kunda.	812	2,242	3,054	
Grand Total, District Partábgarh	3,113	5,986	9,099	

It is in the tracts near rivers and streams that more masonry wells are wanted, but the cost is beyond the means of the average cultivator of these parts, who has to content himself with kachcha wells. What the district wants now is a number of

solid masonry wells to replace the brick ones, many of which cannot last much longer and are beginning to fall in. It is beyond the tenants' power to construct the more expensive kind; the work must be done by the landlords.

The statistics of kachcha wells are of use as showing the parts of the district where these are most numerous. The Partábgarh pargana absorbs the greater number, where they are nearly double the number of pucca wells. In Manikpur the former also exceed the latter; in the other parganas they fall far short. Possibly the approach of settlement caused a mortality of kachcha wells: they can be so easily filled in and all sign of them obliterated; besides many are dug every year as wanted. In the rabi season of 1891-92 there was no great necessity for new ones, as the tanks had been well filled by copious rains; while the heavy winter rains of 1893 and 1894 obviated the irrigation at all of many rabi crops.

The tanks are either the large natural jhils or lakes or excavations. The hollows in and near sites made by removing earth for building purposes are all used for irrigation. Tanks are frequently dug: the walls and channels are kept in repair and weeded annually by the tenants of the villages to which they belong. There are also many old ones with high surrounding walls thickly covered with babul. The inhabitants call them "bharadi," or built by 'bhars,' but this term is used in the district for anything very old, wells, mounds, tanks, houses, shrines. Few irrigation tanks of solid masonry are to be found. The tanks of this description are chiefly ornamental, and adjoin the houses or 'kots' of talukdárs and zamíndárs. It is unnecessary to more than allude to the method of baling water from tanks by means of duglas or swing-baskets. In the rabi season small tanks are first drained before wells are worked. Bullocks are not required for tank irrigation, and a bigha is easily irrigable by one basket in a day. The channels by means of which water is conveyed to fields from tanks are often many hundred yards long: and sometimes there are as many as four or five lifts by means of which water reaches fields.



CHAPTER VI.

REVISION OF VILLAGE RECORDS.

Map and khasra correction.

1. Map and khasra correction was done in each pargana by a certain number of amíns, who were joined in each circle by the patwáris of the circle. When patwáris had finished their own circles, they helped in others. In the first cold season, that of 1890-91, the majority of the amíns were professional : the work progressed somewhat slowly, but several patwáris were at the same time in training, and afterwards the greater part of the map and khasra correction was done by these patwári amíns, much to the advantage of the work and to the saving of time. As far as possible, the work for each pargana was begun in every village simultaneously.

The following table shows the number of (1) professional amíns, (2) patwári amíns employed in each pargana.

Pargana.	Amíns.	Pátwari amíns.
Patti	84	19
Partábgarh	13	23
Ateha	5	9
Dhingwas	10	7
Behar	8	21
Manikpur	7	8
Rámpur	11	26

As directed by the Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, the patwáris took with them copies of the khewats of mauzas held by more than a single person which were summarily verified on the spot. Dispute lists were also prepared at the same time, so that a proper agreement with the khasra, jamabandi and khewat records of proprietors was ensured.

The maps to be corrected were those prepared at the last settlement, and they had never been altered since ; generally they were found to be accurate. The imperfect state of those of the following mauzas rendered a complete resurvey necessary :—

General number.	Name of circle.	Name of village.	General number.	Name of circle.	Name of village.
		PARGANA PATTI.			PARGANA PATTI— (contd.). Matyar tract.
	Matyar tract.				
2	I Circle ...	Atraura, hissa 9	704	III Circle ...	Lapkan.
642	I " ...	Kahla.	711	III " ...	Lauar.
10	II " ...	Aspur Deosara.	743	III " ...	Mandwa Dih.
69	II " ...	Burra.	746	III " ...	Mangraura.
99	II " ...	Banpurwa.	794	III " ...	Nai Kot.
189	II " ...	Patti Khas.	797	III " ...	Newada.
331	II " ...	Jaitapur.	11	IV " ...	Asthara.
395	II " ...	Dharauli Mufrid.	57	IV " ...	Anedhi.
77	III " ...	Birahimpur.	203	IV " ...	Parsani.
120	III " ...	Bhit.	421	IV " ...	Deogarh Kamasin.
240	III " ...	Pura Pande.	428	IV " ...	Dighwat.
379	III " ...	Dam Dam.	484	IV " ...	Salehpur Kanjas.
485	III " ...	Sapaha Chhat.	497	IV " ...	Sarae Jamuari.
519	III " ...	Surwa Misrpur.	526	IV " ...	Sultanpur.
603	III " ...	Kathbar Parwezpur.	540	IV " ...	Sujaha.
616	III " ...	Kalipur Murodpur.	565	IV " ...	Shahpur Adharganj.
643	III " ...	Khakhapur.	571	IV " ...	Shekhupur.
685	III " ...	Goklapur.	600	IV " ...	Katrauli.

General number.	Name of circle.	Name of village.	General number.	Name of circle.	Name of village.
		PARGANA PATTI—(continued).			PARGANA PATTI—(concluded).
	Matyar tract.			Domat tract.	
645	IV Circle ...	Karka.	297	IV Circle ...	Turkauli.
659	IV " ...	Kancora Pura Khushali.	320	IV " ...	Jagdishgarh.
790	IV " ...	Naurera.	345	IV " ...	Chalakpur Kurmian.
30	V " ...	Antri.	349	IV " ...	Chandauka.
313	V " ...	Jajapur.	358	IV " ...	Chaukhanda.
447	V " ...	Ram Nagar.	405	IV " ...	Dhuti.
471	V " ...	Ruh Khurd-o-Kalan.	440	IV " ...	Rampur Kurmian.
487	V " ...	Sajai Khurd-o-Kalan.	452	IV " ...	Rae Chand Patti.
528	V " ...	Sirara Dih.	464	IV " ...	Rakhaha.
621	V " ...	Kakuria Tal.	486	IV " ...	Satewar.
675	V " ...	Gopalpur hissa 9.	507	IV " ...	Sarac Nankari.
690	V " ...	Gondal Patti.	137	V " ...	Baheliapur.
694	V " ...	Gahrauli.	173	V " ...	Birmau Madho.
765	V " ...	Mahdipur.	302	V " ...	Tharia.
773	V " ...	Najiapur.	340	V " ...	Chaksara.
	Domat tract.		351	V " ...	Chandi Patti.
450	I Circle ...	Raipur.	429	V " ...	Dohri.
561	I " ...	Saifabad.	524	V " ...	Sripur.
314	II " ...	Jam Tali.	535	V " ...	Singhti Khalsa.
505	II " ...	Sarac Madhai.	627	V " ...	Kurra.
717	II " ...	Manapur.	697	V " ...	Ghurka Talukdari.
744	II " ...	Mangapur.	732	V " ...	Misr-ud-dinpur.
796	II " ...	Niwada Athgawan.	804	V " ...	Harja Mau.
803	II " ...	Hathaundar.	816	V " ...	Yahiapur.
97	III " ...	Belsandi.			PARGANA DHINGWAS.
243	III " ...	Pura Chiranju.	14	II Circle ...	Balipur.
247	III " ...	Pura Chhiman.	130	III " ...	Gugahar.
256	III " ...	Pura Ram Deo.			PARGANA BEHAR.
306	III " ...	Tiwaripur Madhpur.	4	II Circle ...	Aghia.
408	III " ...	Dahera Khurd.	118	II " ...	Ram Das Patti.
409	III " ...	Daher Kalan.	149	II " ...	Shahpur.
446	III " ...	Runganj.	74	IV " ...	Phulpur Mori.
455	III " ...	Ratan Mai.	136	IV " ...	Sarac Maha Singh.
489	III " ...	Sachauli.	164	IV " ...	Fredunpur.
543	III " ...	Sonahi.	216	V " ...	Mau Dara.
548	III " ...	Sonpura.	40	VI " ...	Beti.
619	III " ...	Kandhai Madhpur.	209	VI " ...	Mohiuddin Nagar.
651	III " ...	Khuji Kalan.	37	VII " ...	Bahadurpur.
664	III " ...	Gajariya.	89	VII " ...	Jahanabad.
672	III " ...	Ganai Dih.	134	VII " ...	Sarac Kirat.
677	III " ...	Gopalpur Indarpur.	168	VII " ...	Kashipur Dubki.
698	III " ...	Ghurka Mufrid.	201	VIII " ...	Laua Sukhdeopur.
742	III " ...	Mandura.			PARGANA MANIKPUR.
759	III " ...	Mahokhari.			
791	III " ...	Nauhar Husampur.	22	I Circle ...	Bangarwa Bijlipur.
3	IV " ...	Atraura Mirpur.	101	I " ...	Gutui.
23	IV " ...	Imli Dand.	40	II " ...	Janwa Mau.
29	IV " ...	Antpur.			PARGANA RAMPUR.
93	IV " ...	Basirpur.			
195	IV " ...	Parjapatpura.	110	I Circle ...	Rampur.
207	IV " ...	Parmi Patti.	104	II " ...	Dharupur.
261	IV " ...	Pura Shujaet.	152	IV " ...	Kaithaula.

2. The maps for the south of Patti pargana and for villages surrounding mauza Patti were especially bad. A certain percentage of the corrections made by the amins was tested on the spot by the supervisor kanungos, and a lower percentage by the Settlement Deputy Collectors. Previous to the starting of the settlement work several kanungos ignorant of survey work were put through a course of it at the patwari school.

The Settlement Deputy Collectors also tested on the spot the crop entries in the khasra and for many villages themselves demarcated the soil.

Checking by Deputy Collector and Kanungo.

The patwáris and amíns when engaged in making map and khasra correction carried with them lists of sír and khudkasht, extracted from previous records during the previous summer and autumn months at headquarters. These lists, before being made over to the amíns, had been thoroughly examined by the supervisor-kanúngos and Deputy Collectors.

Attestation of records.

3. The Deputy Collectors made a summary attestation of khewats by distributing khewat slips prepared by their court amla and the supervisor kanúngos, and by disposing of disputes near the villages, the proprietors and under-proprietors having been called into the Deputy Collector's camp for the purpose. When the landlords were not to be found, a copy in Hindi of the khewat was attached to some conspicuous place in the village. Previous to the proper attestation, jamabandi slips, slips for under-proprietors' holdings, sír and khudkasht slips were prepared by patwáris and were thoroughly tested in the Deputy Collector's camp office, the jamabandi slips compared with the corrected khasras, the under-proprietors' slips with register No. V, and the last settlement file, sír and khudkasht slips with the sír and khudkasht list.

Variations in the under-proprietors' slips were noted in a dispute list kept by the Deputy Collector, in order that he might decide on the spot according to possession. The khataunis were prepared by the patwáris from the jamabandi slips. Muharrirs helped the patwáris in all the comparison work. The slips were then sent to the village by the hands of a peon accompanied by the patwári, and were distributed with a note giving the date fixed for attestation.

On the day fixed for attestation, the khatauni with the under-proprietor's khatauni and the khewat, were tested, disputes decided, and the dastur-dehi drawn out—all in the presence of the landlords or their agents and the tenants and patwáris.

Preparation of statistics for assessment.

4. Full use of the kanúngos was made, who, when not testing map and khasra correction, tested crop entries and supervised every portion of the work of the patwáris in office and in the field. They also determined the natural soils of plots brought under cultivation after the last settlement, examined and tested lists of population, cattle, wells, and re-measured 10 per cent. of the Nautor fields. Such crops as were standing at the time that the patwáris were engaged in correcting their khasras were entered in them; in order to enter others they had to go again to the villages.

As much work as possible was done in the Deputy Collector's camp office and thereby its speedy despatch was ensured. Irrigation returns were prepared from the khasras of the previous years; for some parganas returns of the irrigable areas were prepared by taking out the irrigated plots of three previous years. This work was done in office by patwáris and checked by muharrirs and munsarims. Fortnightly progress reports of every branch of settlement work were submitted to me during the entire period that I was engaged on the settlement of the district.

Fairing of records.

The fairing work was carried out at headquarters under the supervision of munsarims and of the kanúngo staff. A detailed description of it is unnecessary. Constant allusion is made throughout this report to the state of present and past records.

Past khewats erroneous.

5. The majority of disputes regarding the khewat entries were due to erroneous entries in the registers, and to the failure of the parties to effect mutation of names. The errors became known only at the time of attestation. Some years ago a special officer was appointed to correct khewats, but he appears to have left them little better than he found them. In pargana Partábgarh, which has the largest number of mufrid maháls, the khewats required most correction. There were very few disputes even in Partábgarh pargana on the subject of proprietorship.

The attesting officers personally ascertained and verified on the spot sales and mortgages, obtaining the signatures of the vendees and mortgagees. Mortgagee of specific plots were shown as proprietors in the khewats, and their tenants as statutory tenants. Heretofore in the registers prepared by the special officer abovementioned they had been shown as under-proprietors, and their tenants as sub-tenants. In the same way the tenants of under-proprietors were attested as statutory tenants. The last settlement khewats sometimes omitted shares of co-parceners, and at attestation the sharers could not agree as to their shares, one saying they were equal, another that they held by bigha-bách.

CHAPTER VII.

ASSESSMENT.

1. For all but 474 maháls the basis of assessment was the attested genuine cash tenants' rental, together with a corrected or assumed rental for sár, khud-kasht nominally-rented and grain-rented land, obtained by applying to the cultivated soils of such areas, the standard-rates of the circles to which the mauzas or maháls containing them have been assigned, and with the decreed rental of under-proprietary and occupancy tenures in cases where it is the same or more than a corrected rental obtained in the same manner as that for sár, &c., and in other cases with a corrected rental.

Basis of assessment.
General rule.

2. The exceptions to the above rule are :—

Exceptions to general
rule.

- (1) A certain number of mauzas or maháls of which the tenants' actual recorded cash-rental exceeds the rental by the standard rates of the same maháls or mouzahs ;
- (2) One mahál of which the recorded rental was rejected as not genuine ;
- (3) And those maháls in which the recorded rentals of certain holdings were rejected as not genuine : and for which were substituted rentals obtained by applications to the soils of the holdings the standard rates of the circles in which the mauzas were grouped.

A rental at the standard circle rates was substituted by me for the recorded rental of mauzah Nasirpur, pargana Ateha, on the ground that the latter gave too small an increase on the assumed rental of the last Settlement to be accepted as genuine and on certain other grounds the result of local investigations, but the substitution was disallowed.

The care used in the selection of standard rates, and in the classification of the villages into circles in order that the circle standard rates might serve the purpose of correction-rates for assumption areas, justifies, it is hoped, this undeviating application of them to that purpose. An account of each of these kinds of assumption-areas will be given presently.

Table showing details
of assessed assets.

3. The following table gives details of cash-paying tenants' areas, assumption areas, with rents, additional items assessed : in fact full details of the net assessed rental :—

[illegible]

Pargana.	Additional items assessed.						Deduction as allowance from corrected rental of—							Net assessed assets, column 10 -plus column 15 and minus column 23.
	Sayer.	Under Board's Circular No. 4-I.	Addition to retain the actual rents of occu- pancy, under-proprie- tary and perpetual lease holdings.	Concealed cultivation.	Total additions.	Occupancy.	Under-proprietary.	Sta.	Rhudkash.	Grain-rented.	Nominally.	Uncultivated unassessed	Total deductions.	
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Patti	Rs. 416	...	...	11 26 3 4 4	11 452	1,634	6,410	6,169	8,691	4,809	9,436	2,720 10,783	47,932	160,053 9,17,958 5 11 9
Partabgarh	822	16 74 4 10 0	...	53 130 2 7 3	69 1,026	2,035	10,082	10,321	12,312	138	5,233	9,966	50,087	7,80,758 5 10 11
Ateha	317	...	43	...	309	1,121	1,182	1,866	2,628	7	34	1,589 4,081	10,919	29,649 155,579 5 4 3
Total tahsil Partabgarh	1,139	16 74 4 10 0	...	53 130 2 7 3	69 1,386	3,156	11,264	12,187	14,940	145	5,267	4,983 14,047	61,006	166,913 9,36,337 5 9 9
Dhingwas	1,139	...	...	...	1,139	136	101	1,318	2,837	190	1,707	269 955	7,241	32,584 1,84,086 5 10 5
Behar	1,223	...	179	20 80 4 0 0	20 1,482	2,433	4,494	3,376	3,843	9	210	2,388 7,375	21,740	78,736 4,56,565 5 12 9
Manikpur	178	...	66	...	244	138	311	1,142	2,166	10	143	357 1,312	5,212	27,730 1,83,505 6 9 11
Rampur	883	...	213	33 113 3 6 9	33 1,209	1,394	2,400	3,176	4,713	16	173	1,701 5,177	17,049	41,667 2,70,314 6 7 10
Total tahsil Kunda	3,423	...	458	53 193 3 10 3	53 4,074	4,101	7,306	9,012	13,549	225	2,233	4,715 14,819	51,245	180,717 10,94,470 6 0 11
Total district excluding Beti Lake	4,978	16 74 4 10 0	501	117 359 3 1 1	133 5,912	8,891	24,980	27,368	37,180	5,179	16,936	12,418 39,649	1,60,183	507,683 29,46,765 5 12 11
Add Beti Lake in pargana Behar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 48	48	2,096 19,911 9 8 0
Grand Total district including Beti Lake	4,978	16 74 4 10 0	501	117 359 3 1 1	133 5,912	8,891	24,980	27,368	37,180	6,179	16,936	12,423 39,697	1,60,231	508,779 29,68,676 5 13 2

N.B.—Column 2 shows the accepted tenants' rental, i.e., after taking into account the modifications on account of rejections of attested rentals and substitution of standard rentals in 474 mahals as shown in paragraph 24 of this chapter.

The following gives cultivated and uncultivated land included under each tenure :—

Name of Pargana.	Sir.			Khadkasht.			Under-proprietary.			Occupancy.			Ordinary tenants.		
	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.
Tahsil and Pargana Patti,	6,844	200	7,044	7,454	399	7,853	5,989	1,597	7,586	1,652	240	1,892	1,09,015	2,666	1,11,681
Pargana Partābgarh ...	10,171	296	10,467	7,952	318	8,265	7,315	2,177	9,492	1,709	319	2,028	79,553	1,910	81,463
„ Ateha ...	2,015	13	2,028	1,343	18	1,361	2,826	241	4,067	963	217	1,180	12,810	275	13,085
Tahsil Partābgarh ...	12,180	309	12,489	9,295	331	9,626	10,141	2,418	13,559	2,672	536	3,208	92,363	2,185	94,548
Pargana Dhingwas ...	1,573	16	1,589	1,979	70	2,049	665	141	806	319	26	345	23,981	622	24,603
„ Behar ...	3,944	67	4,011	3,393	73	3,466	5,821	1,989	7,810	1,697	222	1,919	57,347	897	58,244
„ Beti Lake ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Manikpur ...	1,038	16	1,054	2,117	14	2,131	647	178	825	87	6	93	21,874	283	22,157
„ Rampur ...	2,599	62	2,661	2,601	67	2,668	2,445	715	3,160	1,010	512	1,522	25,046	332	25,378
Tahsil Kunda ...	9,154	161	9,315	10,090	224	10,314	9,578	3,023	12,601	3,113	766	3,879	1,28,248	2,184	1,30,432
District Partābgarh ...	28,184	670	28,854	26,839	954	27,793	25,708	8,038	33,746	7,437	1,542	8,979	3,29,626	6,985	3,36,611

* Includes 4 acres unrented land transferred to nominally rented column.

Perpetual Lease-holders.			Privileged tenants.			Grain rented land.			Rent undetermined and Rent Free land.			Total area under cultivation.				Assessed area.
Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.	Percentage of unculti- vated area to total area.	
3,839	290	4,129	3,854	179	4,033	6,770	685	7,455	10,315	774	11,089	1,55,732	7,030 *4,310	1,62,762	4.32	1,60,053
3,357	581	3,938	14,978	485	15,463	435	26	461	8,837	275	9,112	1,34,307	6,382 *2,988	1,40,689	4.54	1,37,364
272	76	348	7,174	197	7,371	234	3	237	1,405	56	1,461	29,042	2,096 *507	31,138	6.73	29,549
3,629	657	4,286	22,152	682	22,834	669	29	698	10,242	331	10,573	1,63,349	8,478 *3,495	1,71,827	4.93	1,66,913
709	64	773	464	13	477	421	10	431	1,660	120	1,780	31,771	1,082 *813	32,853	3.29	32,584
1,108	271	1,374	293	4	297	609	1	610	8,248	125	8,373	77,455	3,649 *1,261	81,104	4.25	76,736
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,091	10	2,101	...	...	...	2,091	10 5	2,101	.48	2,096
409	117	526	138	...	138	67	2	69	1,039	55	1,094	27,416	671 *314	28,087	2.39	27,730
1,095	353	1,353	4,885	80	4,965	225	14	239	1,196	93	1,289	41,102	2,233 *532	43,335	5.15	41,667
3,316	810	4,126	5,780	97	5,877	3,413	37	3,450	7,143	393	7,536	1,79,835	7,645 *2,925	1,87,480	4.12	1,82,813
10,784	1,757	12,541	31,786	958	32,744	10,852	751	11,603	27,700	1,498	29,198	4,98,916	23,153 *10,730	5,22,069	4.44	5,09,779

* Assessed out of uncultivated area. The assessed uncultivated area includes the area included in tenants' cash rents.

† Includes 111 acres adequately rented land transferred to 'ordinary tenants land.'

‡ Includes 1,719 acres of which the rental was rejected as nominal and transferred to nominally rented land.

No entire rentals rejected
as fraudulent.

4. No entire rentals of maháls were rejected as fraudulent. The generally high level of rents in all estates precludes the supposition of any wholesale concealment of rents, while it was not thought advisable to make an inquisitorial search for fraud carried on on a petty scale. There were of course some doubtful cases, as might be expected in a district containing landlords in every state of impecuniosity. There were other villages of which the real rents were disclosed only at attestation. It is here that energy and honesty on the part of attesting officers comes into play and generally with regard to the display of these qualities by the officers entrusted with the work of attestation in this district I have full reason to be satisfied.

The following doubtful cases deserve mention here :—

Sarai Nahar Rai, Taluka Baispur, pargana Partábgarh.

The tenants' rental here appears grossly inadequate. This mauza contains the Talukdar's Kot. The tenants' area is large and the tenant rate Rs. 4-14-10, the old rent rate is Rs. 4-13-8. The trifling increase in the former does not sufficiently allow for progress of rents. 273 acres were admitted at attestation to be held at a favourable rental of Rs. 1,013 or about Rs. 4 an acre. Other tenants hold 423 acres at Rs. 2,415, about Rs. 5-8 an acre. In 1287 the tenants' rental for 726 acres was Rs. 4,116. In the year of verification for 737 acres it was Rs. 3,460. No adequate reason for the great decrease in rental was ascertained. The village is a particularly fine one and furnishes a case for substitution of a standard rental in place of the actuals. The assessment first made by me was Rs. 1,960, not half the recorded tenants' rental of 1287 fasli, and in that year there were 43 acres sár. It has since been reduced to Rs. 1,890.

Sarai Deo Rai, pargana Partabgarh (G. No. 380) of the same estate furnishes another instance of a grossly inadequate rental. In 1287 fasli the tenants' rental was Rs. 2,981. In the year of verification it was Rs. 2,754 at a rate little above that of last settlement, and 252 acres had become muáfi.

In mauza Dehlpur, Taluka Kaithola, pargana Rampur (G. No. 99), managed by agents of a pardanashin Rani, it was ascertained that some years prior to attestation the agents distributed pattas to the tenants: last year they enhanced the rents, which were duly entered by the patwari in his Khateoni: at the time of verification the tenants and the karindas refused to admit the increased rents, and consequently the former rents were attested, resulting in a reduction of the rental as recorded by the Patwari of Rs. 48-8.

In some villages if the nature of the soil and cultivation and the class of cultivators be considered, it is difficult to understand why rents should be low. For instance mauza Gubri, pargana Partábgarh (G. No. 537) the landlords are well off, soil rich, and many tenants are Murais paying the absurdly low rent of Rs. 2-8 a bigha.

Again in mauza Katata, pargana Partábgarh (G. No. 465) the rents are very low for the rich soil and for murai tenants. In mauza Mandhata of the same pargana (G. No. 573) rents seem very low. The patwari of this village is the brother of the karinda. No receipts nor pattas were ever given up till the time of attestation in this village nor in the other villages of the estate to which it belongs. Rents are low for the land much of which grows three crops in the year.

In mauza Basuapur (G. No. 65), Sujakhar Taluka of pargana Partábgarh, the declared rents shew no increase on the rents of the last settlement. The landlord is a wealthy man, and the low state of the rents remains inexplicable.

In some villages the attesting officers suspected with reason that land recorded as a statutory tenancy in the name of a relative or karinda of the landlord was actually cultivated by others: but they were quite unable to persuade the real tenants to come forward and declare their rents and they had therefore to attest such land at the recorded rent.

The majority of landlords deserve praise for having readily disclosed their true rents, thereby rendering the work of attestation easy. Inquiries were of course made by myself as to the reasons for suspiciously low rentals, not from any disposition to make the most of them but because the rules contemplate the possibility of fraud, and require efforts on the part of Settlement Officers to discover true rents. Moreover in the Provincial Revenue Administration Reports, Settlement Officers are enjoined to make enquiries as to the devices of landlords to evade the provisions of the Oudh Rent Act and frequent recent instances of such devices made with the object of concealing assets are stated to have been suggested by the approach of settlement. The Government Review of the Administration Report of 1893, gives the following reason for the necessity of such inquiries. "It must be understood that Government will protect its revenue from fraud and landlords guilty of devices of this nature will have no claim to assessment on half assets or to a settlement of their revenue for a long term of years." The report does not disclose a large or wholesale adoption by any single landlord of one or many or all of the devices discovered, but it does not forbid the mention of few or petty instances so that if the Settlement Officer alludes to small frauds that he has discovered, he appears to be acting in the spirit of his instructions. Some mention of the frauds described in the reports is not out of place here as shewing the matters for which the Settlement Officer has to keep his eyes open during his inspections. Besides actual concealment of true rents, there is the practice reported from nearly every district of Oudh in 1893, of levying premia on the grant or renewal of tenancies; the premium in each case being regarded as a lump rent for several years, which does not appear in the records, others are the conversion of cash-rents into rents in kind, ejectment of tenants and the letting of their holdings at nominal rents to relatives, servants, &c.: the actual cultivators paying high rents being recorded henceforth as sub-tenants.

"Other modes of obtaining money from their tenants which do not appear in the rent-rolls" are the recovery of the costs of ejectment notices from incoming tenants or from the tenants on whom the notices were issued, when allowed to retain their holdings: collusive relinquishments made with the object of concealing the true assets, conversion of land into khudkasht, the landlord's occupation being nominal, and the land being sub-let at high rents. Instances of these devices were reported from many districts including Partabgarh and it is no great disparagement to the landlords of this district to assert that they cannot differ much from their brethren in others and that some of them have endeavoured to evade the law. The needy and embarrassed state into which a great many of them have fallen would drive them to secret devices to screw money out of their tenants. All round nazranas are known to be taken by landlords on coming to the gaddi, on the birth of an heir, and on other occasions. A large portion of the tenantry, that is the lower castes, are as submissive as in Nawabi times, and willing to endure any exactions rather than risk the loss of their holdings. The fact that this body has borne the brunt of the enhancements of the past thirty years proves that they have not yet got rid of the "feudal submissiveness" of the régime of the King of Oudh.

5. Undoubted instances of fraud were detected in the following villages. It is not said that these are the only instances found: I forbear from mentioning the more petty ones.

Instances of fraud detected.

One is that of Pura Ali Naki, mahál Khas (G. No. 32), pargana Manikpur, where the rents increased at attestation by Rs. 600. In mauza Sawanipur, pargana Manikpur (G. No. 64), 45 bighas were recorded at a rent of Rs. 98 as a statutory tenancy of Ramdyal mortgagee of a share in the village. The real tenants could not be induced to come forward and state their rents, so the land was attested as partly khudkasht, partly rent-undetermined. In mauza Kundrasal, pargana Behar (G. No. 187), a holding of 42 bighas was recorded at a fictitious rent of Rs. 115-4 in the name of the son of the purchaser of the under-proprietary right: the holding was attested in the names of the real tenants. In many other villages, e.g., Chak Bauki (Manikpur

G. No. 43), Chaurahi (Manikpur G. No. 47), Malaka Razzaqpur (Behar G. No. 212), Wazirpur (Behar G. No. 233), Rajwapur Haraipur (Manikpur G. No. 57), Sarae Mohammad Said (Manikpur G. No. 63), Lath Tara (Manikpur G. No. 102), large areas had been recorded as khudkasht in previous years or as statutory tenures at low rents of relatives of the landlord : and in both cases when the actual tenants came forward, the holdings were attested in their names : when they did not they were attested as khudkasht or rent undetermined.

The management of the Parhat estate belonging to a Rani is bad, and there are some fictitious statutory holdings of relatives. It was the opinion of the attesting officers, an opinion which there is no reason to doubt, that the real tenants had been deterred by threats of ejectment from coming forward and confessing themselves.

6. This is the proper place to mention the remarkable decrease of rents within 12 years preceding settlement in the villages of the Tiloi estate, pargana Ateha, for which a short term of settlement was proposed but was disallowed. The following table shews it, and the rent-rate of the last settlement is inserted in column 5 for purposes of comparison : it will be seen that the present tenant-rate in column 4 frequently falls short of the last settlement rate :—

Circle Register number.	Name of mahál.	Average 12 years ordinary tenant rate (column 3) statement III, (after deducting under proprietary and occupancy tenants held land.)	Actual ordinary tenant rate (of columns 2 and 3, statement VII.)	Old rent rate.	Difference of decrease, columns 3 and 4.	Percentage of decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
II 3	Babupur	8 8 4	7 3 8	5 11 2	1 4 8	18.01
II 4	Bhauri	7 3 5	6 10 5	5 11 10	0 9 0	8.46
III 5	Udaipur	6 6 10	6 6 1	4 10 5	0 0 9	.73
III 12	Pura Todar	7 4 4	7 1 8	4 11 4	0 2 8	2.36
III 13	Deori	6 9 11	6 7 11	6 6 5	0 2 0	1.92
III 20	Usmanpur	7 6 2	7 2 9	5 8 11	0 3 5	2.99
III 25	Narwal	11 12 0	7 8 5	5 14 7	4 3 7	56.12
V 8	Pindaria	5 5 8	4 9 6	4 7 8	0 12 2	16.55
V 10	Chahin	5 2 1	4 10 10	4 9 1	0 7 3	12.81
V 12	Dewapur	4 1 2	3 12 6	4 4 2	0 4 8	7.71
V 15	Baba Tikar	6 0 1	5 7 5	5 8 8	0 8 8	9.91
V 16	Rohua Lalganj	5 2 1	4 12 0	4 13 5	0 6 1	8.27
V 24	Gadyan	5 4 5	5 2 1	5 8 11	0 2 4	2.84
V 26	Mangapur	5 6 3	5 3 7	4 12 2	0 2 8	3.19
VI 1	Ojhapur	3 14 2	3 10 5	4 0 4	0 3 9	6.42
VI 2	Oripur Naugir	4 4 9	4 2 5	4 3 2	0 2 4	3.51

Decrease of rents in the
Tiloi Estate.

Circle Register number.	Name of mahál.	Average 12 years ordinary tenant rate (column 3), statement VII (after deducting under-proprietary and occupancy tenants held land.)	Actual ordinary tenant rate (of columns 2 and 3, statement VII.)	Old rent rate.	Difference of decrease, columns 3 and 4.	Percentage of decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
$\frac{VI}{3}$	Balipur	4 11 5	4 2 8	4 7 10	0 8 9	13.13
$\frac{VI}{4}$	Beoli	4 8 3	3 13 8	4 4 6	0 10 5	16.91
$\frac{VI}{6}$	Darra	4 1 9	3 13 11	3 2 11	0 3 10	6.17
$\frac{VI}{7}$	Rampur Kusaha	2 10 8	3 8 5	4 0 8	0 1 10	3.25
$\frac{VI}{8}$	Rajmatipur, mahál Khas	2 12 2	2 4 0	4 3 0	0 8 2	22.64
$\frac{VI}{9}$	Ramnagar kel	3 11 7	3 9 1	3 0 2	0 2 6	4.38
$\frac{VI}{11}$	Salehpur, mahál Mustafabad	4 2 2	3 10 6	4 9 1	0 7 8	13.11
$\frac{VI}{12}$	Mustafabad, mahál Khas	4 0 6	3 14 10	3 15 0	0 1 6	2.39

In mauza Bubupur of this estate the tenant rate is Rs. 7-3-8 an acre, viz., 98 acres rent Rs. 505, admitted privileged (rate Rs. 5) ; 63 acres rent Rs. 659 non-privileged (rate over Rs. 10). The old rent rate was Rs. 5-11-2, which is over the present "privileged" rate. There is also a table in the Appendix No. 9 giving for each village of the same estate—

1. The last settlement rent, area, rate.
2. The present settlement—standard rental with and without deductions.
3. Ditto corrected rental with and without deductions for ordinary tenants and assumption areas.
4. The present corrected rental with deductions for the same.
5. Average collections.
6. Average 12 years' rental area and rate.
7. Sub-tenant's area, rental, and rate.
8. Under-proprietary area, decreed rental and rate, and corrected rental and rate.
9. Past and present jama.

The table also shews the same particulars for mauza Nasirpur, a village of which the rents seem also inadequate, and for the rest of the pargana. It is useful in many ways as bearing on the question whether rents are adequate or genuine in this estate. It shews the extent to which tenant's land is sublet in the Tiloi estate, viz., 3,295 acres out of 10,785 tenants' land and the rate of the sub-tenants' rent contrasted with the statutory tenant-rate. Further it shews how the all round tenant rate is often below the old rent-rate. It shews how the standard rental rate without any deductions is for the whole estate (khalsa) only Rs. 5-3-7 or only 12 annas 1 pie over the old rent-rate : a very moderate rise and much less than the progress of rents in 30 years would justify. It is much below the sub-tenant's rent-rate for the estate, viz., Rs. 6-12-4. The decreed rental of under-proprietors is very low ; the rate only Rs. 2-2-11 or below the revenue rate of the last settlement, so a reasonable increase on that rent is justifiable.

The proprietor is quite blameless in this matter; mismanagement on the part of karindas and agents must be the cause of the decrease. For many years a pardanashin lady was the nominal manager but her sex disqualified her from exercising adequate supervision. Her ideas in respect of the latter were probably those of Nawabi times that karindas should have full control over the income of the estate and do as they liked : but she had not the remedy of inflicting on them when they over-stepped the limit, one or other of the modes of punishment in vogue during that period. The pay of the karindas of this estate was between three and five rupees a month. It is not to be wondered at that they devised means at the expense of the tenants of supplementing this meagre salary ; the fact of the retrogression of the rental of so many villages, also the fact that in many of them large areas are held at an extremely low rate of rent which often falls below the rent-rate of the assessed area of the villages at the last settlement, large portions of those areas being at the same time sublet, justify these strictures on the former karindas, all of whom were, I believe, dismissed on the estate coming recently under Court of Wards management. When educated men, even though their education extends only to an ability to read and write Hindi, are willing to take appointments on such very small salaries, and the rentals of villages under their charge retrogress, as those above mentioned undoubtedly have done, the obvious reason must be stated even at the risk of hurting the feelings of the persons concerned. Honest and conscientious men would refuse to work on such a pittance. These remarks are illustrated by the table subjoined which shews admittedly favoured and non-favoured rentals of the villages of this estate :—

Circle register number.	Name of maháls.	Privileged tenants.			Non-privileged tenants.			Old rent rate.
		Area.	Rent.	Rate.	Area.	Rent.	Rate.	
				Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<u>II</u> <u>3</u>	Babupur	98	505	6 2 5	63	659	10 7 4	5 11 2
<u>II</u> <u>4</u>	Bhaunri	68	347	5 1 8	168	1,223	7 4 6	5 11 10
<u>II</u> <u>10</u>	Dala Patti, máhál Khas...	67	313	4 10 9	70	610	8 11 5	4 11 9
<u>III</u> <u>6</u>	Udaipur	237	1,456	6 2 4	125	854	6 13 4	4 10 5
<u>III</u> <u>12</u>	Pura Todar ..	62	341	5 8 0	35	348	9 15 1	4 11 4
<u>III</u> <u>13</u>	Deori	48	214	4 7 4	88	669	7 9 8	6 6 5
<u>III</u> <u>20</u>	Usmanpur	46	191	4 2 5	146	1,186	8 2 0	5 8 11
<u>III</u> <u>25</u>	Narwal ... ..	...	...	..	76	572	7 8 5	5 14 7
<u>V</u> <u>8</u>	Pindaria	122	432	3 8 8	280	1,415	5 0 10	4 7 8
<u>V</u> <u>10</u>	Chahin	90	302	3 5 8	310	1,569	5 1 0	4 9 1
<u>V</u> <u>12</u>	Dewapur	98	267	2 11 7	54	308	5 11 1	4 4 2
<u>V</u> <u>15</u>	Rahatkar	179	1,005	5 0 11	813	4,417	5 9 10	5 8 8
<u>V</u> <u>16</u>	Rahua Lalganj ...	521	1,901	3 10 5	553	3,203	5 12 6	4 13 5
<u>V</u> <u>17</u>	Sangipur	62	240	3 13 11	118	846	7 2 9	4 15 6
<u>V</u> <u>24</u>	Gadian	143	504	3 8 5	62	548	8 13 7	5 8 11

Circle register number.	Name of maháls.	Privileged tenants.			Non-privileged tenants.			Old rent rate.
		Area.	Rent.	Rate.	Area.	Rent.	Rate.	
				Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
$\frac{V}{28}$	Margapur ...	651	2,865	4 6 6	421	2,733	6 7 5	4 12 2
$\frac{VI}{1}$	Ojhapur ...	270	926	3 6 10	302	1,161	3 13 6	4 0 4
$\frac{VI}{2}$	Oripur Naugir ...	164	501	3 10 8	493	2,126	4 5 0	4 3 2
$\frac{VI}{3}$	Balipur ...	138	523	3 13 10	64	319	4 15 9	4 7 10
$\frac{VI}{4}$	Bcoli ...	68	247	3 10 1	21	96	4 9 2	4 4 6
$\frac{VI}{6}$	Darra ...	532	1,838	3 7 3	469	2,034	4 5 1	3 2 4
$\frac{VI}{7}$	Rampur Kusba ...	252	949	3 12 0	223	726	3 4 1	4 0 8
$\frac{VI}{8}$	Raj Motipur ...	169	334	1 15 7	44	145	3 4 9	4 3 0
$\frac{VI}{9}$	Ramnagar Kol ...	...	...	...	318	1,135	3 9 1	3 0 2
$\frac{VI}{11}$	Salebpur ...	46	168	3 10 5	18	86	4 12 5	4 9 1
$\frac{VI}{12}$	Mustafabad...	874	2,786	3 3 0	559	2,841	5 1 4	3 1 5
	Total, Khalsa ...	5,005	19,255	3 13 6	5,393	31,829	5 6 5	...
	<i>Under proprietary maháls.</i>							
$\frac{IV}{1}$	Amanwan ...	11	60	5 7 3	147	1,132	7 13 3	5 0 0
$\frac{V}{4}$	Patharha ...	68	247	3 10 1	21	96	4 9 2	4 4 3
	Total ...	79	307	3 14 2	168	1,228	7 4 11	...
	Total, Tiloi estate ...	5,084	19,562	3 13 7	6,061	33,057	5 7 3	4 7 8
$\frac{V}{28}$	Nasirpur ...	...	...	...	426	1,941	4 8 11	4 14 6
	Rest of pargana Ateha ...	2,287	10,920	4 12 5	6,598	45,883	7 10 5	4 8 10
	GRAND TOTAL, ATEHA PARGANA.	7,371	30,482	4 2 2	13,085	80,881	6 2 11	4 8 6

The rate of the 'shikmi' rental, it may be noted, is not always higher than the statutory rate: but much reliance cannot be placed on the recorded rents of sub-tenures, the accuracy of which is not insisted on by the rules in force for Patwaris' records, and which change yearly. The significant point is the wholesale sub-letting that has taken place in some villages. It was ascertained that many patwáris of the estate knew more than they cared to disclose of the reasons for the large areas held at inadequate rents. Many tenants, moreover, were ejected, but replaced in possession of their holdings at a reduced rent on payment of nazranas to the Talukdárs' servants. Others purchased the favour of these individuals and obtained large holdings at very low rents, which they sublet. The above table shews that the rent-rate of Nasirpur has only nominally increased since the last Settlement. The village is a good one, the landlord has much influence over his tenants, and I fear the recorded rental is not entirely true.

Attestation disclosed real rents.

7. Careful attestation has much to do with the disclosing of actual rents. In this branch of his work Deputy Collector Munshi Muhammad Ahmad, deserves special commendation. Frequently he found the records erroneous and corrected them with difficulty at attestation. Sir and khudkasht land in previous years had often been recorded erratically : and at attestation he was able to considerably reduce the areas so recorded, thereby restoring to their statutory rights actual tenants who by the error had become *shikmis*.

Instances of the result of attestation.

8. The following are some instances worthy of notice of the results of attestation. The causes of the apparently sudden and abrupt increase of the tenants' rental in many villages are explained : and other peculiarities in the material prepared for attestation. The instances are introduced with the object of shewing that the attested rentals afford a safe basis for assessment :—

1. *Tikuri Dasrathpur, Pargana Behar (G. No. 83), Tajpur Estate.*

From 1288 to '99 fasli, average rent of tenants' area was Rs. 785—

Average sir 91 acres.

„ khudkasht 57.

In the year of verification tenants' rent rose to Rs. 1,372, only 59 acres were attested as sir (all sublet), no khudkasht was attested.

Previous records must have been wrong. Patwaris of this estate appear to be the principal offenders in the matters of previous records in the district.

2. *Deobarpatti (Behar, G. No. 103). A zamindari village.*

In 1297 fasli 715 acres were held by tenants at Rs. 4,400. In the year of verification the area rose to 750 acres, rent to Rs. 5,154.

Wrong recording in previous years (sudden rise in one year was quite impossible).

3. *Syed Yasinpur (Manikpur, G. No. 72).*

In 1288 fasli the rent was Rs. 182. In the year of verification, Rs. 331.

Wrong recording in previous years (sudden rise in one year was quite impossible).

4. *Ainthu (Manikpur, G. No. 8).*

Tenants' rent rose from Rs. 2,585 in 1288 fasli to Rs. 3,548 in the year of verification.

Wrong recording in previous years (sudden rise due to careful attestation and discovery of the real rents).

5. *Reoli (Manikpur, G. No. 60).*

The recorded rent of the last settlement was Rs. 2,488.

In 1288 fasli, it fell to Rs. 2,019.

In 1289 fasli, it was Rs. 2,580.

In 1290 fasli, Rs. 2,785.

In 1292 fasli, Rs. 3,172.

In the year of verification, Rs. 3,256.

These startling rises and falls are not real. They are due to wrong recording in previous years.

6. *Mauza Bariyawan (Manikpur, G. No. 19).*

The rent of this huge mauza has doubled during the last 12 years.

These startling rises and falls are not real. They are due to wrong recording in previous year.

7. *Asalpur (Pargana Patti, G. No. 14).*

In 1,286 fasli, 67 acres rented for Rs. 301. In 1292 fasli, 73 acres for Rs. 493.

Attestation elicited the true rents.

8. *Mauza Lath Tara (Manikpur, G. No. 102).*

Tenants' rental in 1298 fasli, Rs. 1,804. Attestation elicited the true rents.
In the year of verification Rs. 2,131-9-9.

9. *Kiawan Tajpur (Behar, G. No. $\frac{188}{1}$).*

Tenants' rental has increased in the Attestation elicited the true rents.
year of verification from Rs. 1,659 for 184
acres to Rs. 2,725 for 289 acres and khud-
kasht reduced from 159 to 50 acres.

10. *Dhanwasa (Kanti), Pargana Behar (G. No. 108).*

In 1288 fasli, tenants' land was 443 Attestation elicited the true rents.
acres rent Rs. 2,376, no khudkasht; in
1292 fasli, 481 acres, rent Rs. 2,421; in
the year of verification 383 acres, rent
Rs. 1,724 and 66 acres became khudkasht.
It is an extraordinary fall.

11. *Isanpur (Patti, G. No. 59).*

In 1297 fasli the rent for 259 acres Attestation elicited the true rents.
was Rs. 1,065, in the year of verification it
was Rs. 1,205.

Paniari, Pargana Partabgarh (G. No. 130).

In the year of verification the tenants' Attestation elicited the true rents.
rents rose from Rs. 532 to Rs. 628.

12. *Pura Khasai (Partabgarh, G. No. 171 (Domipur)).*

The tenants' rental between 1287 and Attestation elicited the true rents.
'95 fasli was Rs. 1,146 then it increased
suddenly to Rs. 1,523.

The following villages are all in the Dhingwas Pargana :—

13. *Raepur (Dhingwas, G. No. 80), mahal Sitla Bakhsh Singh.*

		Tenants' land.		Sir.	Khudkasht.
		Area.	Rent.		
In 1299 fasli ...	...	109	908	...	38
Average of 12 years	...	106	718	...	38
In the year of verification ...	...	140	1,223	...	Nil.

This increase is due to land formerly shewn as khudkasht being found to be statutory tenants' land in whose names it was attested.

14. *Kandhpur (G. No. 114) estate Lal Chhatar Dhari Singh.*

		Tenants' land.		Sir.	Khudkasht.
		Area.	Rent.		
In 1299 fasli ...	...	43	219	...	...
Average of 12 years	...	27	155	...	14
In the year of verification ...	...	7	62	...	37

15. *Bhainsauna (Pargana Patti, G. No. 154) (sub-settled).*

		Tenants' land.		Sir.	Khudkasht.
		Area.	Rent.		
In 1299 fasli ...	...	193	1,272	76	76
Average of 12 years	...	200	1,309	80	54
In the year of verification...	...	241	1,761	75	27

16. *Pura Jhao, Pargana Dhingwas (G. No. 35), Estate Gogahar.*

	Tenants' land.		Sir.	Khudkasht.
	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Area.
In 1299 fasli ...	79	513	23	...
Average of 12 years ...	75	417	23	...
In the year of verification ...	103	739	Nil.	...

17. *Pura Nirmal Khurd, Pargana Dhingwas (G. No. $\frac{53}{1}$), mahál Sitla Baksh Singh (Shankallap).*

	Tenants' land.		Sir.	Khudkasht.
	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Area.
In 1299 fasli ...	22	69	...	...
Average of 12 years ...	21	69	...	...
In the year of verification ...	18	167	...	...

18. *Pura Nirmal Khurd, Pargana Dhingwas (G. No. $\frac{53}{2}$), mahál Chhattar-dhari Singh (sub-settled).*

	Tenants' land.		Sir.	Khudkasht.
	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Area.
In 1299 fasli ...	16	60	...	...
Average of 12 years ...	15	57	...	...
In the year of verification ...	8	89	...	5

In previous years statutory tenants were recorded as sub-tenants.

19. *Purmai Sultanpur, Pargana Dhingwas (G. No. 30) (sub-settled).*

	Tenants' land.		Sir.	Khudkasht.
	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Area.
In 1299 fasli ...	184	1,253	126	40
Average of 12 years ...	207	1,268	120	19
In the year of verification ...	215	1,413	68	74

20. *Pura Keotali, Pargana Dhingwas (G. No. 47).*

	Tenants' land.		Sir.	Khudkasht.
	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Area.
In 1299 fasli ...	59	181	...	...
Average of 12 years ...	57	182	...	...
In the year of verification ...	7	29	..	50

21. *Sanda, Pargana Dhingwas (G. No. 88) held under patta Istimrari.*

	Tenants' land.		Sir.	Khudkasht.
	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Area.
In 1299 fasli ...	128	746	...	16
Average of 12 years ...	128	793	...	8
In the year of verification ...	99	686	...	39

22. *Kondar Khurd, Pargana Dhingwas (G. No. 120), mahál Sitla Baksh Singh.*

	Tenants' land.		Sir.	Khudkasht.
	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Area.
In 1299 fasli ...	183	1,298	...	...
Average of 12 years ...	182	1,256	...	...
In the year of verification ...	156	1,176	...	19

Gujwar, Pargana Dhingwas (G. No. 126) (Pattidari).

	Tenants' land.		Sir.	Khudkasht.
	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Area.
In 1299 fasli ...	166	1,418	...	188
Includes nominal rent of khudkhasht.				
Average of 12 years ...	126	699	92	162
In the year of verification ...	147	943	45	147

24. *Naryawan, Pargana Dhingwas (G. No. 144) (Sitla Bakhsh Singh).*

	Tenants' land.		Sir.	Khudkasht.
	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Area.
In 1299 fasli ...	318	2,059	...	...
Average of 12 years ...	302	1,977	...	2
In the year of verification ...	884	1,784	...	44

25. *Athaisa, Pargana Dhingwas (G. No. 1) (sub-settled).*

	Tenants' land.		Sir.	Khudkasht.
	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Area.
In 1299 fasli ...	99	752	...	65
Average of 12 years ...	87	622	...	64
In the year of verification ...	124	889	9	29

26. *Raegarh, Pargana Dhingwas (G. No. 82).*

	Tenants' land.		Sir.	Khudkasht.
	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Area.
In 1299 fasli ...	1,216	6,910	105	16
Average of 12 years ...	1,189	6,827	109	7
In the year of verification ...	1,374	6,373	11	11

1,374 includes 130 acres unrented guzara, 38 acres grain-rented.

27. *Rur, Pargana Patti (G. No. 473).*

	Tenants' land.		Sir.	Khudkasht.
	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Area.
In 1299 fasli ...	397	1,941	...	4
Average of 12 years ...	387	1,884	...	1
In the year of verification ...	338	1,876	...	58

28. *Umrupatti, Pargana Dhingwas (G. No. 106).*

	Tenants' land.		Sir.	Khudkasht.
	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Area.
In 1299 fasli ...	447	2,312	...	79
Average of 12 years ...	431	2,269	18	56
In the year of verification ...	477	2,458	...	16

29. *Behlamai, Pargana Dhingwas (G. No. 15).*

	Tenants' land.		Sir.	Khudkasht.
	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Area.
In 1299 fasli ...	86	510	...	38
Average of 12 years ...	106	571	...	16
In the year of verification ...	102	591	...	17

30. *Panwasi Khas, Pargana Dhingwas (G. No. 29).*

	Tenants' land.		Sir.	Khudkasht.
	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Area.
In 1299 fasli ...	659	3,334	...	6
Average of 12 years ...	657	3,271	...	3
In the year of verification ...	609	3,029	...	61

31. *Pura Chirai, Pargana Dhingwas (G. No. 37).*

	Tenants' land.		Sir.	Khudkasht.
	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Area.
In 1299 fasli ...	116	763	...	...
Average of 12 years ...	115	724	...	...
In the year of verification ...	88	624	...	32

32. *Kindhauli, Pargana Dhingwas (G. No. 123) (sub-settled).*

		Tenants' land.		Sír.	Khudkasht.
		Area.	Rent.	Area.	Area.
In 1299 fasli ...	...	369	1,992	119	55
Average of 12 years ...	...	401	2,016	113	27
In the year of verification ...	...	354	1,728	85	67

33. *Pura Rup, Pargana Dhingwas (G. No. 41) (sub-settled).*

		Tenants' land.		Sír.	Khudkasht.
		Area.	Rent.	Area.	Area.
In 1299 fasli ...	...	76	314	...	...
Average of 12 years ...	...	72	310	...	...
In the year of verification ...	...	44	228	...	31

34. *Chakedhi, Pargana Dhingwas (G. No. 67) (Sitta Bakhsh Singh).*

		Tenants' land.		Sír.	Khudkasht.
		Area.	Rent.	Area.	Area.
In 1299 fasli ...	...	174	859	...	...
Average of 12 years ...	...	174	802	...	.
In the year of verification ...	...	172	790	...	5 acres muáfi.

35. *Jajupur, Pargana Manikpur (G. No. 36).*

The rental in the year before verification was Rs. 1,204 for 139 acres. In the year of verification the tenants' area and rent fell to 56 acres, rent Rs. 613, owing to the conversion of much land into khudkasht.

36. *Pura Luka (Ateha), (G. No. 21)* 52 acres became khudkasht in the year of verification.

37. *Bharathpur (Dhingwas) (G. No. $\frac{18}{1}$) Mahál Lal Chhatardhari Singh).*

		Tenants' land.		Sír.	Khudkasht.
		Area.	Rent.	Area.	Area.
In 1299 fasli ...	...	163	1,189	...	27
In the year of verification ...	...	191	1,383	...	...

38. *Pura Chamela, Pargana Dhingwas (G. No. 38).*

		Tenants' land.		Sír.	Khudkasht.
		Area.	Rent.	Area.	Area.
In 1299 fasli ...	...	74	471	...	...
Average of 12 years ...	...	73	464	...	...
In the year of verification ...	...	56	384	...	18

39. *Dih Balai, Pargana Dhingwas (G. No. 73).*

		Tenants' land.		Sír.	Khudkasht.
		Area.	Rent.	Area.	Area.
In 1299 fasli ...	...	124	783	...	...
Average of 12 years ...	...	126	732	...	19
In the year of verification ...	...	147	1,004	...	...

40. *Ahbaranpur Tajpur (G. No. 11), (Behar).*

In 1299 fasli there was 157 acres khudkasht. In the year of verification 35 acres. Tenants' area increased from 113 acres, rent Rs. 652 to acres 168, rent Rs. 1,236. The sudden rise is due to attestation and previous wrong records.

41. *Sarae Nahar (Behar, G. No. 137).*—Rent fell in the year of verification, i.e., in 1296 fasli it was Rs. 1,521, in the year of verification Rs. 1,124, 24 acres became khudkasht in the latter year owing to ejectment of tenants.

42. *M. Birahimpur Mufrid, Pargana Manikpur (G. No. 15).*—A quantity of land has been wrongly recorded as khudkasht. It was attested in the names of the actual cultivators.

43. *Tajpur (M. Tajpur), pargana Behar (G. No. 77) Chhattarpal Singh.*—In 1296 fasli tenants' land was 412 acres, rent Rs. 3,432. In 1299 Fasli 316 acres, rent Rs. 2,833. In the year of verification 348 rent 3,028 and khudkasht rose from 77 to 137.

44. *Kunda M. Shamspur, pargana Behar (G. No. $\frac{184}{3}$).*—In the year of verification 29 acres became grain-rented. In the year before verification they were shown as sir.

45. *Phulpur Raman (Behar, G. No 73), mahál Shamspur.*—In the year before verification tenants were rejected and a quantity of land became khudkasht. This recently made khudkasht is confined to a few estates only and those high rented ones.

46. *Mubarikpur, (Manikpur, G. No. 105).*—A quantity of land was found to have been wrongly recorded as khudkasht and was in the year of verification attested as the statutory tenure of the real tenants.

47. *Karmain, pargana Rampur (G. No. 147).*—Here in 1299 fasli the tenants' area was 135 acres, rent Rs. 708. In the year of verification it was 85 acres, rent Rs. 461 and 51 acres became khudkasht in the year of verification.

48. *Baliapur, pargana Rampur (G. No. 20).*—In 1299 fasli 19 acres became khudkasht.

49. *Samapur, pargana Rampur (G. No. 131).*—Khudkasht rose from 9 to 27 acres in the year of verification and the tenants' area fell from 160 acres, rent Rs. 1,189 to 136 acres, rent Rs. 1,039.

The list also exemplifies moderate assessment based on actuals though the rental of many villages is less in the year of verification than it was in the year before. No assessment was intentionally raised because land had been recently converted into khudkasht. When there is so much recent khudkasht in talukdári estates, the circle rates without any deduction for correction would appear fair.

Other instances of rises and falls of khudkasht and tenants' area and rental are :—

- (1) *In Chaunrahi, Pargana Manikpur (G. No. 47).*—Large areas were recorded as khudkasht. The attesting officer laboriously inquired of the actual cultivators plot by plot and attested the fields in their names
- (2) *Mohammadpur Bhao Pargana Behar (G. No. 208).*—A guzara village. There was much fictitious khudkasht in previous year.
- (3) *Birahimpur mufrid, Pargana Manikpur (G. No. 15).* Ditto.
- (4) *In Jalalpur Baron, Pargana Behar (G. No. 85).*—Every plot had to be recorded afresh, as a suspiciously large area was shewn as khudkasht: tenants were made to point out their fields.
- (5). *Tilochanpur (Manikpur, G. No. No. 35).*—

	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	
Old settlement	... 124 =	738	...	
1288 Fasli	... 144 =	567	17	Sir.
1291 „	... 101 =	886	30	Khudkasht.
1299 „	... 107 =	1,002	23	Ditto.
Year of verification	... 103 =	892	22	Ditto.

Average rent Rs. 821.

Average collections Rs. 993.

(6). *Ainthu* (*Manikpur, G. No. 8*).

	Acres.	Rs.
1288 Fasli	... 399	= 2,586
1291 „	... 399	= 3,548
1292 „	... 399	= 2,626
1293 „	... 500	= 3,173
Year of verification	... 477	= 3,429

Average rent Rs. 3,096.

Average collections Rs. 3,143.

Again there cannot have been the sudden rises in one year that the records shew,

e.g. *Babullapur* (*Manikpur, G. No. 11*).

	Acres.	Rs.
1293 Fasli	... 46	= 294
1295 „	... 46	= 390

The same at verification.

(7). *Barenda* (*Manikpur, G. No. 20*).

	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	
1288 Fasli	... 404	= 2,207	and 140	Sir.
1289 „	... 421	= 3,043	no	Sir.

The same at verification.

(8). *Bangarwa Bijlipur* (*Manikpur, G. No. 22*).

	Acres.	Rs.	
Rise from	... 124	= 717	in 1288 Fasli,
To	... 136	= 874	in 1293 „

The same at verification.

(9). *Pariyawan* (*Manikpur, G. No. 30*).

	Acres.	Rs.	Sir.	Khudkasht.
1288 Fasli	... 393	= 2,799	64	...
1291 „	... 374	= 3,499	77	...
Here drop in year of verification	... 200	= 2,021	78	161

(10). *Rokaiyapur* (*Manikpur, G. No. 59*).

	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	
1288 Fasli	... 139	= 855	54	Khudkasht.
1289 „	... 152	= 1,260	69	„
1292 „	... 194	= 1,526	64	„
1293 „	... 245	= 1,822	53	„

The same at verification.

The sudden rise in cultivated area is due partly to the reduction of khudkasht, partly to accurate attestation.

(11). *Kashipur* (*Manikpur, G. No. 83*).

	Rs.
1289 Fasli	... 2,032
1290 „	... 2,602
1291 „	... 3,146

Area unchanged.

(12). *Kirao Dih* (*Manikpur, G. No. 84*).

	Tenant's land.	
	Acres.	Acres.
1290 Fasli	... 141	= 899
1291 „	... 136	= 1,093

Khudkasht.

68

78

The same at verification.

(13). *Katharia* (*Manikpur, G. No. 93*).

	Acres.	Rs.
1290 Fasli	... 135 =	848
1291 „	... 136 =	924
1292 „	... 121 =	1,026 and khudkasht 22.

A decline again.

(14). *Korari* (*Manikpur, G. No. 94*).

	Acres.	Rs.
1289 Fasli	... 137 =	892
1292 „	... 137 =	1,014

The same at verification.

(15). *Manar* (*Manikpur, G. No. 114*).

	Acres.	Rs.	Sír.
1289 Fasli	... 241 =	1,846	78
1290 „	... 319 =	2,979	...
Year of verification	... 346 =	3,130	all tenants.

(16). *Miriyar* (*Manikpur, G. No. 118*).

	Acres.	Rs.	Sír.	Khudkasht.
1288 Fasli	... 689 =	3,431	159	...
1291 „	... 746 =	3,825	16	35
1293 „	... 731 =	4,058	16	37
1297 „	... 763 =	4,339	16	28

Present tenants cash-rent

land	... 663 =	4,251	19	27
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(17). *Kishunduspur* (*Manikpur, G. No. 88*). All tenants.

Sudden jump in 1292 fasli from Rs. 826 to 936.

(18). *Asthan* (*Manikpur, G. No. 2*).

	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.
1288 Fasli	... 173 =	1,593	183 Sír.
1291 „	... 228 =	1,725	184 Khudkasht.
1294 „	... 393 =	3,755	19 Ditto.
Year of verification	... { 340 = 3,205		91 All assumption areas.
	{ All tenants.		

(19). *Aima Ashon, mahál Bagarali* (*Manikpur, G. No. 3*). Jump in year of verification from acres 62 = Rs. 514 to acres 79 = Rs. 669 because khudkasht reduced from 34 acres to 9 acres sír and 6 acres khudkasht.

(20). *Bazar Kusahil* (*Manikpur, G. No. 12*).

	Acres.	Rs.
1288 Fasli	... 241 =	1,775 All tenants.
1293 „	... 248 =	1,873 Ditto.
1294 „	... 249 =	2,094 Ditto.
Year of verification	... 242 =	2,126 tenants and 7 acres khudkasht.

(21). *Bazidpur* (*Manikpur, G. No. 13*).

	Acres.	Rs.
1288 Fasli	... 183 =	940 No sír.
1293 „	... 200 =	1,034 Do.
Year of verification	... 156 =	1,231 2 acres khudkasht.

(22). *Baryawan (Manikpur, G. No. 19).*

	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.
1288 Fasli	... 501 =	1,894	87 Sir.
1291 „	... 522 =	2,842	...
1294 „	... 500 =	3,333	...
Year of verification	... 491 =	3,443	...
Of which	... 456 =	3,317	tenants.

This area of the year of verification includes khudkasht land held under lease of 35 acres.

23. *Pangon (Manikpur, G. No. 31).*

	Acres.	Rs.	Khudkasht.
1288 Fasli	... 662 =	3,251	...
1293 „	... 734 =	5,239	...
1294 „	... 529 =	3,988	261
Year of verification	... 670 =	4,790	67
	608 =	4,401	tenants.
	62	acres held under lease.	

24. *Pethampur (Manikpur, G. No. 34).*

	Acres.	Rs.	
1288 Fasli	... 406 =	2,025	48 Sir.
1291 „	... 407 =	2,319	Nil.
1292 „	... 380 =	2,635	15 Khudkasht.
Year of verification	... 355 =	2,667	3
			all tenants.

25. *Janwamai (Manikpur, G. No. 40).*

	Acres.	Rs.	
1288 Fasli	... 555 =	3,043	130 Sir.
1289 „	... 628 =	4,156	...
1291 „	... 658 =	4,378	...
Year of verification	... 734 =	4,490	33 Khudkasht.

The difference in area shews that in previous years the area was wrongly recorded.

26. *Rajwapur (Manikpur, G. No. 57).*

	Acres.	Rs.
1288 Fasli	... 254 =	1,610
1291 „	... 253 =	2,101

Afterwards unchanged.

27. *Satbata (Manikpur, G. No. 62).*

	Acres.	Rs.	
1288 Fasli	... 234 =	1,084	
1290 „	... 260 =	1,435	
1299 „	... 273 =	1,711	
Year of verification	... 157 =	1,201	and 38 acres khudkasht.

28. *Sangrampur, mahal Uparhar (Manikpur, G. No. $\frac{68}{1}$).*

	Acres.	Rs.
1288 Fasli	... 366 =	1,380
1291 „	... 388 =	2,218

Khudkasht was attested from 1293 fasli: afterwards unchanged.

29. *Sainjani (Manikpur, G. No. 71).*

	Acre.	Rs.
1288 Fasli	469	= 2,520
1294 „	445	= 3,299
Year of verification	409	= 3,260
Tenants	345	= 2,879
rest assumption areas.		

30. *Shekpur, Mohammadpur (Manikpur, G. No. 77).*

	Acre.	Rs.
1290 Fasli	165	= 746
1291 „	164	= 1,229
1292 „	171	= 1,405
Year of verification	169	= 1,390 all tenants.

31. *Kuswapur, estate of Ashur Ali (Pargana Manikpur, G. No. 87).*

	Acre.	Rs.	Sir.	Khudkasht.
1299 Fasli	146	= 725	294	...
Year of verification	160	= 1,532	280.	Assumption areas.

32. *Karron (Manikpur, G. No. 90).*

	Acre.	Rs.	Sir.	Khudkasht.
1288 Fasli	373	= 2,255	60	Khudkasht.
1292 „	450	= 2,538	Nil.	
1893 „	457	= 2,965	20	Sir.
Year of verification	446	= 2,939	31	Sir.

Gradual rises have taken place in.—

Kakariha	G. No. 92
Natohai	119
Jhikwara	42
Mohammadpur khas	108
Anta mau	6
Barbhauri	18
Sultānpur mufrid	65
Karamganj	85
Alapur	3

all of pargana Manikpur.

In some mauzahs perpetual leases recently granted have reduced rents, *e.g.*, Hinahun G. No. 120, Khemsara G. No. 97, Maddupur (Manikpur, G. No. 109).

In lower circles there are no such sudden variations but often a sudden rise of Rs. 100 in one year, *e.g.*, Jot Daman (Manikpur, G. No. 41) a rise of nearly 100 in 1294 Fasli all tenants.

Chaukaparipur, mahál Khas (pargana Manikpur G. No. 46).

	Acre.	Rs.	Sir and Khudkasht.
1288 Fasli	344	= 1,246	40
1292 „	378	= 1,453	58
1294 „	374	= 1,620	37
1299 „	388	= 1,634	33
Years of verification	415	= 1,891	33 khudkasht.
			all tenants.)

In the lowest circle pargana Manikpur, all rentals are stationary except in the case of Ritahai, G. No. 56 ; Chhachha mau, G. No. 48 is good village in the lowest circle of Manikpur in which rents have remained stationary.

The above all belong to the Manikpur pargana, the other villages of the pargana are those in which rises in rent have been slight or nil.

It would be tedious to go through each pargana but there is no reason to believe that the records of Manikpur are worse than those of any other and the above is a fair sample of the rest of the district.

Certain inadequate rentals which were accepted discussed.

9. Inadequate rents have already been discussed in ample detail. They were all, except a few, accepted, though rule 18 (c) would have justified the rejection of many, as not giving a reasonable increase on the demand under the expiring settlement. Such are the villages of which the rents have remained unchanged throughout the period of settlement. The following are a few :—

The rental of mauza Nasrullapur (Behar) has remained unchanged since the last settlement. The tenants are a family of Brahmans. But the rents are full in spite of this.

In Bhawanipur, Pargana Partágarh, G. No. 110, rents similarly have remained unchanged, and though the village is a fair one, the low rents compelled its relegation to the very lowest circle—

In Manetapur, G. No. 752	...	} The rentals have scarcely varied since the first settlement.
Mauar, G. No. 749	...	
Labeda, G. No. 703	...	
Muradpur, G. No. 727	...	
Mana patti, G. No. 716	...	

all of pargana Patti.

The villages of the Tiloi estate of which the rental has retrogressed within the 12 years preceding settlement; and the villages of the same estate in which the whole or a large proportion of the rental is at a rate below the old rent rate of the mauzas, have been mentioned. There are many villages of the Bhadri Taluka of which the rate of the tenants' rental similarly falls short of the rent rate of the last settlement. A list of them is given in paragraph 18, Chapter IV, Part II, on standard rates. In the case of the latter the inadequacy is due to the inadvertence and easy management of the proprietor and his implicit reliance on his karindas. Mauza Aidha of this estate may be mentioned. Statutory tenants pay a rate of Rs. 5-2-7 an acre, which is below the old rent rate of Rs. 5-7-0, while 409 acres are sublet at a rate of Rs. 7-8-0 an acre. Then there are several low rented holdings in the estate of Patti Saifabad $\frac{11}{20}$, and other Talukdári estates of which the tenants are liable to be called out at any time to do 'begar'. In mauza Dhamohan, G. No. 71, of Panwansi estate in Pargana Dhingwas, one Ramghulam has 111 bighas at a rent of Rs. 225. This is hardly a genuine statutory tenure.

It is also a question whether the rentals of those villages should not be rejected, of which the tenants sued for under-proprietary right at the last settlement and were persuaded by the landlord to compromise on a promise to let them remain in undisturbed possession as tenants at very low rents. There are many such villages.

Then there are the villages containing tenures held at low rents by persons who through ignorance of laws and regulations neglected to sue for under-proprietary rights or to get their status defined at the last settlement. Subsequently many of such persons were made the target for notices of ejectment while the Rent Act of 1868 was in force; and the majority of these who filed applications contesting the notices succeeded in getting them cancelled, on the ground that their status was above that of mere tenants-at-will. Since then the landlords have left them and their rents undisturbed, finding it to their interest to do so rather than to get the status of the so-called tenants defined

by a Civil Court, the onus of proving which clearly rests on the landlord after the *prima facie* proof obtained by the tenants in the cancellation by the Rent Courts of the ejectment notices. The state is at present the loser by the low rents which have hung back while rents generally have progressed. The attesting officers made inquiries about these protected holdings, and one of them, Munshi Mohammad Ahmed, separated all those that he became aware of in Table IV of the assessment statements and showed them under heading "Favored" under the authority conveyed by note 3, under Jama-bandi appendix II, rule 109, Patwaris' rules, Circular 1-VII, Oudh Revenue Manual. A few instances may be cited:—

An instance of a favoured rental is to be found in Ramnagar, G. No. 78 (pargana Dhingwas), 71 acres, rent Rs. 223, rate Rs. 3 an acre. Other tenants pay Rs. 750 for 75 acres. The privileged tenants claimed sub-settlement unsuccessfully : and by way of compensation have held at low rents for the period of settlement.

Instances.

Jogapur, Pargana Dhingwas, G. No. 63, of last circle but one, has low rents as the Brahmans sued for under-proprietary rights but were persuaded to file a *razinama*. They have been allowed to hold without enhancement.

In mauza Pach Mahua, pargana Behar (G. No. 55), taluká Bhadri, 198 bighas are held at a rental of Rs. 490 by certain Mongraha Thakurs who unsuccessfully claimed sub-settlement.

A great many more instances might be given, but they would swell the report beyond all bounds.

10. The following table shews the area of sár land proper :—

Sár, proper.

Name of Pargana.	Area.	Recorded rent.	Corrected rent.	Deduction on account of —			Addition to make up attested rent where standard rates gave less.	Net assessed rental.		Difference between columns 4 and 10.	Rental at tenants average rate.	Difference between columns 10 and 12.
				Allowance.	Area.	Rent.		Area.	Rent.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Pargana and Tahsil Patti,	5,622	...	34,825	6,169	55	214	...	5,567	28,442	6,383	33,866	5,424
{ Pargana Partabgarh,	8,039	1,142	48,223	10,321	154	440	...	7,885	37,462	10,761	48,747	11,285
„ Ateha ...	1,329	162	8,447	1,866	9	26	...	1,320	6,555	1,892	7,212	657
{ Total Tahsil Partabgarh	9,368	1,304	56,670	12,187	163	466	...	9,205	44,017	12,653	55,959	11,942
{ Pargana Dhingwas,	1,064	...	6,338	1,318	8	29	...	1,056	4,991	1,347	6,424	1,433
„ Behar ...	2,878	6	18,073	3,376	34	117	...	2,844	14,580	3,493	17,479	2,899
„ Manikpur,	704	...	5,058	1,142	13	50	...	691	3,866	1,192	4,992	1,126
„ Rampur ...	2,044	238	14,044	3,176	40	113	...	2,004	10,755	3,289	14,048	3,293
{ Total Tahsil Kunda,	6,690	244	43,513	9,012	95	309	...	6,595	34,192	9,321	42,943	8,751
GRAND TOTAL OF THE DISTRICT.	21,680	1,548	1,35,008	27,368	313	989	...	21,367	1,06,651	28,357	1,32,768	26,117

N.B.—The area shown here excludes area of sár held by sub-tenants which was for assessment purposes included with area of khudkasht in Form VII of assessment statement.

Sir amounts to 21,680 acres for the whole district. Its percentage out of the total cultivated area is 4.35. The assessed area, i.e., the area after deduction of uncultivated land, mostly new fallow, is 21,367 acres. Sir was extracted in office by muharrirs under the supervision of kanungos, and slips were distributed prior to attestation. The previous records did not accurately distinguish the sir from the khudkasht, an error which was set right at attestation. No alterations were made by me in the attested sir area. Sir in mufrid and sub-settled estates is largely, though not altogether, cultivated by such of the proprietors and under-proprietors as are resident; and its produce is their chief means of subsistence. They sublet plots to each other according to their necessities. In tallukdári estates most of the sir is sublet. This area has been shown in form VII of assessment statement along with khudkasht as not being 'proprietary sir' i.e., sir cultivated by the landlord. The table shews the rental of sir by application of the circle-standard rates: and the amount deducted from the rates for the purpose of moderating the assessment. The reason for the deduction will be given in the proper place.

Khudkasht.

11. The following table gives the area of khudkasht as attested, and of sir sublet not actually cultivated by the landlord.

Name of Pargana.	Area.	Recorded rent.	Corrected rent.	Deduction on account of—			Addition to make up attested rent where standard rates gave less.	Net assessed rental.		Difference between columns 4 and 10.	Rental at tenants average rate.	Difference between columns 10 and 12.
				Allowance.	Uncultivated land included in holding and left unassessed.			Area.	Rent.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Pargana Patti ...	9,275	94	54,244	8,691	122	485	...	9,153	45,068	9,176	55,681	10,619
Tahsil Partabgarh. { Pargana Partabgarh	10,693	4,269	62,270	12,312	115	309	...	10,578	49,649	12,621	65,396	15,747
„ Ateha ...	2,060	468	12,746	2,628	13	38	...	2,047	10,080	2,666	11,184	1,104
Total, Tahsil Partabgarh.	12,753	4,737	75,016	14,940	128	347	...	12,625	59,729	15,287	76,580	16,851
Tahsil Kunda. { Pargana Dhingwas	2,574	34	14,773	2,837	24	85	...	2,550	11,851	2,922	15,512	3,661
„ Behar ...	4,599	230	27,007	3,843	53	154	...	4,546	23,010	3,997	27,981	4,971
„ Manikpur	2,481	34	16,471	2,156	9	23	...	2,472	14,292	2,179	17,857	3,565
„ Rampur...	3,285	739	21,948	4,713	28	88	...	3,257	17,147	4,801	22,833	5,686
Total, Tahsil Kunda,	12,939	1,037	80,199	13,549	114	350	...	12,825	66,300	13,899	84,183	17,883
GRAND TOTAL OF THE DISTRICT.	34,967	5,868	2,09,459	37,180	364	1,182	...	34,603	1,71,097	38,362	2,16,444	45,347

N.B.—The area shown here includes 7,174 acres the area of sir sublet, vide footnote of table in the foregoing para.

It amounts to 34,967 acres for the district and 7.01 per cent. of the entire cultivated area. In attesting both sir and khudkasht the Deputy Collectors were guided by Rule 5 (Settlement Rules). Some instances have been already given of the increase and decrease of khudkasht in specific villages in the year of verification. Doubtless the main cause of the variations was careless recording by patwaris. At the same time

in mufrid and sub-settled estates, land is yearly converted into khudkasht by the proprietors for their own cultivation and support. But it is very doubtful if even the greater portion of the khudkasht in talukdāri and large zamindāri estates is cultivated by the landlord, though part is ; some landlords keeping a supply of bullocks in different villages to be used for the ploughing and irrigating of this land. Often when a tenant has been ejected from his holding the latter remains untenanted for a year or two till another tenant bids for it, and during the interval it is recorded as khudkasht and cultivated by the landlord. But in some estates the area attested as such is large and the necessity of it is not manifest. The estate that has the largest proportion is that of Paryawan in pargana Manikpur. The following detail is given of the khudkasht area of the year of verification and of some previous year in each mauza of the estate with the alteration caused in tenants' area and rental by the conversion of so much land into khudkasht : the reason of the sudden conversion is also given below :—

- (1.) Mauza Paryawan (Manikpur, G. No. 30), cultivated area 449 acres in 1296 fasli, tenants' rental Rs. 3,623 for 368 acres, khudkasht 16 acres. In 1296 fasli tenants' rental Rs. 2,076, for 213 acres, average tenants' rental Rs. 2,868 for 325 acres. In the year of verification the khudkasht area attested was 161 acres. Tenants' rental Rs. 2,021 for 200 acres.

In the village records this area or much of it was shown as the statutory tenancy of relatives of the landlord at a rent of Rs. 481.

- (2.) Birahimpur (Manikpur, G. No. 15), cultivated area 128 acres, sīr and khudkasht in 1296 fasli 46 acres, tenants' rental in 1295 fasli Rs. 1,156 for 119 acres, average tenant rental Rs. 950 for 108 acres. In the year of verification Rs. 789 for 82 acres.

The same area of sīr and khudkasht as before was attested. In the year before verification it was recorded as a statutory tenure of a relative of the landlord at a rent of Rs. 112.

- (3.) Murassapur, (Manikpur G. No. 111), cultivated area 151 acres, tenants' rent in 1299 fasli Rs. 1,013 for 152 acres. In year of verification Rs. 809 for 90 acres.

In the year of verification 56 acres were attested as khudkasht. In the previous year some 15 acres of this were recorded as a statutory tenure of the landlord's wife at a rent of Rs. 45.

- (4.) Parsai (Manikpur, G. No. 29), cultivated area 175 acres, tenants' rental in 1295 fasli Rs. 1,439 for 165 acres. In year of verification Rs. 1,209 for 140 acres.

22 acres were attested as khudkasht; in the previous year they were shown at a rent of Rs. 73 as the statutory tenure of the landlord's wife.

- (5.) Syed Yasinpur (Manikpur, G. No. 72), cultivated area 64 acres, tenants' rent in 1295 Rs. 691 for 61 acres. In year of verification Rs. 466 for 45 acres.

In the year of verification 18 acres were attested as khudkasht, which in the previous year had been recorded as a statutory tenure of a relative at Rs. 58 rent.

- (6.) Gauri, mahāl Khalsa (Manikpur, G. No. ⁹⁹/₈), area 139 acres, tenants' rent in 1299 fasli Rs. 841 for 143 acres. In the year of verification Rs. 691 for 87 acres.

In the year of verification 54 acres were attested as khudkasht, which in the year before were recorded as a statutory tenure of a relative at a rent of Rs. 143.

- (7.) Burauli Yaqubpur (pargana Manikpur, G. No. 18), cultivated area 131 acres, in 1295 fasli, tenants' rental Rs. 664 for 79 acres. In year of verification Rs. 482 for 55 acres.

In the year of verification 75 acres attested as khudkasht were in previous years recorded as the statutory tenure of a relative at a rent of Rs. 164-8-0.

Mauza Khemsara purchased Pargana Manikpur, G. No. 97.

In 1299 fasli 41 acres were recorded as khudkasht. At attestation the real tenants came forward and declared their rents, the result was that the tenants' rental rose from Rs. 2,050 to Rs. 2,527, and the tenants' area from 359 acres to 418.

The total area of the maurusi estate, which excludes Khemsara, attested as khudkasht is 443 acres. In the year previous it was all recorded as the statutory tenures of relatives at a rent of Rs. 983. 443 acres are a large proportion of khudkasht out of the total assessed area of the estate, viz., 1,315 acres; it is nearly 34 per cent. The reason for its attestation as such is that the tenants actually cultivating the land would not come forward and declare their rents: as therefore they were not known, there was no alternative: clearly it could not be attested as the tenures of the relatives: for thereby the statutory rights of the real tenants would have been lost. The estate which is a high rented one was assessed very leniently. Mauzas Pariyawan, Biraahimpur, Murassapur, Misrpur, Syed Yasinpur were all assigned to the 1st circle, but as the corrected rental exceeded the standard, the latter was substituted for assessment.

The tenants' rate and correction rate (the latter without deduction) is as follows :—

			Tenants' rate.	Correction rate.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Pariyawan (G. No. 30)	...	...	10 1 8	8 11 11
Biraahimpur (G. No. 15)	...	...	9 9 11	8 10 1
Misrpur (G. No. 112)	...	...	9 7 10	7 0 9
Murassapur (G. No. 111)	...	...	8 15 10	7 6 4
Syed Yasinpur (G. No. 72)	...	...	10 5 8	8 10 1

The remaining mauzas Parsai, Gauri Khalsa, Barauli were assigned to the 2nd circle, and in each the standard rental was substituted for the corrected.

The tenant rate and Correction rate are—

			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
In Parsia (G. No. 29)	...	...	8 10 2	7 14 2
Gauri (G. No. 99)	...	...	8 1 1	6 13 8
Barauli (G. No. 18)	...	...	8 12 3	7 10 11

These figures exhibit the leniency of the assessment and the fact that the most highly rented villages came off best. In addition liberal deductions were made in the villages in which standard rentals were substituted, from the corrected rentals of assumption areas, although the correction rate was below the tenant rate. The imperative need of avoiding sudden and great rises in jama was the sole object of these substitutions and deductions. Indifferent collections could not be made an excuse for it for in this estate they are and have been for years invariably good; and the high level of rents would hardly justify it for they reached their limit a great many years ago, when prices were less stable: and so they cannot now be called rack rents.

Possibly many landlords who trust the management of their estates entirely to karindas are unaware of the extent of land recorded in the village papers as khudkasht. One landlord Raja Partab Bahadur Singh of Kila Partabgarh who looks after his affairs himself has little or none throughout his estate.

No doubt the conversion of much land into khudkasht has the effect of diminishing assets: for it is generally good land. Both sir and khudkasht plots were marked in the village maps, so that I was able to inspect them and the experience so.

gained convinced me that the excuse put forward by many landlords when objecting to assessments that khudkasht was bad land which tenants refused to cultivate is utterly groundless. In the estates under the Court of Wards management there is little such land: and the demand for land is too great to allow of any that is culturable remaining uncultivated. The loudest asserters of this objection were those very landlords in whose estates rents were highest, *viz.*, the talukdárs of Kanti, Tajpur, Isanpur, Patti Saifabad. They objected to the assessments of all or nearly all of their villages: and the two first named have perhaps benefited more than any other by the liberal substitute of standard for corrected rentals in highly rented villages. The talukdár of Rampur has many indigo factories and has increased his khudkasht for the purpose of growing the indigo plant.

The table shows the area of khudkasht actually assessed, and the unassessed portion. As in the case of sîr liberal deductions were made from the corrected rental of this land, though they were not always called for; and the great exaggeration of khudkasht in some estates did not altogether justify them. The deductions will be again alluded to.

A few estates have been selected in the following table in order to shew variations in the area of sîr and khudkasht since 1295 fasli :—

In taluká Tajpur the average of five years preceding settlement is—

116 acres sîr.
798 khudkasht.

—
Total ... 914
—

In the year of verification—

177 sîr.
475 khudkasht.

—
Total ... 652
—

In the shamlat estate of taluká Kundrajit, the average area is—

600 acres sîr.
1,662 „ khudkasht.

—
Total ... 2,262
—

In the year of verification—

738 sîr.
325 khudkhasht.

—
Total ... 1,063
—

In the other estates the areas have remained fairly steady. The following tables give details by villages for several Estates :—

Circle register number.	Name of mahál.	1295 fasli.			Average of the last five years.			Year of verification 1300 fasli.		
		Sir.	Khudkasht.	Total.	Sir.	Khudkasht.	Total.	Sir.	Khudkasht.	Total.

TALUKA LAL CHHATAEPAL SINGH OF TAJPUR.

I 3	Barbaspur	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	27	27	
I 6	Pura Maswan, mahál Tajpur	...	...	3	3	...	1	1	...	...	...
I 9	Tajpur	...	...	78	78	...	102	102	21	69	90	
I 13	Kiawan, mahál Tajpur	...	...	158	158	...	160	160	...	50	50	
I 15	Laru	...	...	7	...	7	7	...	7	6	2	8
I 18	Lochangarh	...	...	...	10	10	...	18	18	2	20	22
II 1	Aghia...	...	...	...	79	79	...	56	56	...	29	29
II 4	Ahbaranpur	...	...	3	139	142	4	125	129	30	35	65
II 6	Barai, mahál Tajpur	...	...	...	13	13	...	5	5	...	...	...
II 13	Bhiti Pura Nain	...	...	...	27	27	...	32	32	12	23	35
II 17	Tikuri Dasratpur	...	...	66	85	151	66	73	139	59	...	59
II 26	Dhamawan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10
II 30	Sarae Indrawat, mahál Tajpur	...	...	13	13	...	22	22	10	7	17	...
II 34	Sarae Babuin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
II 38	Sahli	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...
II 43	Kunda, mahál Tajpur	...	...	38	38	22	17	39	28	8	36	...
IV 10	Paranupur	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	4	4	...
IV 12	Parewa Narayanpur	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...
IV 17	Phulpur mori <i>ur</i> Karimdadpur, mahál Tajpur.	...	8	...	8	8	...	8	9	...	9	...
VI 19	Shampur, mahál Tajpur	...	...	50	50	...	47	47	...	53	53	...
VII 16	Bahadurpur	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	15	15	...
VII 24	Bhadson, mahál Tajpur	...	8	12	20	2	9	11	...	19	19	...
VII 27	Bhikhapur, Kani Dih	...	...	104	104	...	101	101	...	99	99	...
VII 42	Jahanabad, mahál Tajpur	...	21	...	21	4	17	21	...	4	4	...
	Total	...	113	809	922	116	798	914	177	475	652	...

Circle register number.	Name of mahál.	1295 fasli.			Average of the last five years.			Year of verification 1300 fasli.		
		Sír.	Khudkasht.	Total.	Sír.	Khudkasht.	Total.	Sír.	Khudkasht.	Total.

TALUKA LAL CHANDARPAL SINGH OF KANTI.

I 10	Tiwaripur	...	...	...	39	39	...	29	29	...	...	...
I 11	Samapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	30
I 12	Kanti ...	...	...	...	11	11	...	16	16	...	22	22
I 17	Laru, mahál Kanti	...	...	6	29	35	6	21	27	6	8	14
I 21	Hutgawan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10
II 8	Barai ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
II 11	Haswahi ...	...	...	...	29	29	...	32	32	...	46	46
II 36	Sarna Babuin, mahál Kanti	...	20	...	20	23	...	23	2	12	14	...
III 45	Kunda mahál	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
III 3	Soniawan...	...	...	11	11	...	12	12	...	47	47	...
IV 15	Pura Dhunu	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	1	1	...
IV 19	Phulpur Mori <i>ur</i> Karimdadpur, mahál Kanti.	27	...	27	27	2	29	28	3	31	...	...
IV 32	Dhanwasa	...	...	71	71	...	73	73	...	66	66	...
IV 54	Kashipur, mahál Kanti	...	9	...	9	6	...	6	5	1	6	...
IV 68	Haripur, mahál Pura Basawan	...	...	9	9	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
VII 26	Bhadson, mahál Kanti	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	2	2	...
VII 44	Jahanabad	...	...	10	...	10	2	7	9	...	9	9
VII 53	Saja	...	...	126	48	174	124	51	175	132	33	165
	Total	...	198	248	446	188	254	442	173	290	463	...

TALUKA THAKURAIN RAGHUBANS KUAR OF SHAMSPUR.

I 20	Hutgawan, mahál Shamspur	...	...	47	47	...	54	54	29	36	65
II 16	Phulpur Raman	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	16	16
II 27	Diha	...	...	18	18	...	8	8	...	12	12
II 44	Kunda, mahál Shamspur	...	...	31	31	6	24	30	...	1	1
IV 18	Phulpur Mori <i>ur</i> Karimdadpur, mahál Shamspur.	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...

Circle register number.	Name of mahál.	1295 fasli.			Average of the last five years.			Year of verification 1300 fasli.		
		Sir.	Khadkasht.	Total.	Sir.	Khadkasht.	Total.	Sir.	Khadkasht.	Total.

TALUKA THAKURAIN RAGHUBANS KUAR OF SHAMSPUR—(concluded).

IV 42	Sarae Khandoe	1	31	32	1	6	7	...	...	...
IV 49	Faredanpur ... ..	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	15	15
V 6	Sarae Nahar ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	3
VI 20	Shamspur, mahál Shamspur ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
VII 25	Bhadson ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	43
	Total	1	127	128	7	105	112	29	127	156

SHAMLAT TALUKA TAJPUR, KANTI AND SHAMSPUR.

IV 31	Dulwa Mau, mahál under-proprietors.	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	4	4
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TALUKA LAL RAGHURAJ SINGH OF BARGON UNDER COURT OF WARDS.

I 14	Laru, mahál Bargon	4	4
II 5	Bargon ... ..	...	2	2	...	6	6	...	7	7
II 33	Sarae Babuin, mahál Bargon ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
IV 8	Bhulsa ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
IV 16	Phulpur Mori <i>arj</i> Karimdadpur, mahál Bargon.	15	24	39	15	24	39	...	...	...
VII 15	Dansiyara ... ..	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
	Total	15	26	41	17	35	52	...	8	8

SHAMLAT TALUKA KUNDRAJIT, I.E., BARGON, TAJPUR, KANTI AND SHAMSPUR.

II 20	Danyalpur Nadwa	32	43	75	32	34	66	42	19	61
II 28	Randas Patti, mahál Kundrajit	43	24	67	43	24	67	43	12	55
II 54	Mulaka Bazzapur	14	196	210	14	187	201	52	81	133
III 5	Luniapur ... ..	...	7	7	...	6	6	...	9	9
IV 44	Sarae Muha Singh, mahál Khás	95	73	168	128	78	206	129	31	160
IV 67	Haripur, mahál Khás... ..	17	6	23	17	9	26	9	4	13
V 9	Deobar Patti, mahál Hissa 12 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
V 15	Rasulpur Nadura ... ..	...	114	114	...	110	110	47	60	107

Circle register number.	Name of mahál.			1295 fasli.			Average of the last five years.			Year of verification 1300 fasli.		
				Sir.	Khudkasht.	Total.	Sir.	Khudkasht.	Total.	Sir.	Khudkasht.	Total.
	TALUKA LAL SHEO PARTAB SINGH OF DHINGWAS—(continued).											
III 1	Amipur ...	...	...	...	60	60	...	56	56	4	52	56
III 2	Bhawaniganj ...	...	...	...	8	8	...	16	16	...	11	11
III 3	Bhaudaspur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	20
III 4	Purnai Sultánpur ...	...	...	126	32	158	126	35	161	68	74	142
III 5	Pura Raman ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
III 7	Pura Keotali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	50
III 8	Pura Gajai ...	...	...	...	33	33	...	33	33	29	6	35
III 9	Puraili Makhdumpur ...	...	...	6	...	6	6	...	6	...	...	...
III 11	Chaurang ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
III 16	Rukaiyapur ...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	1	1
III 17	Sanda ...	...	...	...	15	15	...	16	16	...	39	39
III 19	Sarae Sami ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1
III 20	Sarae Satbhao Garibi...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...
III 21	Sahib Ateru ...	...	...	...	12	12	...	4	4	...	1	1
III 22	Umri Kotila ...	...	...	343	51	394	340	55	395	344	82	426
III 23	Kazipur khurd ...	...	...	20	...	20	20	...	20	20	10	30
III 27	Kundri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	45
III 30	Gopalpur...	...	...	78	52	130	82	23	105	78	10	88
III 35	Malanwan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
III 40	Niwada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2
IV 1	Athaisa ...	...	...	...	49	49	...	56	56	9	29	38
IV 2	Barun ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	...	9	9
IV 3	Pura Khaude ...	...	...	...	31	31	...	12	12	...	...	...
IV 4	Racgarh...	...	...	110	7	117	106	13	119	11	11	22
IV 5	Rur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	58	58
IV 6	Umra Patti ...	...	...	...	73	73	...	75	75	...	16	16

Circle register number.	Name of mahál.			1295 fasli.			Average of the last five years.			Year of verification 1800 fasli.		
				Sir.	Khudkasht.	Total.	Sir.	Khudkasht.	Total.	Sir.	Khudkasht.	Total.
V 1	Aima Bandhan	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	25	25
V 2	Baghwat	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2
V 3	Behla Mai	...	...	...	31	31	...	33	33	...	17	17
V 4	Bahorakpur	...	...	178	...	178	168	5	173	1	12	13
V 5	Patna	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	5	5
V 6	Panwansi khas	...	...	...	8	8	...	6	6	...	61	61
V 9	Pura Chirai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	32
V 10	Pura Hira Naud	...	...	...	9	9	...	9	9	3	6	9
V 13	Chhatar	...	...	33	1	34	33	2	35	28	3	31
V 14	Dhingwas khas	...	...	96	34	130	96	33	134	99	30	129
V 21	Kalyanpur	...	...	8	3	11	8	3	11	...	16	16
V 22	Kindhauri	...	...	113	29	147	118	44	162	85	67	152
V 23	Lodipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	3
V 25	Muhammadpur Sohag	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	9	9
V 26	Moraini	...	...	14	11	25	14	21	35	14	30	44
VI 4	Pura Birbal	...	...	...	14	14	...	15	15	...	...	...
VI 5	Pura Rap	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	31
VI 7	Pura Reoti Ram	...	...	47	...	47	47	9	56	42	13	55
VI 14	Tilokpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	4	4
VI 16	Jogapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	9	9
VI 17	Dhamohan	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	6	6
VI 19	Rae Askaranpur	...	...	...	48	48	...	49	49	...	37	37
VI 20	Rae Kashipur	...	...	56	55	111	60	40	100	10	61	71
VI 21	Ranjit Garh	...	...	30	...	30	30	1	31	...	...	...
VI 22	Sarae Chhatta	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	2	2
VI 25	Fatubabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...

Circle register number.	Name of mahál.	1295 fasli.			Average of the last five years.			Year of verification 1300 fasli.		
		Sir.	Khudkasht.	Total.	Sir.	Khudkasht.	Total.	Sir.	Khudkasht.	Total.

TALUKA LAL SHEO PARTAB SINGH OF DHINGWAS—(concluded).

VI 28	Kambhit ...	...	23	53	76	28	48	76	48	33	81
VI 29	Maharajpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	21
VI 30	Hulasgarh Kalan ...	...	21	11	32	21	13	34	13	1	14
VII 1	Ping ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1
VII 2	Jaichandpur ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	9	9	9
	Total	...	869	601	1,470	879	582	1,461	805	671	1,476

The following table shows the area of sir and khudkasht in talukdári and mufrid villages :—

Name of pargana.	Mufrid.			Talukdári.			Total.		
	Sir.		Khudkasht.	Sir.		Khudkasht.	Sir.		Khudkasht.
	Cultivated by proprietors.	Sublet.		Cultivated by proprietors.	Sublet.		Cultivated by proprietors.	Sublet.	
Pargana and tahsil Patti ...	2,757	579	2,927	2,865	843	4,926	5,622	1,422	7,853
Pargana Partábgarh ...	3,682	741	3,916	4,357	1,487	4,349	8,039	2,428	8,265
Ditto Ateha ...	1,183	565	982	146	134	379	1,329	699	1,361
Tahsil Partábgarh ...	4,865	1,506	4,898	4,503	1,621	4,728	9,368	3,127	9,626
Pargana Dhingwas ...	83	65	237	981	460	1,812	1,064	525	2,049
Ditto Behar ...	824	410	581	2,054	723	2,885	2,878	1,133	3,466
Ditto Manikpur ...	443	259	953	261	91	1,173	704	350	2,131
Ditto Rampur ...	...	...	3	2,044	617	2,665	2,044	617	2,668
Tahsil Kunda ...	1,350	734	1,774	5,340	1,891	8,540	6,690	2,625	10,314
District Partábgarh ...	8,972	2,819	9,599	12,708	4,355	18,194	21,680	7,174	27,793

12. The following is the table of area of grain rented land to which circle standard rates were applied. It amounts to Rs. 11,603 acres for the whole district or 2.33 per cent. of the total cultivated area. The net assessed area was 11,228 acres, 375 acres of uncultivated land were left unassessed :—

Name of Pargana.	Area.	Recorded rent.	Corrected rent.	Deduction on account of—			Addition to make up attested rent where standard rates gave less.	Net assessed rental.		Difference between columns 4 and 10.	Rental at tenants average rates.	Difference between columns 10 and 12.
				Allowance.	Uncultivated land included in holding and left un-assessed.							
					Area.	Rent.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Pargana and tahsil Patti ...	7,455	...	36,028	4,809	337	1,441	...	7,118	29,778	6,250	43,801	13,523
„ Partábgarh ...	461	...	1,894	138	13	38	...	448	1,718	176	2,770	1,052
„ Ateha ...	237	...	1,119	7	3	10	...	234	1,102	17	1,278	176
Total, tahsil Partábgarh ...	698	...	3,013	145	16	48	...	682	2,820	193	4,048	1,228
Pargana, Dhingwas ...	431	...	1,965	190	6	21	...	425	1,754	211	2,585	831
„ Behar ...	610	...	2,727	9	1	3	...	609	2,715	12	3,743	1,023
„ Manikpur ...	69	...	314	10	2	8	...	67	296	18	484	188
„ Rampur ...	239	...	1,446	16	3	26	...	231	1,404	42	1,619	215
Total, tahsil Kunda ...	1,349	...	6,452	225	17	58	...	1,332	6,169	233	8,431	2,262
GRAND TOTAL ...	9,502	...	45,493	5,179	370	1,547	...	9,132	28,767	6,726	55,780	17,013
Add for Beti lake in Pargana Behar.	2,101	...	19,959	...	5	48	...	2,096	19,911	48	...	...
GRAND TOTAL OF DISTRICT ...	11,603	...	65,452	5,179	375	1,595	...	11,228	58,678	6,774	...	...

No instances worth mentioning were found of recent conversion of cash-rented into grain-rented land : and the total area of the latter has decreased since last settlement. The former Settlement Officer speaks of the rapid conversion of grain into cash-rents that began soon after assessments were declared. The remnant of grain-rented land consist nearly altogether of land growing ekfashi rice. No entire maháls are so rented, only areas varying from 2 or 3 acres to 20 or 30. A very few maháls such as Sirsi Dih (G. No. 511) and one or two others in pargana Patti have more than 100 acres. The deduction of uncultivated land noted in column 6 from the area to be assessed is on account of new and old fallow. 2,091 acres of Captain Chapman's reclamation of the Beti lake are grain-rented : Captain Chapman taking $\frac{1}{3}$ of the produce or its equivalent in cash, the portion over and above one-half going to recoup him for the up-keep of the pumping machinery and other irrigation works made by him and for the use of steam-ploughs. Grain-rented land was found on inspection to be as good as the cash-rented soil of the same class, and doubtless its rent will soon be converted. Tenants declared unanimously that they preferred cash to grain rents. No adequate reason for the lingering on of the latter was given by landlords. One instance of grain-rented land deserves mention :—

In mauza Bahorakhpur, pargana Dhingwas (G. No. 16), certain land was recorded in previous years as a grain-rented tenancy in the name of the talukdár's son. The land was cultivated by others and the nominal tenant took half the produce : at attestation the land was shown in IV (A.) in the name of the latter.

Nominally rented land.

13. The following table shows the area of nominally rented land and the result of assessment on it. It amounts to 43,351 acres or 8.69 per cent. of cultivated area. The area assessed was 40,755 acres leaving 2,596 acres of uncultivated land unassessed.

Name of pargana.	Area.	Recorded rent.	Corrected rent.	Deduction on account of—			Addition to make up attested rent where standard rates gave less.	Net assessed rental.		Difference between columns 4 and 10.	Rental at tenants average rate.	Difference between columns 10 and 12.
				Allowance.	Uncultivated land included in holding and left unassessed.							
					Area.	Rent.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Pargana and Tahsil Patti,	15,727	14,273	89,928	9,436	752	3,102	...	14,975	77,390	12,538	91,098	13,708
„ Partabgarh ...	13,620	14,263	74,524	5,233	711	2,137	...	12,909	67,154	7,370	79,807	12,653
„ Ateha ...	1,981	1,392	9,989	34	126	398	13	1,855	9,570	419	10,135	565
Total Tahsil Partabgarh,	15,601	15,655	84,513	5,267	837	2,535	13	14,764	76,724	7,769	89,942	13,218
Pargana Dhangwas ...	2,693	2,609	12,872	1,707	112	398	...	2,581	10,767	2,105	15,701	4,934
„ Behar ...	4,873	5,164	26,615	210	332	1,073	...	4,541	25,332	1,283	27,908	2,576
„ Manikpur ...	1,671	2,046	10,589	143	153	575	...	1,518	9,871	718	10,966	1,095
„ Rampur ...	2,786	4,713	16,853	173	410	1,359	42	2,876	15,363	1,400	16,657	1,294
Total Tahsil Kunda ...	12,023	14,622	66,929	2,233	1,007	3,405	42	11,016	61,333	5,596	71,232	9,899
GRAND TOTAL OF THE DISTRICT.	43,351	44,550	2,41,370	16,936	2,596	9,042	55	40,755	2,15,447	25,923	2,52,272	36,825

The area is considerable and includes :—

	Acres.
1. Land held by perpetual lessees ...	12,430
2. Land held rent-free ...	17,281
3. Land of which the rent is undetermined and 4 acres without rent in tenants' land ...	11,921
4. Land of which the rental was rejected as nominal ...	1,719

Land held under perpetual leases.

14. Taking first the land held by perpetual lessees, the area is as follows for each pargana :—

Patti ...	4,129
Partabgarh ...	3,938
Ateha ...	343
Dhangwas ...	773
Behar ...	1,374
Manikpur ...	526
Rampur ...	1,342
	12,430

These are only specific plots or arazis. The leases are generally intra-settlement, though a few date from Nawabi times. Most of the more recent ones were granted on payment of nazranas as a means of replenishing the landlord's ebbing purse, while some few were made over by landlords to their relatives and dependents for maintenance. Many of the oldest leases were granted to persons to induce them to settle in the villages of the grantors and to break up land.

The grants made on payment of nazranas are nearly confined to the Madhpur and Sujahkar estates and they are really sale or mortgage deeds in disguise. The

necessities of landlords have driven them to this mode of raising money. As the lessees themselves rarely cultivate more than a small part of the leased land the actual cultivators should not lose their statutory right by reason of the leases, but the grant of them reduces them to the position of shikmis.

The rents were always corrected by the application of the circle standard rates, and frequently liberal deductions were made from the rents resulting, though they seem hardly justified except as a means of mitigating the jama. The State being no party to the leases should not lose an iota of its revenue by their creation.

15. The area of land held rent-free is as follows according to classes :—

Rent-free land.

Name of pargana.	In lieu of wages.		In charity.	Total rent-free.	Remarks.
	Chaukidári jagir.	Others.			
Tahsil and Pargana Patti ...	741	2,406	4,171	7,3.8	
Pargana Partábgarh ...	1,190	1,903	1,916	5,009	
" Ateha ...	18	165	264	447	
Total Tahsil Partábgurh ...	1,208	2,068	2,180	5,456	
Pargana Dhingwas ...	77	115	860	1,052	
" Behar ...	127	412	1,823	2,362	
" Manikpur ...	27	144	435	606	
" Rampur ...	10	168	309	487	
Total Tahsil Kunda ...	241	839	3,427	4,507	
Total District Partábgarh ...	2,190	5,313	9,778	17,281	

By far the largest class is of course muáfis granted in charity, and the majority of these were granted during the Nawabi as rewards or wages to priests, purohits, pandits, fakirs, bhats, families of persons who were slain in battle fighting on the side of the landlords (such tenures being called marwats). Since annexation the increase in the value of land has diminished the liberality of landlords in granting muáfis. They have been recently confined to a few talukdári estates and are now seldom given in mufrid estates which are under too rapid a process of sub-division to allow of any plots being spared in charity. The older grants were perhaps made under written pattas and are treated as hereditary, but it is doubtful if the newer ones had the same origin, and they are probably resumable at the will of the landlord for all that is known to the contrary. The last Settlement Report says little about the muáfis existing at the time that it was written.

There is the second class of muáfis given in lieu of wages and called jagirs. Like charitable muáfis, they vary in size from a bigha or two to several acres: and the majority of them are also of old standing. The commoner kinds are the jagirs of the village servants, the 'Goret' or watchman, the kahar or bearer, the kumhar or potter, the water-carrier or bhishti, the dhobi, the darzi, the barber, the sweeper. These are to be found in most villages, mufrid as well as talukdári.

Less common are jagirs given to relatives for maintenance, and to servants of the landlords, Baris and Kayesths, Bahelyas, Banyas, Chamars. Few jagirs have been granted under written pattas, and are probably resumable at the landlord's will. The abundance of muáfis both 'Chakrana' and 'in charity' is perhaps most remarkable in the two estates of Nurpur and Baispur and requires a detailed notice. The following table has been prepared of the villages of each of these estates with the muáfi area of each, the cash-rented area and rent of the year of verification, and that of 1287 fasli. The introduction of the figures of the latter was intended to shew whether the apparently recent creation of large muáns have diminished the assets of the estate.

Taluka Babu Bajrang Bahadur Singh of Baispur, Pargana Partabgarh.

Serial number.	General number.	Circle number.	Name of village and mahál.	Total area cultivated and uncultivated.	1287 Fashí.		Year of verification.				Net assessable rental.	New jama.
					Cash-rented land, columns 2 and 3, statement III.		Muáfi.		Cash-rented land, columns 2 and 3, statement III.			
					Area.	Rent.	Area.	Percentage to total area, columns 5 and 8.	Area.	Rent.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	13 2	I 8	Aimamau, mahál Baispur ...	216	162	1,286	10	4.63	142	1,151	1,253	560
2	14	II 1	Udapur ...	337	267	2,023	16	4.75	242	1,918	2,076	980
3	15	I 11	Ahmau ...	973	532	4,193	47	4.84	484	3,839	4,210	1,890
4	49	III 17	Basapur ...	284	195	1,174	61	21.48	125	894	1,284	640
5	52	II 8	Bojha ...	165	120	816	23	18.94	100	735	798	360
6	55	I 30	Dabuapur Baispur ...	161	103	536	34	21.12	38	349	529	265
7	105	I 51	Baispur ...	346	51	344	10	2.89	66	590	1,114	500
8	112	III 53	Bhagwanpur Baispur ...	64	54	324	...	...	54	352	341	150
9	237	I 107	Jagdishpur ...	628	288	2,076	7	1.11	250	2,038	1,819	910
10	270	I 120	Chamrupur ...	1,151	500	3,367	72	6.26	389	2,745	3,421	1,540
11	271	I 121	Chhatauna ...	181	123	807	1	.55	124	811	819	400
12	298	I 134	Dih Katra Maula ...	244	189	1,422	13	5.33	152	1,369	1,352	670
13	323	I 148	Ramnagar Baispur ...	405	286	2,109	36	8.89	214	1,736	1,948	970
14	347	II 65	Rampur Baispur ...	718	429	2,928	28	3.90	328	2,338	2,671	1,330
15	380	I 166	Sarai Deo Rae ...	616	412	2,981	32	5.19	365	2,754	3,006	1,350
16	381	III 184	„ Harnarayan ...	381	170	1,040	11	2.88	161	1,028	1,102	490
17	382	III 185	Sobarni ...	250	162	762	10	4.00	128	682	735	330
18	383	III 186	Sarai Nahar Rae ...	1,687	706	4,116	32	1.90	703	3,463	3,780	1,890
19	394	II 74	„ Medi Rae ...	222	119	914	23	10.36	107	792	875	390
20	486	I 193	Sirsa ...	299	159	1,094	4	1.34	156	1,200	1,231	550
21	496	III 247	Khanipur ...	92	69	386	1	1.09	65	486	443	200
22	497	I 213	Khanpur ...	556	239	1,156	7	1.26	202	1,370	1,778	800
23	519	I 225	Gokla ...	245	183	1,285	3	1.22	146	1,292	1,251	620
24	525	I 231	Gaura ...	325	213	1,863	48	14.77	158	1,528	1,782	800

Taluka Babu Bajrang Bahadur Singh of Baispur, Pargana Partabgarh—(concluded).

Serial number.	General number	Circle number.	Name of village and mahál.	Total area cultivated and un-cultivated.	1287 Fasli.		Year of verification.				Net assessable rental.	New jama.
					Cash rented land, columns 2 and 3, statement III.		Mussá.	Cash rented land, columns 2 and 3, statement III.				
					Area.	Rent.		Area.	Percentage to total area, columns 5 and 8.	Area.			Rent.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
25	554	III 271	Lakhapur ...	286	191	968	64	22.38	106	608	1,024	460
26	463	III 277	Misrpur, mahál Baispur ...	139	55	268	...	...	47	255	255	125
27	586	I 258	Madaipur Hanuman ...	330	263	1,829	11	3.33	223	1,596	1,599	780
28	622	II 116	Hindupur Baispur ...	180	89	597	25	19.23	63	453	615	275
			Total Khalsa ...	11,431	6,309	42,659	629	5.50	5,338	38,322	43,251	20,325
			Guzara.									
29	580	III 289	Majhgawan ...	153	99	556	40	26.14	63	409	693	310
			Total Taluká ...	11,584	6,408	43,215	669	5.78	5,401	38,731	43,944	2,0535



Taluka Raja Chhitpal Singh of Nurpur, Pargana Partabgarh.

Serial number.	General number.	Circle number.	Name of village and mahál.	Total area.	1287 Faslí.		Year of verification.				Net assessable rental.	New jama.
					Cash rented area, columns 2 and 3, statement III.		Muáñ.		Cash-rented area, columns 2 and 3, statement III.			
					Area.	Rent.	Area.	Percentage to total area, columns 5 and 8.	Area.	Rent.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Khalsa.												
1	$\frac{211}{2}$	$\frac{I}{97}$	Puraila, mahál Pura Chiranjú.	29	17	136	...	...	15	134	95	45
2	$\frac{274}{61}$	$\frac{IV}{61}$	Khalispur ...	636	271	1,014	78	12.26	186	972	1,420	640
3	$\frac{282}{134}$	$\frac{III}{134}$	Diwaini ...	798	164	892	156	19.55	177	1,027	1,854	830
4	$\frac{473}{229}$	$\frac{III}{229}$	Kalani ...	189	49	418	33	17.46	54	394	687	310
5	$\frac{533}{2}$	$\frac{IV}{91}$	Gopalpur, mahál Banemau ...	13	5	31	11	84.62	...	...	30	15
6	$\frac{552}{246}$	$\frac{I}{246}$	Idlauli ...	546	398	2,476	10	1.83	377	2,556	2,751	1,280
7	$\frac{573}{253}$	$\frac{I}{253}$	Mandhata ...	314	131	1,054	19	6.05	177	1,081	1,689	840
8	$\frac{604}{300}$	$\frac{III}{300}$	Nawapur ...	477	176	1,026	13	2.72	216	1,176	1,653	740
9	$\frac{630}{313}$	$\frac{III}{313}$	Hala Mai ...	317	86	718	80	23.05	126	874	1,482	660
10	$\frac{631}{272}$	$\frac{I}{272}$	Hainsi Jai Chand ...	310	213	1,071	13	4.10	198	1,271	1,594	720
11	$\frac{632}{273}$	$\frac{I}{273}$	Hainsi Parji ...	308	213	1,170	16	5.19	166	1,400	1,476	730
Total Khalsa ...				3,967	1,723	10,006	429	10.81	1,692	10,885	14,731	6,760
Sub-settled.												
12	$\frac{193}{9}$	$\frac{III}{99}$	Pura Kesbo Rai, mahál Pura Bhagwan Das.	229	63	254	...	...	110	662	760	310
13	$\frac{241}{1}$	$\frac{V}{5}$	Jahargon, mahál Khas ...	46	13	34	...	...	38	74	80	40
14	$\frac{391}{2}$	$\frac{III}{191}$	Sarai Kaliyan Deo, mahál Pura Bhagwan Das.	37	45	227	...	...	27	216	218	85
15	$\frac{521}{2}$	$\frac{III}{260}$	Gaighat, mahál Pura Bhagwan Das.	39	29	173	...	...	20	117	209	85
16	$\frac{603}{1}$	$\frac{I}{264}$	Nurpur, mahál Khas ...	213	93	447	6	2.82	75	467	832	330
Total ...				564	243	1,175	6	1.06	270	1,536	2,099	850
GRAND TOTAL ...				4,531	1,966	11,181	435	9.60	1,962	12,421	16,830	7,610

Many muáfis in Nurpur were attested as *chakrana*. Unfortunately the table does not shew whether they are recent or not. It was prepared with this object which the imperfect state of the records of previous years frustrated. For assessment the question is whether to these large rent-free guzara holdings should be applied moderate correction rates, and deductions made from the rental so assumed. Deductions are certainly uncalled for: for if the landlord chooses in an informal way to hand over large holdings to a relative for his or her support with liberty to enjoy the rents, Government is no party to the transaction and should not lose by it. Besides the Taluqdár Raja Chhitpal Singh can resume them on the death of the grantee or at any other time agreed on, as in the case of his own son's guzara. His son has recently died. He did not cultivate any portion of it but only collected the rents: but the village assets were materially affected by a fictitious entry of rent so that the real rents paid by the actual cultivators were not discovered.

Khabispur.—In 1287 fasli cash rented area 271 acres, rent Rs. 1,014.

In year of verification 186 acres, rent Rs. 972.53 acres guzara.

The rent is only a trifle below the rent of 1287; while 73 acres have become muáfi. Probably the 271 acres include the muáfi.

Diwaini.—In 1287 fasli no muáfi was apparently recorded. 145 acres were attested as the guzara of the Taluqdár's mother. In Kalani, in the year of verification, the cash-rented area has increased, the rent decreased, and 33 acres has appeared as muáfi. No reason for the decrease of the rent of the cash-rented area could be discovered unless holdings from which tenants were ejected were made over to servants at low rents to be cultivated by sub-tenants at high-rents.

Gopalpur.—All the former tenants' area has become muáfi.

Mandhata.—The former cash-rented area was 131 acres at Rs. 1,054 rent. In the year of verification this area has increased to 177 acres and the rent only to Rs. 1,081. Perhaps the large holding of 111 bighas at Rs. 107 rent much of which was sîr, and is now recorded at a nominal rent in the name of the Taluqdár's son and relatives accounts for the great increase in the tenants' area and the trifling increase in the rent.

Nawapur.—Similarly here 60 acres, rent Rs. 130 are held by relatives: perhaps they were sîr formerly.

Halamai.—Here 56 acres are muáfi, the Lal Sahab's guzara, and of recent creation.

To exemplify how there is a loss to Government by the conversion of large areas formerly cash-rented into muáfis. In taluká Baispur khalsa a large number of muáfis appear to have been granted since 1287 fasli. In 1287 fasli the cash-rented area was 6,809 acres, rent Rs. 42,659; in the year of verification it was reduced to 5,338 acres, rent Rs. 38,322. The area is less by 971 acres of which 629 acres are muáfi, and the rent by Rs. 4,337. Clearly most of the muáfis have been taken from the formerly cash rented area of tenants. The net assessable rental on the estate as corrected is Rs. 43,313, which is only Rs. 654 more than the cash-rental of 1287 fasli. In that year there must have also been sîr and khudkasht from which the landlord derived an income. The tenants' rate in 1287 fasli was a little over Rs. 6-12-0 an acre. If the present assessable rental be divided by the cash-rented area plus the muáfi of the year of verification, the rate is a little over Rs. 7 an acre; but as the estate has some sîr and khudkasht, the present all-round rate is probably less than the tenant rate of 1287 fasli supposing, and there is no reason to doubt, that the tenants' recorded area of that year includes unrented muáfi, sîr, &c., and there is a loss to Government in that large areas previously cash-rented have been converted into muáfis. If Rs. 42,659 were only the tenants' cash rental of 1287 fasli in which year there must have been sîr and khudkasht, besides other muáfis, the net assets of the year must have been considerably more than this amount. It follows that by the later grant of muáfis the assets have

decreased and Rs. 43,313 do not represent them fully for there is sir and khudkasht now. Many of the muáfis are resumable on the deaths of the grantees and are *chak-rana*.

In the estates of Pirahi Ganj, Kaithola, Domipur, and of Thakurain Dharamraj Kuar, jagirs have been freely bestowed on servants and others: the late Ranis Janki Koer and Kablas Koer Talukdárs of Pawansi and the present Talukdár have granted many muafis within the period of settlement.

Rent-undetermined area.

16. This area may be described as comprising all other unrented land not assessed to rent at the time of khasra correction and attestation. The area is as follows for each pargana :—

					Acres.
Pargana Patti	...	...	...	...	3,771
„ Partabgarh	...	...	...	...	4,103
„ Ateha	...	...	...	...	1,014
„ Dhingwas	...	...	...	...	728
„ Behar	...	...	...	...	1,011
„ Manikpur	...	...	...	...	488
„ Rampur	...	...	...	...	806
District					11,921

Every biswa or part of a biswa so attested was separately numbered and is a separate cultivated plot. No uncultivated or fallow land is comprised in this area. The plots vary in extent from a biswa or even less to several bighas: and are as often goind and manjhar as palo. I may be allowed to assert at the outset that the rent-undetermined land is an invention of my own. Plots held in several ways were attested as rent-undetermined, the largest number being plots cultivated by tenants without the knowledge of their landlord: and for the purpose of attestation every such plot was entered in the Jamabandi slip given to a tenant so that at the time of attestation landlord and tenant each had full opportunity of making any representation about it that he wished. In fact Talukdars put employes on to accompany and petty proprietors themselves accompanied the amíns and patwaris during map and khasra correction. These officials always carried the previous years khasra and khateoni with them showing land rented and unrented whereby the landlords got full information of Nautor encroachments and additions to cultivated holdings.

At attestation Talukdár's agents often produced *kabuliyats* and compared them with jamabandi slips and objected freely to the inclusion in tenants' rent-paying holdings of plots cultivated by them but not entered in the *kabuliyats*. Many cases under sec. 127, Oudh Rent Act, have been brought for determination of rent on such plots. The existence of such land is nothing phenomenal. In the first place for full 30 years the patwaris' maps were never once corrected, few patwaris had sufficient knowledge of mensuration or survey to correct them and landlords were indifferent as to their accuracy. Several maps were found so incorrect that every plot entered in them required alteration. The following number of mauzas in each pargana required complete resurvey with the preparation of entirely new maps :—

Pargana Patti	...	...	...	111
„ Dhingwas	...	...	...	2
„ Behar	...	...	...	14
„ Manikpur	...	...	...	3
„ Rampur	...	...	...	3
Total				133

Some patwaris never took note at all in their khasras of Nautor or breaking up of new land by cultivators : and though the majority recorded the greater number, yet some plots must have been omitted. In this matter many landlords were little alive to their own interests : and the extent of rent-undetermined land in different estates is a partial test of efficiency of management on the part of the owners. In the Bhadri Talúká, which enjoys perhaps the most lenient landlord of the district, the rent-undetermined area is extensive, viz., 87 per cent. of the assessed area, and most of it is Nautor land of which the landlord was unaware. On the other hand in the Dhangarh and Rampur estates it is small, as the landlord has periodically measured up newly broken land and assessed it to rent. Tables of villages in which the area is 10 per cent. and over out of the assessed area were prepared for each pargana report except Patti and the number is not inconsiderable. Most of such land belongs to Talúkdári estates, the reason being that few Talúkdárs take sufficient personal interest in the internal economy of their estates as to visit every part of them periodically. They manage through diwans under whom are ziladárs each with a body of peons. Neither diwans nor ziladárs are in the habit of looking round the villages of their employer's estates. The diwan remains at his headquarters. The ziladár visits a village only to collect rents : and takes his position on the *chaupal* and has the rent-payers brought up before him. In every village there is some high-caste or influential tenant, who heads the rest, known as the *bhálá admí*, who with his relatives have their plough and spade ready to break up new land. It is well known that the ziladárs, if they get scent of such action from the patwaris or chaukidárs, make it an opportunity for exacting nazranas, and keep their own counsel.

Chamars and village menials often break up and cultivate small plots near their houses, pacifying of course the zilladár with a nazrana. Such perquisites are to be expected when the smallness of salary of these underlings is considered.

Again under-proprietors and lessees have extended and added to their holdings openly or surreptitiously, affirming that new plots are part of them. Patwaris will keep such matters dark for a consideration.

In pattidári villages where each co-sharer collects his own quota of rent, tenants often break up portions of the common or 'shamlat' land, which have been known to remain unrented for years owing to the aversion or unwillingness of co-sharers to join in a suit for determination of the rent of this 'Nautor'

At attestation many cultivated plots were attested as rent-undetermined, in which trees had also been recently planted. Such plots have been frequently made over to malis to cultivate free of rent and tend the saplings. The Settlement Officer received special instructions from the late Senior Member, Mr. Reid, on the subject of the assessment of such plots. Some landlords herein quite without reason considered themselves hardly used. Again certain cultivated but unrented plots were found containing trees insufficient in number to constitute a grove as laid down in Circular 63 of 1883. In attesting grove land the Deputy Collectors carefully ascertained by local inspection that they came within the description laid down in the circular. Some plots were also found of which all the trees had been felled recently and the ground cultivated without the knowledge of the landlord.

Other but less frequent kinds of rent-undetermined land are khudkasht holdings of thekedars or mortgagees, the terms of whose leases or mortgages had expired, but who still cling to their khudkasht, which are not their statutory tenancies. If a lease expires on 1st June, a notice of ejectment cannot issue in respect of such holdings till after the 15th November : and during the interval they are unrented. Prior to the passing of Act XXVI, 1886, landlords, in order to recover rent on all such lands, had to resort to the Civil Courts. Under the present Act, sec. 127 supplies an easy and inexpensive remedy for the difficulty. This section recognised the fact that tenants were in the habit of adding surreptitiously to their holdings. Such a class of land cannot exist where all rents are paid in grain or where cash-rents are changed annually.

It may be added that the rent-undetermined area had increased so greatly that the jamabandi Appendix I could not be properly filled in from the jamabandi Appendix II, as the latter contained so much unrented land in the columns where the law expected all recorded land to be rent-paying, that the department of Land Records had to ask for details of the areas paying rent. The figures of this class of land for the district for 1297 fasli, the year preceding settlement operations, are :—

	Rent paying		Non rent-paying.
	Area in acres.	Rent.	
		Rs.	Acres.
Under-proprietors and occupancy tenants as ordinary tenants ...	9,703	49,039	1,808
Ordinary tenants	368,802	22,69,374	12,677
Total	378,505	23,18,413	14,485

In the year of verification the figure decreased to 11,921 acres owing to careful attestation and exclusion of Behnors.

A final variety of rent undetermined land is the case where a tenant enlarges a field without his landlord's consent. He is of course liable to pay rent for the addition. Many fields must have been so enlarged in this district : but the addition has not been separated off and numbered and has not been attested as a rent-undetermined plot. The map correction was not so elaborately made as to detect such encroachments.

In the Instructions issued by the Commissioner of Settlements, Panjab, for the guidance of Settlement officers of that Province, the following passage shows that another province recognized encroachments and refused to consider them legal acquisitions :—

“ If an occupancy tenant has extended his field by ploughing out, the Patwari may survey the whole in one number showing by a detailed entry the area held in occupancy right and what is not so held. ”

To all rent-undetermined land the circle rates of the mauza containing it have been applied, and as often as not the land has benefited by the 25 per cent. deduction so liberally made from the corrected rental of assumption areas.

A few instances of land attested as rent-undetermined may be given :—

In mauza Rae Kashipur (Dhingwas, G. No. 81) a large area was attested as rent-undetermined owing to forcible possession taken of it contrary to the order of the courts by one Behari.

In some Bhayachara and Pattidari mauzas, the shamlat or joint lands were attested as rent undetermined.

Aima Jatupur (Behar, G. No. 14), Phulwaris or flower-gardens and guava orchards have been similarly recorded, as directed by note VII, Patwaris' Circulars. They are always cropped as well. The instances are very rare and as the orchards are only a few biswas in area, the addition to the net assessable rental is imperceptible.

The Bhadri Taluká has already been mentioned. In many of its villages the rent-undetermined area is 20 or 30 bighas. In all there is more or less :—

	Bighas.
In Bhatpurwa (a village tenanted by Bháts) ...	15
In Bhau (Behar, G. No. 45) ...	11
In Gugaur (Behar, G. No. 193) ...	11
In Bedhan, Gopalpur (Behar, G. No. 42). ...	4

These are a few instances.

The estate of Thakurain Raghbans Kuar (Shamspur) has a larger proportion than necessary. The fact that the owner is a pardanashin lady accounts for its excess.

In mauza Ram Nagar (Pargana Dhingwas, G. No. 78) one Jagannath has 54 bighas 17 biswas at a rent of Rs. 85; in addition he has 12 bighas 7 biswas 6 dhur attested as rent-undetermined for which he refused to pay rent. In the same village, Sheoraj has 51 bighas 10 biswas, at a rent of Rs. 138 and besides 8 bighas, 10 biswas 11 dhur rent-undetermined. In both cases the landlord of the mauza insisted on the extra plots being so attested.

In mauza Maddupur (pargana Manikpur, G. No. 109) a village leased to a Mukhtar residing at Partágarh, a quantity of land brought under cultivation from time to time without the lessee's knowledge has been attested as rent-undetermined.

In mauza Pangon, pargana Manikpur (G. No. 31), also leased to a non-resident person, there is a large rent-undetermined area.

In mauza Dhanduli, pargana Manikpur (G. No. 51), the landlord of which resides in Meerut, 15 bighas were found cultivated without rent, unknown to the landlord.

In mauza Sat Bata, pargana Manikpur (G. No. 62), 160 bighas were attested as rent-undetermined pending a Civil suit.

In mauza Tarapur, Kandhai (Behar, G. No. 75), 30 bighas held by relatives of the under-proprietors about the rent of which there was a dispute, have been classed as rent-undetermined.

The above somewhat lengthy disquisition has been introduced with the object of shewing that it would be a sacrifice of the rights of the state to leave the land classed as rent-undetermined unassessed: that all lands so classed was attested by experienced Deputy Collectors in the presence of landlords and tenants: and that in no instance was there a possibility of the Settlement Officer being mistaken about the existence of it or of the land so classed being an invention of his.

17. Concealed cultivation was little practised. The device of throwing land out of cultivation on a large scale in anticipation of settlement mentioned as having been practised at the last settlement, has perhaps rarely been repeated. The area discovered amounts to only 117 acres. It is shown in the following table:—

Concealed cultivation.

Name of Pargana.	Area concealed.	Rental assessed.	Average rate applied for valuation.	Average correction rate of the pargana.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Tahsil and Pargana Patli ...	11	36	3 4 4	4 14 7	
Pargana Partágarh ...	53	130	2 7 3	4 14 5	
" Ateha ...	...	...	...	...
Total Tahsil Partágarh ...	53	130	2 7 3	4 14 9	
Pargana Dhingwas ...	...	...	...	...
" Behar ...	20	80	4 0 0	5 3 5	
" Manikpur ...	...	...	...	...
" Rampur ...	33	113	3 6 9	5 10 1	
Total Tahsil Kunda ...	53	193	3 10 3	5 4 11	
Total District ...	117	359	3 1 1	5 0 8	

I may be pardoned for stating here that far from shewing a disposition to make the most of concealed cultivation, I avoided making any inquisitorial search for concealed cultivation, or for land thrown out of cultivation. The cases instanced were brought to my notice by the attesting officers and verified by me on inspection. Others brought to notice were not considered worth attention.

The pale standard rate of the circle to which the villages concerned were assigned was applied to the area with the result that the added rental amounts only to Rs. 359.

The new fallow area assessed amounts to 10,730 acres for the district, and as follows for each pargana :—

	Acres,			
Patti	4,310
Partábgarh	2,988
Atteha	507
Dhingwas	811
Bihar	1,281
Beti lake	5
Manikpur	314
Rampur	523

The greater part of this area is included in tenants' cash-rented land. It appears considerable, and in certain villages of some estates is large. Very little new fallow not included in tenants' cash-rented areas or in sir, khudkasht and other assumption areas has been assessed. In some villages, notably Tajpur, Abbaranpur, Dhanwasa, Tikuri, Dasrathpur, such new fallow is considerable, and the necessity for its existence doubtful, when in the surrounding villages there was little or none. The areas were not however assessed, as the rents of these maháls gave a considerable increase on the expiring jama, and the new jamas had to be mitigated.

Statutory holdings of which the rent was rejected as fictitious.

18. The rental of one minute mahál of 30 acres in pargana Dhingwas was rejected as too low : and a rental by the circle-standard rates substituted. The case of mauzah Nasirpur has been mentioned in the first para. of the chapter. A great many rentals were rejected as too high as will be shown later.

The following table gives the areas of specific holdings of which the rental was rejected as *farzi* or nominal :—

Name of Pargana.	Rejected as too low.				Rejected as too high.				Net difference, columns 5 and 9.	Rate of cols. 2 and 3.	Remarks.
	Area.	Recorded rental rejected.	Rental substituted.	Increase of col. 4 over 3.	Area.	Recorded rental as rejected.	Substituted rental.	Decrease of col. 8 over 7.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Tahsil and Pargana Patti ...	509	1,186	3,013	1,827	...	...	...	...	1,827	Rs. a. p.	
Pargana Partábgarh ...	570	1,368	3,789	2,421	...	...	...	...	2,421	2 5 3	
Ditto Atteha ...	172	508	1,026	518	...	...	...	...	518	2 6 5	
Total Tahsil Partábgarh ...	742	1,876	4,815	2,939	...	...	...	...	2,939	2 15 3	
Pargana Dhingwas ...	140	487	899	412	...	...	...	...	412	2 8 5	
Ditto Behar ...	126	155	570	415	...	...	...	...	415	3 7 8	
Ditto Manikpur ...	51	129	311	172	...	...	...	...	172	1 3 8	
Ditto Rampur ...	151	443	1,043	600	...	...	...	...	600	2 11 7	
Total Tahsil Kunda ...	468	1,224	2,823	1,599	...	...	...	...	1,599	2 14 11	
Total District Partábgarh ...	1,719	4,286	10,651	6,365	...	...	...	...	6,365	2 9 10	

The area is inconsiderable and had I been disposed to make the most of doubtful and nominal rentals, I might have included many more in the list. However the acceptance or rejection of such is a matter within the Settlement Officer's discretion. In the pargana reports tables have been entered showing the areas for each village and the reasons for the rejection. They are inserted here :—

Serial number.	Circle number.	General number.	Name of village.	Area corrected.	Rent recorded.	Rental at standard rent as accepted.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
PATTI.							
1	IIIJ 17	145	Bahuta	58	16	295	
2	IIIJ 42	898	Dehlupur	136	534	923	
3	IVJ 56	459	Risalgarh	21	104	141	
4	IID 11	59	Isanpur	51	89	348	
5	IIID 177	690	Gondal Patti	80	226	523	
6	IVD 193	624	Kuthihai	78	77	441	
7	VD 50	725	Madhna mau	85	140	234	
Total ...				500	1,186	2,905	
PARTARGARH.							
8	I 26	41	Bojha	30	98	249	
9	I 168	385	Sama Bhopat	22	71	134	
10	I 253	573	Mandhata	70	171	665	
11	I 272	631	Hainsi Jai Chand	87	58	355	
12	II 107 1	512 1	Khajuri Khas	36	50	129	
13	III 3	8	Usrapur	25	65	147	
14	III 52	110	Bhawanipur	78	179	535	
15	III 77	148	Pura Basawan	87	249	564	
16	III 92	177	Pura Goshain	18	20	63	
17	III 127	260	Chandpur	19	68	125	
18	III 140	291	Dorpur	43	85	257	
19	III 174	363	Saiya Bandh	17	52	120	
20	III 300	604	Nawapur	68	130	389	
21	IV 13	50	Barista	37	124	177	
Total ...				587	1,420	3,909	
ATEHA.							
22	III 16	45	Sarawan	22	28	116	
23	V 13	96	Rajapur	61	165	390	

Serial number.	Circle number.	General number.	Name of village.	Area corrected.	Rent recorded.	Rental at standard rent as accepted.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24	$\frac{V}{22}$	55	Kusauli	45	212	254	
25	$\frac{V}{28}$	$\frac{66}{1}$	Nasirpur, mahál Khas ...	44	103	266	
			Total ...	172	508	1,026	
			DHINGWAS.				
26	$\frac{III}{11}$	69	Chaurang	34	146	252	
27	$\frac{III}{17}$	88	Sanda	25	119	164	
28	$\frac{III}{21}$	104	Sahab Ateru	39	155	269	
29	$\frac{V}{8}$	15	Behla Mai	22	81	143	
30	$\frac{V}{4}$	16	Bahorakpur	18	27	88	
31	$\frac{V}{16}$	90	Sarae Bhawani Baksh ...	17	49	103	
32	$\frac{VI}{13}$	58	Tirchba	45	100	231	
33	$\frac{VI}{17}$	71	Dhamohan	24	40	126	
34	$\frac{VI}{19}$	79	Rae Askaranpur	147	388	788	
35	$\frac{VI}{25}$	110	Fatuhabad	14	38	78	
			Total ...	385	1,143	2,192	
			BEHAR.				
36	$\frac{VII}{20}$	42	Bedhan Gopalpur	72	87	284	
37	$\frac{VII}{58}$	151	Shakardaha	54	68	286	
			Total ...	126	155	570	
			MANIKPUR.				
38	$\frac{I}{32}$	$\frac{102}{2}$	Lath Tara, mahál Chak Chanda ...	25	73	172	
39	$\frac{IV}{18}$	106	Mohammadpur	14	32	72	
40	$\frac{VII}{13}$	113	Mamauli	12	34	67	
			Total ...	51	139	311	
			RAMPUR.				
41	$\frac{IV}{6}$	27	Bijumau	151	443	1,043	
			Total District ...	1,981	4,994	11,956	

The holdings are not the tenancies proper of the persons in whose names they have been recorded, and the actual cultivators have lost their statutory rights by the creation of the holdings and are liable to ejectment without payment of the stamp duty required for the issue of notices under section 52, Oudh Rent Act. There are many instances of similar rentals which were accepted as it was not thought worth while rejecting them. They need not be mentioned ; they were described in the assessment statements.

The case of mauza Nasirpur, pargana Ateha, deserves a full mention. I am herein merely recapitulating reasons and not attempting to criticise views held by superior authorities.

Nasirpur, mahál Khas (G. No. $\frac{66}{1}$), the tenants' rental as recorded is Rs. 1,838 for 382 acres. The rate Rs. 4-13-0, while the rent incidence of the last settlement was Rs. 4-14-6. No reason for the decrease was discovered. The mauza has progressed in all ways. The landlord is well off. I did not consider that recorded rents gave a sufficient increase on the expiring demand and I substituted the standard rental of the circle to which I had assigned it. The substitution was disallowed by the Settlement Commissioner. The recorded rental of this mauza including the corrected rental of assumption areas was Rs. 3,397 ; the substituted rental Rs. 3,830. Out of the recorded cash tenant area I removed only 44 acres fictitious statutory holdings and substituted Rs. 266 for their recorded rental which was not a genuine one. The rate per acre of Rs. 266 for 44 acres is Rs. 6. This does not appear an unusually high rate : for in the sister mahál of Nasirpur the tenant-rate is nearly seven rupees : Brahmans paying a rate of Rs. 6-5-6 an acre, low caste tenants as much as Rs. 9-5-4, Kayasths a rate of Rs. 6-5-0. In Nasirpur, mahál khas, sub-tenants cultivate 26 acres at a rate of Rs. 6-4-11 an acre. The assumption areas are:—26 acres sár ; 37 khudkasht ; 123 under-proprietary ; 73 nominally rented land. To them a correction rate of Rs. 5-15-4 was applied. I don't know of a better test of inadequate rents than the fact that in a good mauza like this their rate is below the rent-rate of the last settlement. The increase on the old rate of the correction rate is very much less than 25 per cent., and hardly be styled excessive. It may be mentioned too that in Nasirpur the rent-rate is reduced by the fact that 118 acres are held by Thakur relatives and dependents of the landlord at a rate of Rs. 3-4-5 an acre. I may mention that I got local information that the landlord threatened the tenants if they revealed their proper rents and my efforts to induce them were unavailing.

In this mauza I inspected several plots of good land in which merhs were distinctly traceable which the landlord had thrown out of cultivation 3 or 4 years before. The attesting officer ascertained by local inquiry that 100 bighas of land had been thrown out. This village gave great trouble at attestation : large areas were recorded in the names of the sons and relatives of the landlord, viz.—

129	bighas	at	Rs.	240
70	"	"	"	102
54	"	"	"	96
72	"	"	"	178
80	"	"	"	92
74	"	"	"	135

The attesting officer reduced these areas largely when the actual cultivators came forward and declared the portions that they held.

Under proprietary tenures.

19. The following table gives details of these with the recorded and corrected rents :—

Name of Pargana.	Area.	Recorded rent.	Corrected rent.	Deduction on account of—			Addition to make up attested rent where standard rates gave less.	Net assessed rental.		Difference between columns 4 and 10.	Rental at tenants' average rate.	Difference between columns 10 and 12.
				Allowance.	Uncultivated land included in holding and left unassessed.							
					Area.	Rent.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Pargana and tahsil Patti.	7,586	19,481	41,981	6,410	1,323	5,079	...	6,263	30,492	11,489	39,100	8,608
Pargana Partābgarh ...	9,492	22,680	52,376	10,082	2,115	6,182	...	7,377	36,112	16,264	45,607	9,495
„ Ateha ...	4,067	8,128	19,152	1,182	1,231	3,133	...	2,836	14,837	4,315	15,495	658
Total, tahsil Partābgarh.	13,559	30,808	71,528	11,264	3,346	9,315		10,213	50,949	20,579	61,102	10,153
Pargana Dhingwas ...	806	1,998	4,189	101	109	383	...	697	3,705	484	4,240	535
„ Behar ...	7,810	24,049	41,450	4,494	1,774	5,394	160	6,036	31,722	9,728	37,096	5,374
„ Manikpur ...	825	2,348	5,170	311	174	634	59	651	4,284	886	4,703	419
„ Rampur ...	3,160	9,792	17,951	2,400	703	1,779	57	2,457	13,829	4,122	17,225	3,396
Total tahsil Kunda ...	12,601	38,187	68,760	7,306	2,760	8,190	276	9,841	53,540	15,220	63,264	9,724
GRAND TOTAL OF THE DISTRICT.	33,746	88,476	1,82,269	24,980	7,429	22,584	276	26,317	1,34,981	47,288	1,63,466	28,485

Usually when the rental of an under-proprietary holding was below the rental obtained by application of the standard rates of the village containing the holding, the latter was substituted. In some few instances the rental by application of the standard rates fell short of the decreed rental, in which case the decreed rental was retained. This explains column 8 of the table. Nearly all such tenures were decreed by the Settlement Courts. The rents which appear to have always been fixed by mutual consent either vary from a rental made up of the Government Revenue and a malikana of 5 to 50 per cent. and in a few cases more than 50 on it, or they fall short of the revenue (ascertained by applying to the holding the revenue incidence of the village). The corrections were made for the purpose of ascertaining the rental assets and assessing the Government Revenue. The deductions made from the corrected rentals will be described under “Deductions.”

Occupancy tenures.

20. The following table shows the area and recorded and corrected rental of occupancy tenures, with other particulars :—

Name of Pargana.	Area.	Recorded rent.	Corrected rent.	Deduction on account of—			Addition to make up attested rent where standard rates gave less	Net assessed rental.		Difference between columns 4 and 10.	Rental at tenants' average rate.	Difference between columns 10 and 12.
				Allowance.	Uncultivated land included in holding and left unassessed.							
					Area.	Rent.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Pargana and tahsil Patti,	1,892	5,874	11,081	1,634	131	462	...	1,761	8,985	2,096	11,263	2,278
" Partābgarh ...	2,028	5,688	11,346	2,035	286	860	...	1,742	8,451	2,895	10,770	2,319
" Ateha ...	1,180	3,394	5,854	1,121	207	476	30	973	4,287	1,567	5,316	1,029
Total tahsil Partābgarh...	3,208	9,082	17,200	3,156	493	1,336	30	2,715	12,738	4,462	16,086	3,348
Pargana Dhingwas ...	345	478	1,873	136	10	39	...	335	1,698	175	2,038	340
" Behar ...	1,919	5,833	11,512	2,433	194	634	19	1,725	8,464	3,048	10,601	2,137
" Manikpur ...	93	231	660	138	6	22	7	87	507	153	628	121
" Rampur ...	1,522	4,153	8,395	1,394	512	1,812	114	1,010	5,303	3,092	7,080	1,777
Total tahsil Kunda ...	3,879	10,695	22,440	4,101	722	2,507	140	3,157	15,972	6,468	20,347	4,375
GRAND TOTAL OF THE DISTRICT.	8,979	25,651	50,721	8,891	1,346	4,305	170	7,633	37,695	13,026	47,696	10,001

The rents were corrected in the same way as the rents of under proprietary tenures. They had never been increased during the period of settlement. Some of the holdings attested as occupancy are hardly genuine but they were recorded as such, as there was no other suitable place in the registers for them. Such are rented guzaras or maintenance grants. They are kept separate from the recognized occupancy tenures.

21. The deductions made from the corrected rentals of assumption areas have already been alluded to.

Deductions from the corrected rental of assumption areas.

For pargana Patti, the first pargana assessed by me, I made no deductions from the corrected rental of any assumption area except that of occupancy tenures. The original rules, circular 7, I Board's Manual, give the Settlement Officers discretion to make a reduction of 10 to 15 per cent. in the case of all sir land actually and in good faith cultivated by proprietors with their own stock and servants or by hired labour, where the nature or the method of the cultivation of the sir demands it. The rule takes no account of the circumstances of the land-owners of the villages containing the sir. The original rules allow no other deductions, or rather, to use a more accurate expression, drawbacks. I inspected much of the sir of the pargana and often found it the best land of the village. The table below bears out this experience. The landlord is moreover entitled to a day's labour or its equivalent in cash or grain (bari), from each tenant for his sir which he never fails to exact. It cannot therefore be strictly said that the nature or method of the sir cultivation entitles him to a deduction from the assumed rent. However in reviewing the assessments, Mr. Reid, Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, frequently made deductions from the rent both of sir and khudkasht and muafi and other unrented areas on the ground that "where the unrented area is large and the corrected rental of it heavy, consideration should be given to the fact that the landlord may not be able to get the land all assessed to fair or full rents." On the subject of the rents of under-proprietary and occupancy tenures Mr. Reid made deductions on the following grounds, and apparently a revised edition of the rules was the outcome of his views :—

"20. In the second place, there are many mahals not sub-settled, which contain a very considerable area of land held in under-proprietary right under decree of court, upon which the landlord will be unable to recover from the under-proprietor anything like the rent that has been estimated in the corrected rental of the mahal. In certain cases it is necessary in fixing the Government revenue of the mahal to make allowance in favor of the landlord on account of these under-proprietary tenures. In doing so in such mahals, as need it in the pargana now under review, I have generally made a deduction of 25 per cent. on the corrected rental of the holdings and lowered the corrected rental of the mahal accordingly."

"21. Thirdly the Settlement Officer has deducted twelve and a half per cent. in the corrected rental of occupancy holdings. In all cases this deduction may not be sufficient. Correction of mahal rentals has throughout been made by the Settlement Officer's standard rates. These rates are not necessarily rates actually existing in the particular village; and even if they are they may not be legally applicable to the occupancy tenants. Under the law the rents of such tenants can be enhanced only on the basis of rents paid by the same class of the tenants in the same village. So that standard rates that are paid by low caste statutory tenants for example, might not legally be made the basis of enhancement upon high caste occupancy tenants. In some cases I have increased the Settlement Officer's deduction for occupancy tenants on this ground."

"22. The points referred to in the three foregoing paragraphs were not provided for in the first edition of settlement rules issued in Oudh. They have been dealt with in the revised rules shortly to be issued."

The table above alluded to here follows of the soils composing assumption areas and tenants' cash rented lands :—

Statement showing preponderance of good

		Sir and Khudkasht.				Under-proprietary.				Occupancy.			
		Goind.	Manjbar.	Palo.	Total.	Goind.	Manjbar.	Palo.	Total.	Goind.	Manjbar.	Palo.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
TARSIKLAND PARGANA PATTL.	Area ...	4,556	6,106	3,636	14,298	1,997	2,632	1,360	5,989	565	745	342	1,652
	Percentage to total area under the tenure.	31.86	42.71	25.43	100	33.34	43.95	22.71	100	34.20	45.10	20.70	100
	Percentage to total area, column 27.	2.93	3.91	2.34	9.18	1.28	1.69	.88	3.85	.36	.48	.22	1.06
PARGANA PATTAR- GARH.	Area ...	7,059	5,699	5,365	18,123	3,318	2,482	1,515	7,315	758	611	345	1,709
	Percentage to total area under the tenure.	38.96	31.45	29.60	100	45.36	33.93	20.71	100	44.06	35.75	20.19	100
	Percentage to total area, column 27.	5.26	4.24	3.99	13.49	2.47	1.84	1.13	5.44	.56	.45	.26	1.27
PARGANA PATTA- ATEHA.	Area ...	1,413	1,185	760	3,358	1,686	702	438	2,826	530	315	118	963
	Percentage to total area under the tenure.	42.08	35.29	22.63	100	59.66	24.84	15.60	100	55.04	32.71	12.25	100
	Percentage to total area, column 27.	4.86	4.08	2.63	11.56	5.80	2.42	1.51	9.73	1.83	1.08	.41	3.32
TARSIK- PATTAR- GARH.	Area ...	8,472	6,584	6,125	21,181	5,004	3,184	1,953	10,141	1,283	928	463	2,672
	Percentage to total area under the tenure.	34.78	32.05	33.17	100	49.35	31.39	19.26	100	49.02	34.36	17.32	100
	Percentage to total area, column 27.	5.19	4.21	3.75	13.15	3.06	1.95	1.20	6.21	.78	.56	.28	1.63
PARGANA DHINGWAL.	Area ...	1,398	983	1,226	3,552	251	239	175	665	113	136	70	319
	Percentage to total area under the tenure.	39.22	26.26	34.62	100	37.74	35.84	26.32	100	35.42	42.03	21.96	100
	Percentage to total area, column 27.	4.38	2.94	3.86	11.18	.79	.75	.55	2.09	.36	.43	.22	1.01
PARGANA BHEAR.	Area ...	2,910	2,253	2,174	7,337	2,571	1,912	1,338	5,821	881	511	305	1,697
	Percentage to total area under the tenure.	39.66	30.71	29.63	100	44.17	32.85	22.98	100	51.92	30.11	17.97	100
	Percentage to total area, column 27.	3.66	2.83	2.73	9.22	3.23	2.40	1.68	7.32	1.11	.64	.38	2.14
PARGANA MANIPUR.	Area ...	1,247	1,177	731	3,155	285	213	149	647	55	26	6	87
	Percentage to total area under the tenure.	39.52	37.31	23.17	100	44.05	32.92	23.03	100	63.22	29.68	6.90	100
	Percentage to total area, column 27.	4.53	4.27	2.66	11.46	1.04	.72	.53	2.29	.50	.09	.01	.60
PARGANA RAMPUR.	Area ...	3,038	1,195	967	5,200	1,436	693	316	2,445	561	234	195	1,010
	Percentage to total area under the tenure.	58.42	22.98	18.60	100	58.73	25.34	12.93	100	57.52	23.17	19.31	100
	Percentage to total area, column 27.	7.39	2.91	2.34	12.64	3.49	1.60	.79	5.97	1.41	.57	.47	2.45
TARSIK KUNDA.	Area ...	8,588	5,558	5,098	19,244	4,543	3,057	1,978	9,578	1,630	907	576	3,113
	Percentage to total area under the tenure.	44.63	28.88	26.49	100	47.43	31.92	20.65	100	52.36	29.14	18.50	100
	Percentage to total area, column 27.	4.83	3.13	2.87	10.83	2.56	1.62	1.11	5.39	.92	.51	.32	1.75
TOTAL DIS- TRICT PAR- TARGARH.	Area ...	21,616	18,548	14,559	54,723	11,544	8,873	5,291	25,708	3,473	2,578	1,381	7,437
	Percentage to total area under the tenure.	39.28	33.72	27.00	100	44.91	34.51	20.58	100	46.76	34.67	18.57	100
	Percentage to total area, column 27.	4.33	3.72	2.98	11.03	2.31	1.78	1.06	5.15	.69	.51	.27	1.47

or bad soils under each class of tenures.

Cash paying tenants.				Kind.				Nominally rented.				Total cultivated area.
Goind.	Manjhar.	Palo.	Total.	Goind.	Manjhar.	Palo.	Total.	Goind.	Manjhar.	Palo.	Total.	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
39,253 34'93	46,499 41'38	26,619 23'69	112,371 100	416 6'12	2,328 34'39	4,026 59'49	6,770 100	4,514 30'81	5,887 40'18	4,251 29'01	14,652 100	155,732 ...
25'21	29'86	17'09	72'16	26	1'49	2'60	4'35	2'90	3'78	2'72	9'40	100
37,334 39'78	28,334 30'15	28,293 30'12	93,961 100	42 9'66	82 18'85	311 71'49	435 100	4,329 33'92	3,855 30'24	4,580 35'84	12,764 100	134,307 ...
27'79	21'09	21'05	69'95	03	06	24	33	3'22	2'87	3'41	9'50	100
8,750 44'17	6,604 33'33	4,478 22'50	19,832 100	20 8'55	50 21'37	164 70'03	234 100	635 43'82	119 8'21	695 47'96	1,449 100	29,042 ...
30'13	22'74	15'42	68'29	07	17	56	80	2'19	40	2'39	4'98	100
46,084 40'51	34,938 30'70	32,751 28'79	113,773 100	62 9'27	132 19'78	475 71'00	669 100	4,964 33'97	4,374 29'94	5,275 36'09	14,613 100	163,349 ...
28'21	21'89	20'05	69'65	04	08	29	41	8'04	2'68	3'23	8'95	100
8,686 35'73	6,883 28'31	8,742 35'96	24,311 100	80 19'00	92 21'05	249 69'95	421 100	821 32'80	742 29'64	940 37'56	2,503 100	31,771 ...
27'34	21'66	27'51	76'51	25	29	78	1'32	2'58	2'34	2'96	7'88	100
22,049 38'34	18,009 31'31	17,456 30'35	57,514 100	93 3'45	175 6'48	2,432 90'07	2,700 100	1,435 32'05	1,515 33'84	1,527 34'12	4,477 100	79,546 ...
27'72	22'14	21'94	72'30	12	21	306	3'39	1'80	1'90	1'93	5'63	100
7,926 36'09	8,159 37'15	5,876 26'76	21,961 100	8 11'94	12 17'91	47 70'15	67 100	553 36'89	488 32'56	458 30'55	1,499 100	27,416 ...
28'90	29'70	21'40	80'00	02	04	16	22	2'01	1'76	1'66	5'43	100
16,204 54'23	8,022 26'85	5,651 18'92	29,877 100	73 32'00	98 43'56	55 24'44	225 100	1,192 50'83	652 27'80	501 21'37	2,345 100	41,102 ...
39'42	19'52	18'75	72'60	18	24	13	55	2'90	1'58	1'22	5'70	100
54,865 41'05	41,073 30'73	37,725 28'22	133,663 100	253 7'41	345 11'05	724 81'54	1,322 100	4,001 36'97	3,357 31'38	3,476 31'65	10,824 100	177,744 ...
30'84	23'10	21'26	75'20	14	19	41	74	2'25	1'90	1'94	6'09	100
140,202 38'97	122,510 34'05	97,095 26'98	359,807 100	731 6'74	2,837 26'14	7,284 67'12	10,852 100	13,479 33'63	13,658 34'06	12,952 32'31	40,089 100	498,916 ...
28'10	24'56	19'46	72'12	15	57	1'46	2'18	2'71	2'73	2'60	8'04	100

These tables bear out the assertion that these assumption areas in each mahál consist at least of as good lands as the rest of the cultivated area. As a fact the soil under each class is often the best of that class. The sár and khudkasht goind is often the goind that lies nearest the main hamlet of the village; while muáfis and jagirs are carefully manured and cultivated by the owners and adjoin their dwellings.

I prepared and despatched my assessment report for pargana Partábgarh in the latter part of 1893 and in the light of Mr. Reid's alterations for Patti, I made deductions up to 25 per cent. from the corrected rental of some of these unrented areas for the second pargana. Subsequently, after a tour made through the district by Sir Charles Crosthwaite, late Lieutenant-Governor of the provinces, which resulted in a minute written by him on 20th January 1894, in which he says that there must be cases in which a drawback on the sár might be advisable, if the circumstances of the landowners be considered, Mr. Reid a second time reviewed the assessment statements for pargana Patti and in many cases, to quote his own words, "corrected for sár and khudkasht, grain-rented, nominally rented and unrented land at the diminished rate of 25 per cent. under the standard rates or at an average diminished rate which from the actual cash-rents of ordinary tenants in the village and rents paid by sub-tenants of sár and other lands, he judged to be fair and lenient," "though" (he adds) "this is not authorized by any rule."

For the remaining parganas as well as for Partábgarh, the statements of which were returned to me for revision, I made deductions freely in the light of these instructions. Further deductions have been made by the Settlement Commissioner. In 1895 I was directed to revise the Patti assessments in order to bring them more nearly to the level of those of the other parganas: and I did so partly by further deductions from the corrected rents of assumption areas and partly by taking lesser percentages of the net corrected assets than had originally been taken.

The tables of the different classes of assumption areas—

- (1) Sár;
- (2) Khudkasht;
- (3) Grain-rented;
- (4) Nominally rented land including rent undetermined land;
- (5) Occupancy; and
- (6) Under-proprietary tenures,

show the deduction or allowance made from the corrected rental of such areas and, for the purpose of comparison, the rental of the same by the average tenant-rate of villages containing them.

The following table gives the average rate after deductions at which each of the different classes of assumption areas were corrected for assessment purposes, as compared with the recorded tenants' rate in each pargana and tahsíl:—

	Tenants'—			Assumption areas.								
				Occupancy—			Under-proprietary.			Sfr.		
	Area.	Rental attested.	Recorded tenants' rate.	Area.	Rental assessed.	Average rate.	Area.	Rental assessed.	Average rate.	Area.	Rental assessed.	Average rate.
Pargana.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1												
Pargana and Tahsil Patti	115,205	7,00,883	Rs. a. p. 6 1 4	1,761	8,985	Rs. a. p. 5 1 8	6,263	30,492	Rs. a. p. 4 13 11	5,567	28,442	Rs. a. p. 5 1 9
" Pargabgarh ...	96,356	5,96,486	6 2 11	1,742	8,451	4 13 7	7,377	36,112	4 14 4	7,885	37,432	4 12 0
" Atcha ...	20,284	1,10,855	5 7 5	973	4,287	4 6 6	2,836	14,837	5 3 8	1,320	6,555	4 15 5
Total Tahsil Pargabgarh	116,640	7,06,341	6 0 11	2,715	12,738	4 11 1	10,213	50,949	4 15 10	9,205	44,017	4 12 6
Pargana Dhangwas	24,940	1,51,732	6 1 4	335	1,698	5 1 1	697	3,705	5 5 1	1,056	4,991	4 11 7
" Behar ...	58,415	3,59,047	6 2 4	1,725	8,464	4 14 6	6,036	31,722	5 4 1	2,844	14,580	5 2 0
" Manikpur ...	22,244	1,60,632	7 3 7	87	507	5 13 3	651	4,284	6 9 3	691	3,866	5 9 6
" Rampur ...	30,299	2,12,412	7 0 2	1,010	5,303	5 4 0	2,457	13,829	5 10 1	2,004	10,755	5 5 10
Total tahsil Kunda	135,898	8,83,823	6 8 1	3,157	15,972	5 0 11	9,841	53,540	5 7 1	6,555	34,192	5 2 11
Total District, excluding Beti Lake ...	367,743	22,91,047	6 3 8	7,633	37,695	4 15 0	26,317	1,34,981	5 2 1	21,367	1,06,651	4 15 10
Add Beti lake in Behar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total district, including Beti lake	367,743	22,91,047	6 3 8	7,633	37,695	4 15 0	26,317	1,34,981	5 2 1	21,367	1,06,651	4 15 10

Assumption areas—(continued).												
Pargana.	Khudkasht.			Grain-rented.			Nominally.			Total.		
	Area.	Rental assessed.	Average rate.	Area.	Rental assessed.	Average rate.	Area.	Rental assessed.	Average rate.	Area.	Rental assessed.	Average rate.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1												
Pargana and Tahsil Patli	9,153	45,068	4 14 9	7,118	29,778	4 2 9	14,975	77,990	5 2 8	44,837	2,20,155	4 14 7
" " Partágarh	10,578	49,649	4 11 1	448	1,718	3 13 4	12,909	67,154	5 3 3	40,939	2,00,546	4 14 5
" " Ateha	2,047	10,080	4 14 10	234	1,102	4 11 4	1,855	9,570	5 2 5	9,265	46,431	5 0 2
Total tahsil Partágarh	12,625	59,729	4 11 8	692	2,820	4 2 2	14,764	76,724	5 3 2	50,204	2,46,977	4 14 9
Pargana Dlingwas	2,550	11,851	4 10 4	425	1,754	4 2 1	2,581	10,767	4 2 9	7,644	34,766	4 8 9
" " Behar	4,546	23,010	5 1 0	609	2,715	4 7 4	4,541	25,332	5 9 3	20,301	1,05,823	5 3 5
" " Manikpur	2,472	14,292	5 12 6	67	296	4 6 8	1,518	9,871	6 8 1	5,486	33,116	6 0 7
" " Rampur	3,257	17,147	5 4 3	231	1,404	6 1 3	2,376	15,363	6 7 5	11,335	63,801	5 10 1
Total tahsil Kunda	12,825	66,300	5 2 9	1,332	6,169	4 10 1	11,016	61,333	5 9 0	44,766	2,37,506	5 4 11
Total District excluding Beti Lake	34,603	1,71,097	4 15 1	9,132	38,767	4 3 11	40,755	2,15,447	5 4 7	1,39,807	7,04,638	5 0 8
Add Beti lake in Behar	...	...	...	2,096	19,911	9 8 0	...	...	...	2,096	19,911	9 8 0
Grand Total District, including Beti Lake	34,603	1,71,097	4 15 1	11,228	58,678	5 3 7	40,755	2,15,447	5 4 7	1,41,903	7,24,549	5 1 8

N. B.—This statement shows only net assessed rental of assumption areas, i. e., after deductions and exhibits the moderation of correction rates as compared with the rate of attested cash paying tenants' land. The areas and rentals will correspond with full rentals as shown in columns 3—9 minus corresponding columns 16 to 23 of statement in para. 3.

22. A table is herein inserted * which gives among other things the tenant-rate per pargana, the correction-rate, the percentage of difference, the latter being lower than the former in each, and the correction-rate after the deductions made. Result of allowances.

The table will be further described with the results of assessments. The allowance out of the corrected rental of assessed sir, viz., 135,008 is Rs. 27,368; out of the corrected rental of assessed khudkasht, viz., 209,459 is Rs. 37,180; out of the corrected rental of grain-rented assessed land, viz., 65,452 is Rs. 5,179; out of the corrected rental of nominally rented land assessed, viz., Rs. 2,41,370 is 16,936; out of the corrected rental of occupancy and assessed, viz., Rs. 50,721 is 8,891; out of the corrected rental of under proprietary tenures assessed, viz., Rs. 1,82,269 is 24,980.

Deductions have not been made from the corrected rentals of these areas for every village containing them. No deduction is ordinarily called for from such rentals when they belong to talukdári estates: nor from the corrected rentals of recently granted jagirs or muáfis; the conditions under which they were granted being unknown; nor from the corrected rentals of jagirs and muáfis in large estates. The corrected rental of grain-rented land seldom calls for a deduction: for the land so rented is nowhere worse than the cash-rented land of the same village: and there is no apparent reason except the pleasure of the landlord for the continuance of grain-rents in any part of the district. Villages containing grain rents are sparsely scattered among villages in which they have never existed: and the tenants whom I questioned on the subject, invariably expressed their preference for cash-rents. The reason for the existence of khudkasht have been explained. Nominally rented land has been fully described. The corrected rents of lands made over under perpetual leases require no deduction, the majority of them being in reality permanent alienations made on payment of a lump sum. Another reason that might be urged against deductions is that the attesting officers reported to me as a fact that in certain estates they were unable to ascertain the rents paid by sub-tenants of unrented land. A reason for this may be that the landlords did not want the real letting value of the land to be known.

23. However allowances from the corrected rentals of all such areas were freely made, this being one of the few means at the Settlement Officer's disposal of mitigating the rise in jama when an assessment at less than 45 per cent. of the net assets does not appear justified. Considerations of flesh and blood also frequently urged a deduction, though I cannot deny that landlords undeserving of any consideration, have also enjoyed the benefit of it; I mean the landlords of the most highly rented estates, who have also benefited most by the substitution of standard for actual rentals. In addition to these drawbacks from the corrected rentals of assumption areas I may be allowed to again insist on the moderate correction-rates applied to them. Allowance freely made and their object.

The result of the deductions has often been the reduction of the corrected rent-rate of these areas to a figure below the rent-rate per cultivated area of the villages containing them of the last settlement, whereby no allowance has been made for the progress of rents during thirty years. This is clearly seen from the table inserted in para. 19, chapter IV, Part II—

- (1) of the all-round tenants' rate for each circle:
- (2) the standard-rate of the assessed area, without deductions: and
- (3) the old rent-rate.

A deduction of 25 per cent. from the second rate reduces it below the third for many circles in each pargana.

24. Corrected rentals were rejected as too high to form a basis of assessment in the case of 474 mahals and standard-rentals were substituted. In the case of one máhal only, in pargana Dhingwas, consisting of 30 acres was the attested rental rejected by me as being less than the rental by standard-rates, but in this case the attested rental Entire rent-rolls were rejected.

(1) As too low.

* Pages 234 and 235.

Name of pargana.	Corrected rental in full.			Net corrected rental after deductions as assessed.		
	Cash-paying tenants as verified at attestation.	Valuation of assumption areas at full applied rates, i.e., without deductions.	Total.	Cash-paying tenants' land as accepted for assessment, i.e., after subtraction rejected.	Valuation of assumption areas as assessed, i.e., after deductions.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Pargana and Tahsil Patti.	Rent ... Area ... Rate ...	Rs. 7,00,883 1,15,205 Rs. 6 1 4	2,57,340 44,848 5 11 10	9,58,223 1,60,053 5 15 9	6,97,351 1,15,205 6 0 10	9,17,542 1,60,053 5 11 9
		Percentage of decrease in rent rate of column 3 over 2.	5.65		Percentage of decrease in rent rate of column 6 over 5.	18.85
Pargana Partabgarh	Rent ... Area ... Rate ...	Rs. 5,95,486 96,356 Rs. 6 2 11	2,40,871 41,008 5 14 0	8,36,357 1,37,364 6 1 5	5,79,186 96,356 6 0 2	7,79,936 1,37,364 5 10 10
		Percentage of decrease in rent rate of column 3 over 2.	4.97		Percentage of decrease in rent rate of column 6 over 5.	18.54
Pargana Atoha	Rent ... Area ... Rate ...	Rs. 1,10,855 20,284 Rs. 5 7 5	53,269 9,265 5 12 0	1,64,124 29,549 5 8 10	1,08,831 20,284 5 5 10	1,55,262 29,549 5 4 1
					Percentage of decrease in rent rate of column 6 over 5.	6.60
Tahsil Partabgarh	Rent ... Area ... Rate ...	Rs. 7,06,341 1,16,440 Rs. 6 0 11	2,94,140 50,273 5 13 7	10,00,481 1,66,913 5 15 11	6,88,017 1,16,640 5 14 5	9,35,198 1,66,913 5 9 8
		Percentage of decrease in rent rate of column 3 over 2.	3.44		Percentage of decrease in rent rate of column 6 over 5.	16.68
Pargana Dhingwas	Rent ... Area ... Rate ...	Rs. 1,51,732 24,940 Rs. 6 1 4	41,055 7,644 5 5 11	1,92,787 32,534 5 14 8	1,48,181 24,940 5 15 1	1,82,947 32,534 5 9 10
		Percentage of decrease in rent rate of column 3 over 2.	11.73		Percentage of decrease in rent rate of column 6 over 5.	23.49
Pargana Behar, excluding Beti lake.	Rent ... Area ... Rate ...	Rs. 3,59,047 58,415 Rs. 6 2 4	1,20,268 20,321 5 14 8	4,79,315 78,736 6 1 5	3,49,439 58,415 5 15 9	4,55,342 78,736 5 12 6
		Percentage of decrease in rent rate of column 3 over 2.	7.3		Percentage of decrease in rent rate of column 6 over 5.	12.88
Pargana Manikpur	Rent ... Area ... Rate ...	Rs. 1,60,632 22,244 Rs. 7 3 7	37,016 5,486 6 11 11	1,97,648 27,730 7 2 0	1,50,211 22,244 6 12 1	1,83,327 27,730 6 9 9
		Percentage of decrease in rent rate of column 3 over 2.	6.63		Percentage of decrease in rent rate of column 6 over 2.	10.64
Pargana Rampur	Rent ... Area ... Rate ...	Rs. 2,12,412 30,299 Rs. 7 0 2	75,786 11,368 6 10 8	2,88,198 41,667 6 14 8	2,05,517 30,299 6 12 6	2,69,431 41,667 6 7 6
		Percentage of decrease in rent rate of column 3 over 2.	4.90		Percentage of decrease in rent rate of column 6 over 5.	17.13
Tahsil Kunda	Rent ... Area ... Rate ...	Rs. 8,83,823 1,35,898 Rs. 6 8 1	2,74,125 44,819 6 1 10	11,57,948 1,80,717 6 6 0	8,53,848 1,35,898 6 4 6	10,91,047 1,80,717 6 0 7
		Percentage of decrease in rent rate of column 3 over 2.	6.00		Percentage of decrease in rent rate of column 6 over 5.	15.59
Total, District Partabgarh.	Rent ... Area ... Rate ...	Rs. 22,91,047 3,67,743 Rs. 6 8 8	8,25,605 1,39,940 5 14 5	31,16,652 5,70,683 6 2 3	22,38,716 3,67,743 6 1 5	29,43,787 5,07,683 5 12 9
		Percentage of decrease in rent rate of column 3 over 2.	5.27		Percentage of decrease in rent rate of column 6 over 5.	17.28
Add Beti lake in Pargana Bihar.	Rent ... Area ... Rate ...	Rs. Rs. ...	19,959 2,096 9 8 4	19,959 2,096 9 8 4	... 19,911 9 8 0	19,911 2,096 9 8 0
GRAND TOTAL OF DISTRICT INCLUDING BETI LAKE.	Rent ... Area ... Rate ...	Rs. 22,91,047 3,67,743 Rs. 6 3 8	8,45,564 1,42,036 5 15 3	31,36,611 5,09,779 6 2 5	22,38,716 3,67,743 6 1 5	29,63,698 5,09,779 5 13 0
		Percentage of decrease in rent rate of column 3 over 2.	4.43		Percentage of decrease in rent rate of column 6 over 5.	16.71

Average collections.	Average tenants rental of 12 years.	Difference between average collection and average rental.	Old jama.	New jama.	Percentage of new jama out of average collections.	Percentage of new jama out of 12 years' average tenant rental.	Analysis of new jama as regards full corrected rental, columns 2, 3 and 4.		Analysis of new jama as regards net corrected rental, columns 5, 6 and 7.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Quota of new jama upon cash-paying tenants' land (column 2) at half assets.	Quota of new jama as falling upon valuation of assumption areas at full rates, column 3.	Quota of new jama upon cash-paying tenants' land as accepted and assessed, column 5, at half assets.	Quota of new jama as falling upon valuation of assumption areas after deductions, column 6.
6,98,435	6,78,062	20,373	3,06,696	4,32,941	61.99	63.85	3,50,441	82,500	3,48,675	84,266
Percentage of difference	3.00		1,38,628	1,55,732	...	...	1,15,205	44,848	1,15,205	44,848
...	...	...	2 3 5	2 12 6	...	...	3 0 8	1 13 5	3 0 5	1 14 1
...	...	...	Percentage of increase.	25.65	...	...	Percentage of decrease.	39.55	Percentage of decrease.	37.87
5,94,228	5,88,200	6,028	2,64,917	3,52,929	59.39	60.00	2,97,743	55,186	2,89,593	63,338
Percentage of difference	1.02		1,23,666	1,34,307	...	...	96,356	41,008	96,356	41,008
...	...	...	2 2 3	2 10 1	...	...	3 1 5	1 5 6	3 0 1	1 8 9
...	...	...	Percentage of increase.	22.87	...	...	Percentage of decrease.	56.49	Percentage of decrease.	48.53
1,15,940	1,14,244	1,696	58,463	74,076	63.89	64.84	55,428	18,648	54,416	19,660
Percentage of difference	1.48		25,534	29,042	...	...	20,284	9,265	20,284	9,265
...	...	...	2 4 3	2 8 10	...	...	2 11 8	2 0 2	2 10 11	2 1 11
...	...	...	Percentage of increase.	12.64	...	...	Percentage of decrease.	26.34	Percentage of decrease.	20.97
7,10,168	7,02,444	7,724	3,23,380	4,27,005	60.13	60.79	3,53,171	73,834	3,44,009	82,998
Percentage of difference	1.10		1,49,500	1,63,349	...	...	1,16,640	50,273	1,16,640	50,273
...	...	...	2 2 7	2 9 10	...	...	3 0 5	1 7 6	2 15 2	1 10 5
...	...	...	Percentage of increase.	20.96	...	...	Percentage of decrease.	51.46	Percentage of decrease.	43.99
1,57,430	1,50,577	6,853	63,000	84,360	58.59	56.02	75,866	8,494	74,090	10,270
Percentage of difference	4.55		28,424	31,771	...	...	24,940	7,644	24,940	7,644
...	...	...	2 3 6	2 10 6	...	...	3 0 8	1 1 9	2 15 6	1 5 6
...	...	...	Percentage of increase.	19.72	...	...	Percentage of decrease.	63.53	Percentage of decrease.	54.74
8,84,684	8,66,064	18,620	1,58,646	2,09,315	54.41	57.18	1,79,523	29,792	1,74,720	34,595
Percentage of difference	5.09		69,488	77,455	...	...	58,415	20,321	58,415	20,321
...	...	...	2 4 6	2 11 3	...	...	3 1 2	1 7 1	2 15 10	1 11 3
...	...	...	Percentage of increase.	18.49	...	...	Percentage of decrease.	53.05	Percentage of decrease.	43.03
1,67,422	1,48,850	18,572	54,226	83,670	49.98	56.21	80,316	3,354	75,105	8,565
Percentage of difference	12.48		24,409	27,418	...	...	22,244	5,486	22,244	5,486
...	...	...	2 3 7	3 0 10	...	...	3 3 9	0 9 9	3 6 1	1 9 0
...	...	...	Percentage of increase.	37.24	...	...	Percentage of decrease.	83.12	Percentage of decrease.	53.78
2,36,631	2,24,753	11,878	85,468	1,22,490	51.76	54.50	1,06,206	16,284	1,02,759	19,731
Percentage of difference	5.28		38,192	41,102	...	...	30,299	11,368	30,299	11,368
...	...	...	2 3 10	2 15 8	...	...	3 8 1	1 6 11	3 6 3	1 11 9
...	...	...	Percentage of increase.	33.02	...	...	Percentage of decrease.	59.14	Percentage of decrease.	48.85
9,46,167	8,90,244	55,923	3,61,348	4,99,835	52.83	56.15	4,41,911	57,924	4,26,674	73,161
Percentage of difference	6.28		1,60,513	1,77,744	...	...	1,35,898	44,819	1,35,898	44,819
...	...	...	2 4 0	2 13 0	...	...	3 4 0	1 4 8	3 2 3	1 10 1
...	...	...	Percentage of increase.	25.00	...	...	Percentage of decrease.	60.26	Percentage of decrease.	48.09
28,54,770	22,70,750	84,020	9,91,416	13,59,781	57.74	59.88	11,45,523	2,14,258	11,19,358	2,40,423
Percentage of difference	3.70		4,48,636	4,96,825	...	...	3,67,743	1,39,940	3,67,743	1,39,940
...	...	...	2 3 4	2 11 9	...	...	3 1 10	1 8 6	3 0 9	1 11 6
...	...	...	Percentage of increase.	23.82	...	...	Percentage of decrease.	50.84	Percentage of decrease.	43.59
...	...	...	...	6,320	...	...	...	6,320	...	6,320
...	...	...	...	2,091	...	...	...	2,096	...	2,096
...	...	...	...	3 0 4	...	...	...	3 0 3	...	3 0 3
28,54,770	22,70,750	84,020	9,91,416	13,66,101	58.01	60.16	11,45,523	2,20,578	11,19,358	2,46,743
Percentage of difference	3.70		4,48,636	4,98,916	...	...	3,67,743	1,42,036	3,67,743	1,42,036
...	...	...	2 3 4	2 11 10	...	...	3 1 10	1 8 10	3 0 9	1 11 10
...	...	...	Percentage of increase.	24.06	...	...	Percentage of decrease.	50.17	Percentage of decrease.	42.91

was proved not to be genuine. The substitution resulted in an increase of Rs. 62 on the latter.

(2) As too high.

For the first two parganas assessed namely, parganas Patti and Partábgarh, no corrected rentals were rejected by me as too high. Mr. Reid, in reviewing for the first time the assessments of pargana Patti, himself made few, if any, such substitutions; but in reviewing them a second time he made substitutions in the case of 47 maháls.

Mr. Reid in his report dated 17th February 1894 on the second revision of the Patti assessments, has explained the substitutions as follows :—

“(1) Accept and take half of the recorded cash-rents of statutory tenant's land where the rent rolls shewed that rents are collected with fair regularity and where the rents are not so regularly collected, because they have been screwed up very high, or for other reasons, to deduct a percentage from the rental, and take half of the remainder;”

Collections will be discussed shortly and reasons will be given for my conviction that rents can in no part of the village be called really rack-rents. It will be enough to state here that standard rentals were substituted freely by me for the corrected rentals of the higher circles when the latter exceeded the former owing to the tenants' rental exceeding the rental of tenants' cash-rented land by application of standard rates.

Object of substitutions.

25. But such substitutions as were made by me were made solely as a means of mitigating the enhancement in the jama. The recorded rents in most cases were reasonable and of long standing and were not complained of by the persons most interested in them. They were not, however, limited to villages in which a great enhancement was inevitable, but were applied to others in which 50 per cent. or 45 per cent. of the corrected rental including the actual tenants' rental gave a moderate rise, nor was the principle of substitution limited to villages containing assumption areas, nor to villages in which no deductions were made from the corrected rentals of sir, khudkasht, under-proprietors and occupancy tenures, muáfi, &c.; frequently both deductions and substitutions were made. No account of the disposition or severity of management of the landlords was taken, and consequently those landlords got the chief benefit of substitutions who had most villages in the highest circles and who are perhaps least deserving of consideration if they are to be branded as rack-renters. But I do not think that the rules allow that an unusually low assessment should be made in the case of moderately rented estates on the ground solely that they are moderately rented. The landlords of these must therefore come off second best in the race.

The following table gives totals of rentals substituted for each pargana :—

Name of Pargana.	Rejected as too low.				Rejected as too high.				Aggregate decrease in rental on account of rejection.
	Area.	Rental rejected.	Rental substituted.	Increase of col. 4 over col. 3.	Area.	Rental rejected.	Rental substituted.	Decrease of col. 8 over col. 7.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Pargana and Tahsil Patti ...	...	...	...	...	5,325	98,769	35,237	3,532	3,532
Ditto Partábgarh ...	...	...	...	...	31,721	2,14,636	1,98,336	16,300	16,300
Ditto Ateha ...	...	...	...	...	3,486	23,607	21,583	2,024	2,024
Total Tahsil Partábgarh ...	...	...	...	...	35,207	2,38,243	2,19,019	18,324	18,324
Pargana Dhingwas ...	30	81	143	62	5,276	38,029	32,416	3,613	3,551
Ditto Behar ...	...	...	...	...	10,540	78,615	69,007	9,608	9,608
Ditto Manikpur ...	...	...	...	...	15,999	1,21,261	1,10,840	10,421	10,421
Ditto Rampur ...	...	...	...	...	11,766	94,804	87,909	6,895	6,895
Total Tahsil Kunda ...	30	81	143	62	43,581	3,30,709	3,00,172	30,537	30,475
Total District Partábgarh ...	30	81	143	62	84,113	6,07,721	5,55,328	52,393	52,313

26. The following table shows the recorded and assessed sayar income :—

Sayar income.

1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10	
Pargana.	Mango.		Mahua.		Fish.		Jack fruit.		Weighing dues.		Mela produce.		Boat ferry income.		Other produces.		Total.	
	Recorded.	Assessed.	Recorded.	Assessed.	Recorded.	Assessed.	Recorded.	Assessed.	Recorded.	Assessed.	Recorded.	Assessed.	Recorded.	Assessed.	Recorded.	Assessed.	Recorded.	Assessed.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Pargana and Tahsil Patti.	94	8	355	283	116	...	176	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	159	125	1,000	416
„ Partabgarh ...	30	...	2,258	822	128	...	15	...	1,727	...	...	...	...	...	728	...	4,386	822
„ Ateha ...	268	56	467	211	48	...	34	...	689	...	...	...	7	...	680	50	2,128	317
Tahsil Partabgarh ...	208	56	2,725	1,033	176	...	49	...	2,396	...	...	...	7	...	1,358	50	7,009	1,139
Pargana Dhingwas ...	92	17	2,043	1,122	92	...	26	...	336	...	...	...	...	...	74	...	2,663	1,139
„ Behar ...	1,172	185	4,686	1,088	356	...	84	...	1,486	...	...	...	10	...	811	...	8,605	1,223
„ Manikpur ...	527	...	2,303	178	147	...	47	...	3,539	...	191	...	134	...	587	...	7,475	178
„ Rampur ...	1,009	102	3,710	745	891	...	27	...	2,060	...	29	...	102	...	739	36	8,067	883
Tahsil Kunda ...	2,800	254	12,742	3,133	986	...	184	...	7,421	...	220	...	246	...	2,211	36	26,810	3,423
Grand Total District Partabgarh.	3,192	318	15,822	4,449	1,278	...	409	...	9,917	...	220	...	253	...	3,728	211	34,819	4,978

The total amount of the former is considerable, but in the endeavour to keep down the jama the greater the part has escaped assessment. Weighing dues, mela produce and ferry income are hardly a sayar income proper: but are recorded along with the income from fruit in the patwaris' papers.

27. The following table gives the number of villages and the different percentages of the net assessable rental taken for the jama :—

Percentage of net assessable rental taken as jama.

Name of Pargana.		Number of mahals.	Assessed at—					Percentage of—					Remarks.
			Over 55 per cent.	Below 45 per cent.	50 per cent.	Between 45 and 49 per cent.	Between 51 and 55 per cent.	Col. 3 to 2.	Col. 4 to 2.	Col. 5 to 2.	Col. 6 to 2.	Col. 7 to 2.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Partabgarh.	Pargana and Tahsil	1,055	3	38	568	426	20	28	3.60	53.84	40.38	1.30	
	„ Patti.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	„ Partabgarh ...	847	3	109	203	462	10	36	12.36	31.05	54.55	1.18	
	„ Ateha ...	100	1	7	50	49	2	1.00	7.00	50.00	40.00	2.00	
	Total Tahsil	947	4	116	813	502	12	42	12.25	33.05	53.01	1.27	
Kunda.	Pargana Dhingwas ...	164	...	17	49	95	3	...	10.37	29.88	57.92	1.83	
	„ Behar ...	†325	2	21	127	173	2	62	6.46	39.08	53.23	.61	
	„ Manikpur ...	†149	...	13	44	92	...	...	8.72	29.53	61.75	...	
	„ Rampur ...	192	...	29	35	127	1	...	15.09	18.23	66.15	.53	
	Total Tahsil	830	2	80	255	437	6	24	9.64	30.72	58.68	.72	
	Total District	2,832	9	234	1,136	1,415	38	32	8.26	40.12	49.96	1.34	

* Excludes one uncultivated mahal.

† Excludes 6 uncultivated mahals.

† Excludes 5 lake mahals.
2 kachhar mahals.
1 uncultivated;

As regards the assessments of the first pargana, *viz.*, Patti, of which the revision was undertaken by me, I have already quoted paras. 20, 21 and 22 from the report of the Senior Member, Board of Revenue, Mr. Reid, explaining the grounds on which he made reductions in my proposals; I add the following :—

“19. The grounds upon which I have made reductions in the Settlement Officer's proposals may be briefly summarized :—

“Firstly, the pargana contains 107 mahals which are held in sub-settlement. In these in addition to the Government revenue and the local rates, the sub-settlement holders have to pay to the superior proprietors a charge, which may be called *malikana*, varying from 5 to over 50 per cent. (in a very few cases very much more than 50 per cent.) on the Government revenue. It is obvious that a mahal held by an individual under-proprietor or by a body of under-proprietors, similar in social and other circumstances to the proprietors of ordinary proprietary mahals, but who have in addition to the Government charges, to pay a considerable share of the proprietor's portion of the rental assets to superior proprietors, must, if the settlement of their mahal is to be a stable and equitable one, be treated with greater leniency than ordinary proprietors. It is further to be noted that, the charge payable to the superior proprietor being a percentage upon the Government revenue, enhancement of the revenue brings with it an enhancement of the superior proprietor's *malikana*; and in considering how far an under-proprietary mahal can bear enhancement of the revenue, the question is not as to the ability and circumstances of the superior proprietor who in practice will benefit from an enhancement of the Government revenue, but solely as to those of the sub-settlement holders upon whom will fall not only increased revenue and local rates, but an increased *malikana* charge. Where this charge is small, say 5 per cent. on the Government revenue, no abatement in the ordinary rule of assessment at 50 per cent. of the rental assets is called for. But where it is considerable some abatement must be made. The Settlement Officer will see how, in the revision of his proposals for the sub-settled mahals of pargana Patti, it has seemed advisable to me to make allowance. In no case has assessment been made at less than 40 per cent. of the corrected rental of the mahal; and with the varying circumstances of the various mahals, it has been made at percentages between 40 and 50.”

“23. In some cases, where the unrented area is very large and the corrected rental of it heavy, the Settlement Officer has not given quite sufficient consideration to the fact that the landlord may not be able to get the land all assessed to fair or full rents. Ordinarily of course, the landlord is entitled to no allowance or deduction in the corrected rental of the mahal on account of such lands, and it is only in cases such as indicated in the foregoing sentence that any need be made. Nor is he entitled to any deduction or allowance on account of permanent leases granted by him at low rents, usually for valuable consideration.”

“26. I think that in all cases, the Settlement Officer, having regard to the very heavy enhancement of revenue to be made in many instances and to the precarious character of the cultivation of *ek-fasli* rice tracts, has not used as freely as he might the liberty given to him in the rules of going below the 50 per cent. rate of assessment to the extent of 5 per cent.”

The result of the reductions was to bring down the jama from Rs. 4,78,910 to Rs. 4,58,780 and the percentage of enhancement from 56.15 to 49.59.

In modifying the assessments a second time, Mr. Reid followed the method described in his note of 17th February 1894 :—

“(1) Accept and take half of the recorded cash rents of statutory tenants' land where the rent rolls showed that the rents are collected with fair regularity; and where the rents are not so regularly collected, because they have been screwed up very high, or for other reasons, to deduct a percentage from the rental, and take half of the remainder;”

“(2) Correct for under-proprietary and occupancy holdings at 25 per cent. under the standard rates or the average village cash rent rate. (*This is not allowed by the existing rules.*)”

"(3) Correct for sir and khudkasht at the same diminished rate, or at an average diminished rate, which from the standard rates, the actual cash rents of ordinary tenants in the village and the rents paid by sub-tenants of sir and other lands, I judged to be fair and lenient. (This also is not authorised by any 'rule') ;

"(4) Correct for the grain-rented unrented and nominally rented land in the same way."

The result of these reductions was to bring down the jama from Rs. 4,58,780 to Rs. 4,45,961 and the enhancement from 49.59 to 45.41.

My assessments of pargana Partábgarh had been completed and despatched before Mr. Reid made the second set of reductions in the case of pargana Patti. Later in the year I was directed to reduce those of the former pargana and in reducing I adopted Mr. Reid's method above described.

Mr. Benett, Settlement Commissioner, has succinctly explained my methods in paras. 22 and 23 of his review dated 3rd January 1895, and I quote them here :—

"(a) The correction of the assumption areas by Brahman rates (which as has been pointed out in paragraph 7 of this letter were higher than Thakur rates) in a few villages where the standard rates appeared to him to be too high, and where the increase in the proposed demand was very great. This course was only resorted to when no other was possible or when the reduction effected by other means was still insufficient."

"(b) Where the increase in the proposed jama appeared excessive and where the tenants' recorded rents appeared high for the character of the village, the latter were discarded under rule 22 and the rental by standard rates substituted." I may add here that even when recorded rents appeared perfectly fair, they were sometimes discarded in order that the jama might be mitigated. It is doubtful if any recorded rents were really excessive for the character of the village. The matter turns on the question what constitutes excessive rents."

"(c) Unless it involved a reduction in the current demand a deduction of 25 per cent. was made in the assessment of proprietary cultivation and of old rent free grants and of land classed as rent undetermined in nearly all mufrid and sub-settled Talukdári villages."

"(d) A similar deduction was almost invariably made on the assessment of under-proprietary holdings and, under settlement rule 18 of occupancy tenures."

"(e) A similar deduction was made in some instances from the assessments of grain-rented land."

For the other parganas of the district the same methods were followed and in July last year I was directed to further modify the Patti assessments which I did in the same way.

In the case of some few villages I made further reductions on objections filed by the landlords. The table shows the results up to the end of October 1895.

In determining the percentage of the assets to be taken as jama, the following are among the conditions that have been observed :—

(1) If in villages in the highest circles there are large assumption areas from the corrected rental of which a deduction has been made of 25 per cent., the villages being good ones and collections full and within the year, usually 50 per cent. of the net rental has been taken. The enhancement has been looked to ; if very great, something less than 50 per cent. in order to mitigate it has been taken.

(2) In such villages, if the 25 per cent. deduction does not sufficiently mitigate the rise in jama and the standard rental is less than the corrected, even with the deduction, I have substituted the former keeping the deduction and have assessed at 50 per cent., and in a few instances at even less if the enhancement is enormous.

(3) If the village is an inferior one in respect to soils, collections, irrigation, I have assessed at 45 per cent. unless 45 per cent. would be less than the existing jama in which case the latter has been retained.

(4) Sometimes if 50 per cent. of the substituted rental with or without deductions is less than 45 per cent. of the corrected rental with or without deductions, I have taken 50 per cent. of the former in preference to taking 45 per cent. of the latter.

(5) Sometimes where there are no assumption areas and consequently no deductions from assumption rents are possible and when the substitution of the standard for the actual rental has not been considered advisable and yet an assessment at the full percentage would give too great a rise on the old jama, a percentage between 45 and 49 of the actual rental has been taken, though the village is a good one and rents fully collected. If the village is an indifferent one 45 per cent. is taken on account only of its inferiority though the rise in the jama so obtained is small or *nil*.

(6) In the higher circles in cases where there are assumption areas but the corrected rental is much above the standard, the latter has been substituted and assessed at 50 per cent., no deductions being made from assumption rents, the mitigation in the rise of jama by the substitution and assessment of the standard rental being so considerable that a deduction as well from the corrected rent of assumption areas would be a needless sacrifice of Government revenue.

Finally if the landlord has made improvements, 45 instead of a higher percentage of the net assessable rental has been taken.

(7) In a few cases when an assessment of 45 per cent. of the corrected, rental no deductions having been made from assumption rents, is slightly less than 50 per cent. of it, with deductions, 45 per cent. has been taken of the corrected rental without deductions. This method has been followed in the case of good mauzas simply in order to mitigate the rise in jama. If the mauza is an inferior one in any way or the proprietary body large and not well off 45 per cent. after deductions has been taken.

(8) In some indifferent but not by any means the worst villages 50 per cent. of the net corrected rental has been taken as giving a moderate rise on the old jama such as the progress of rents fully justifies. But where good grounds for taking less than 50 per cent. could be found, advantage of them was taken.

(9) The villages assessed at more than 50 per cent. of the corrected rental were so assessed in order that the original jama might be retained.

Obviously in observing these conditions the enhancements were the main point for consideration. By straining every means of mitigating them that offered itself, "flesh and blood" considerations got their full attention. How any more could be done is not apparent, unless an enquiry was held as to the causes of the prosperity or otherwise of each landlord.

28. The following table gives the revenue incidences past and present :—

Pargana.	Revenue incidence.						Percentage of increase of revenue incidence since last settlement.			Remarks.
	At last settlement.			At present settlement.			Per cultivated acre.	Per assessable acre.	Per total acre.	
	Cultivated acre.	Assessable acre.	Total acre.	Cultivated acre.	Assessable acre.	Total acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
Tahsil and Pargana Patti	2 3 5	1 8 9	1 0 6	2 12 6	2 1 2	1 7 2	25.65	34.01	40.40	
Pargana Partabgarh ...	2 2 3	1 6 9	1 2 7	2 10 1	1 15 2	1 8 11	22.87	37.36	34.08	
„ Ateha ...	2 4 3	1 10 10	1 3 2	2 8 10	1 14 9	1 7 11	12.64	14.60	24.78	
Tahsil Partabgarh ...	2 2 7	1 7 4	1 2 8	2 9 10	1 15 1	1 8 8	20.96	33.57	32.14	
Pargana Dhingwas ...	2 3 6	1 7 10	1 0 4	2 10 6	2 1 8	1 5 11	19.72	41.26	34.18	
„ Behar excluding Beti lake.	2 4 6	1 9 3	1 1 9	2 11 3	2 0 0	1 7 6	18.49	26.73	32.39	
„ Manikpur ...	2 3 7	1 7 1	0 15 11	3 0 10	2 1 9	1 8 0	37.24	46.21	50.79	
„ Rampur ...	2 3 10	1 9 5	0 15 10	2 15 8	2 3 4	1 6 9	33.02	33.01	43.68	
Tahsil Kunda ...	2 4 0	1 8 0	1 0 9	2 13 0	2 1 4	1 7 2	25.90	35.13	38.31	
Total District excluding Beti lake.	2 3 4	1 8 3	1 1 3	2 11 9	2 0 6	1 7 8	23.82	34.02	37.20	
Beti Lake in Pargana Behar.	...	...	...	3 0 4	2 8 4	2 4 0	...	...	...
Grand Total District ...	2 3 4	1 8 3	1 1 3	1 12 10	2 0 7	1 7 8	24.06	34.36	37.20	

29. The following gives percentages of different average rentals, of average collections, of standard rental and assessable assets taken as jama. It serves as a test of the moderation of the assessment :—

Percentage of jama out of different rentals.

Name of pargana.	Jama.	Percentage taken as new jama of—									
		Average of past 12 years rental.		Average of past 6 years rental.		Average collections of past 9 years as per circle register.		Standard rental.		Assessable assets.	
		Amount.	Percentage.	Amount.	Percentage.	Amount.	Percentage.	Amount.	Percentage.	Amount.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Pargana and Tahsil Patti,	4,32,941	6,98,141	62.01	7,48,789	57.82	6,98,435	61.99	9,57,284	45.23	9,17,958	47.16
Ditto Partābgarh ...	3,52,929	5,91,746	59.64	6,23,244	56.63	5,94,228	59.39	8,08,235	43.67	7,80,758	45.20
Ditto Ateha ...	74,076	1,16,925	63.35	1,18,727	62.39	1,15,940	63.89	1,62,703	45.53	1,55,579	47.61
Tahsil Partābgarh ...	4,27,005	7,08,671	60.25	7,41,971	57.55	7,10,168	60.13	9,70,938	43.98	9,36,337	45.60
Pargana Dhingwas ...	84,360	1,60,365	52.60	1,68,354	50.11	1,57,480	53.59	1,90,536	44.28	1,84,086	45.83
Ditto Behar including Beti lake.	2,15,635	3,93,371	54.82	4,15,269	51.93	3,84,684	56.06	4,61,809	40.69	4,76,476	45.26
Pargana Manikpur ...	83,670	1,62,450	51.51	1,76,731	47.34	1,67,422	49.98	1,79,850	46.52	1,83,505	45.60
Ditto Rāmpur ...	1,23,490	2,43,530	50.30	2,59,634	47.18	2,36,631	51.76	2,66,458	45.97	2,70,314	45.31
Tahsil Kunda ...	5,06,155	9,59,716	52.74	10,19,988	49.62	9,46,167	53.50	10,98,653	46.07	11,14,381	45.42
Grand Total District Partābgarh,	13,66,101	23,66,528	57.78	25,10,748	54.41	23,54,770	58.01	30,26,875	45.13	29,68,676	46.02

N.B.—The rentals shown in columns 3 and 5 are obtained from the totals of statement III of pargana assessment statements and the collections shown in column 7 are figures taken from the circle register where the actual average of each village is totalled and do not show the all round average as shown in total assessment statements because in a good many villages collections for full 9 years were not obtained and the all round average is affected thereby.

30. The following is a statement of the percentage of increase of the new jama over—

Percentage of increase of new jama.

- (1) The summary settlement jama.
- (2) The regular settlement jama.
- (3) The current jama in the year before verification.

Pargana.	Summary Settlement jama.	Regular Settlement jama.	Jama current in years before verification.	Jama sanctioned.	Increase per cent. of sanctioned jama (column 5.)			Increase per cent of—	
					Over 2.	Over 3.	Over 4.	Column 3 over 2.	Column 4 over 3.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.					
Patti ...	2,17,976	3,06,686	3,06,696 0 0	4,32,941	98.62	41.17	41.16	40.69	...
Partābgarh ...	1,72,944	2,64,785	2,64,916 13 2	3,52,929	104.07	33.29	33.22	53.10	.07
Ateha ...	44,176	58,275	58,462 15 0	74,076	67.68	27.11	26.70	31.92	.32
Tahsil Partābgarh ...	2,17,120	3,23,060	3,23,379 12 2	4,27,005	96.66	32.18	32.04	48.79	.10
Dhingwas ...	51,696	63,030	62,999 10 8	84,360	63.19	33.83	33.90	21.92	...
Behar ...	1,37,975	1,59,255	1,58,646 6 10	2,09,315	51.70	31.43	32.00	15.42	...
Manikpur ...	45,337	68,917	54,226 0 0	83,670	84.55	55.16	54.34	18.92	.57
Rāmpur ...	60,701	85,480	85,468 8 0	1,22,490	101.79	43.30	43.22	40.82	...
Kunda ...	2,95,709	3,61,682	3,61,340 9 6	4,99,835	69.03	38.20	38.33	22.31	...
District ...	7,30,805	9,91,428	9,91,416 5 8	13,59,781	85.52	37.15	37.15	35.66	...
Beti Lake ...	...	...	...	6,320	...	...	...	...	...
Total District ...	7,30,805	9,91,428	9,91,416 5 8	13,66,101	86.93	37.79	37.79	35.66	...

Progressive assessments.

31. For pargana Patti I followed the principle adopted by the Settlement Officers of Bulandshahr, Basti, Jhānsi and other districts of which the assessments had recently been revised, and made the jama assessed on estates progressive when it exceeded 50 per cent. upon the expiring jama, fixing the first rise at 50 per cent. In reviewing my proposals Mr. Reid issued the following directions :—

“ 28. Considering the large enhancement of revenue to be assessed the following directions as to progressive jamas may be followed in pargana Patti :—

- “(a) The stages of progressive enhancement may be fixed at five years.
- “(b) In all estates where the enhancement does not exceed 30 per cent. upon the expiring jama, the whole enhancement may be taken at once ;
- “(c) In other estates where the enhancement exceeds 30 per cent., the Settlement Officer may take it at once if he thinks that it may be taken without causing any practical hardship. This direction refers chiefly to such cases as those in which the enhancement amounts to, for example 35 or 36 per cent. where little or nothing practical would be gained, by postponing the collection of the excess over 30 per cent.
- “(d) Where the enhancement materially exceeds 30 per cent. of the expiring jama, 30 per cent may be assessed at once and the balance may be postponed for 5 years provided it does not much exceed 30 per cent.
- “(e) If the balance exceeds 30 per cent., (i.e., if the total enhancement is more than 60 per cent of the expiring jama) the excess over 30 per cent. may be postponed for another period of 5 years.
- “(f) If the total enhancement exceeds 90 per cent. of the expiring jama, it should be divided into three equal instalments. Of these the first will be collected at once, the second after five years (in the sixth year of the new settlement) and the third after 10 years (in the eleventh year of the new settlement). This rule modifies in such cases rules (b) to (e).
- “(g) In the case of petty estates it may not be necessary to grant any postponement at all of the full demand or to follow the foregoing rules exactly. The Settlement Officer will exercise his discretion as to this.
- “(h) In calculating the enhancement upon Talukdari estates, all mahals held in sub-settlement or by *guzaradars* should be excluded. In such mahals the enhancement falls upon the sub-settlement holders or *guzaradars*, not upon the talukdar.
- “(i) Such subsettled and *guzara* mahals should be treated as separate estates, and for the benefit of the subsettlement holders and *guzaradars* progressive enhancements should be fixed, as for ordinary estates under the foregoing rules, both of the land revenue and of the malikana allowance payable to the superior proprietor.”

These directions were followed for the remaining parganas of the district. Progressive enhancements are on estates.

The following table gives the enhancement of the sanctioned revenue of each pargana showing progressive rises. The appendix No. 10 contains the estates in which progressive enhancements were made.

Pargana.	Expiring jama.	Enhancement of sanctioned revenue for—			Percentage of increase.			Total sum foregone by Government on account of fixation of progressive rises.	Remarks.
		First five years	Second five years	Remaining period of settlement.	Of column 3 over 2.	Of column 4 over 2.	Of column 5 over 2.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
Tahsil and Pargana Patti ...	3,06,696	3,84,226	4,07,977	4,32,941	25.29	33.03	41.16	3,68,395	
Pargana Partabgarh ...	2,64,917	3,32,674	3,50,692	3,52,929	25.58	32.38	33.22	1,12,460	
" Ateha ...	58,463	72,941	74,011	74,076	24.76	26.59	26.70	6,000	
Tahsil Partabgarh ...	3,23,380	4,05,615	4,24,703	4,27,005	25.43	31.33	32.04	1,18,460	
Pargana Dhingwas ...	63,000	79,975	84,360	84,360	26.94	33.90	33.90	21,925	
" Behar ...	1,58,646	1,97,185	2,08,393	2,09,315	24.29	31.73	31.98	62,260	
" Manikpur ...	54,226	72,057	79,707	83,670	32.88	46.99	54.29	77,880	
" Rampur ...	85,468	1,12,020	1,17,295	1,22,490	31.06	37.23	43.31	78,325	
Tahsil Kunda ...	3,31,340	4,61,237	4,90,355	4,99,835	27.65	35.70	38.33	2,40,390	
Total district excluding Beti	9,91,416	12,51,078	13,23,035	13,59,781	26.01	33.45	37.15	7,27,245	
Beti Lake in Pargana Behar...	...	5,320	6,320	6,320	...	...	...	...
Grand Total District ...	9,91,416	12,55,278	13,31,165	13,66,101	26.61	34.27	37.79	7,27,245	

* Assessment for Beti khas is to take effect from 1902A.D. and for the other Beti Lake mahals from 1900A.D.

The following is the number of mahals in each pargana in which progressive assessments have been made :—

Name of pargana.	Number of mahals.
Patti ...	626
Partabgarh ...	254
Ateha ...	20
Dhingwas ...	54
Behar ...	116
Manikpur ...	105
Rampur ...	118
Total ...	1,293

In the case of Raja Rampal Singh's estates contained in parganas Manikpur and Rampur the progressive demands were fixed by Government Order No. ²⁷⁸² 1-707A, of 24th November 1895. This has raised the percentages of the initial demand in those parganas to less than the prescribed limits of 30 per cent. The principles on which instalments were fixed are explained in para. 5 of the said order :—

" The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of Oudh has carefully considered the case in all its bearings, especially holding in view the reduction which the enhanced demand will make in the Raja's income and the expediency of according lenient treatment to the talukdars. In His Honor's opinion Mr. Sander's proposals were defective in that the portion of the demand to be remitted during the second five years was inconsiderable. Leaving out of account the assessment on the under-proprietary villages, the enhancement is Rs. 28,945, exceeding one-third of the current demand by Rs. 11,075. Including the assessment on the under-proprietary villages, the enhancement is Rs. 15,170 in excess of one-third of the current revenue. Mr. Cadell is of opinion that to admit the necessity for progressive demands where the enhancement is much in excess of one-third and for the postponement of a substantial portion of the demand even beyond five years will not form an inconvenient precedent. He is therefore pleased to direct that Rs. 15,000 of the final demand shall be postponed for five years and Rs. 7,500 for a further period of five years. The progressive revenue will therefore be :—

	Rs.
Initial ...	1,28,360 "
After five years...	1,35,860
" ten ,, ...	1,43,360

32. The following table gives the result of assessment on revenue-free mahals :—

Assessment of revenue-free mahals.

Name of pargana.	Revenue-free in perpetuity.					Revenue-free conditionally.					Revenue free for a term of years and for one or more lives.					Total.				
	Number of mabals.	Total area.	Cultivated area.	Nominal jama.	Revenue rate per cultivated acre.	Number of mabals.	Total area.	Cultivated area.	Nominal jama.	Revenue rate per cultivated acre.	Number of mabals.	Total area.	Cultivated area.	Nominal jama.	Revenue rate per cultivated acre.	Number of mabals.	Total area.	Cultivated area.	Nominal jama.	Revenue rate per cultivated acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Pargana and Tahsil Patti	1	82	54	220	4 1 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	82	54	220	4 1 2
Ditto Partabgarh	2	176	122	320	2 10 0	1	27	27	110	4 1 2	1	230	97	225	2 5 1	4	433	246	655	2 10 7
Ditto Atela	2	104	60	145	2 6 8	1	4	3	12	4 0 0	3	33	28	95	3 6 3	6	141	91	252	3 3 4
Tahsil Partabgarh	4	280	182	465	2 8 11	2	31	30	122	4 1 1	4	263	125	320	2 9 0	10	574	337	907	2 11 1
Pargana Dhangwas	2	280	215	915	4 4 1	4	1,051	609	2,480	4 1 2	...	...	...	...	...	6	1,341	824	3,395	4 1 11
Ditto Belar	13	1,463	1,040	3,885	3 11 9	1	66	52	180	3 7 5	...	...	...	...	...	14	1,529	1,092	4,065	3 11 7
Ditto Manikpur	6	460	313	1,415	4 8 4	1	277	121	410	3 6 3	2	172	107	365	3 6 7	9	909	541	2,190	4 0 9
Ditto Rampur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tahsil Kunda	21	2,203	1,568	6,215	3 15 5	6	1,404	782	3,070	3 14 10	2	172	107	365	3 6 7	29	3,779	2,457	9,650	3 14 10
Total, District Partabgarh	26	2,565	1,804	6,900	3 13 2	8	1,435	812	3,192	3 14 11	6	435	232	685	2 15 3	40	4,435	2,848	10,777	3 12 7

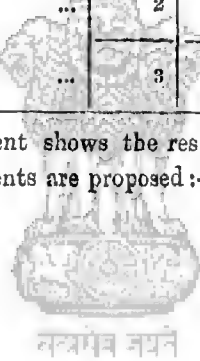
33. The following table gives nazul maháls and the assessment on them :—

Nazul maháls.

Name of pargana.	Number of maháls.	Total area.	Cultivated area.	Nominal jama.	Revenue rate per cultivated acre.
		Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs a. p.
Pargana Patti ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Partábgarh	1	276	71	430	6 0 11
Ditto Ateha ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Tahsíl Partábgarh ...	1	276	71	430	6 0 11
Pargana Dhingwas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Behar	1	2	1	3	3 0 0
Ditto Manikpur	1	11	2	24	12 0 0
Ditto Rampur ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Total Tahsíl Kunda ...	2	13	3	27	9 0 0
Total District ...	3	289	74	457	6 2 10

34. The following statement shows the result of assessment on alluvial maháls for which quinquennial settlements are proposed :—

Assessment on alluvial maháls.



Serial number.	Circle register number.	General register number.	Name of mahál.	Total area.	Cultivated area.	Attested rental.	Corrected rental.	Old jama.	New or proposed jama.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Pargana Patti. <i>Nil.</i> Pargana Partábgarh. <i>Nil.</i> Pargana Ateha. <i>Nil.</i> Total Tahsíl Partábgarh ...	Acrea.	Acrea.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	VII 87	89 5	Jahanabad, mahál Kachhar,	1,778	164	...	328	...	165	
2	II 58	149 3	Shahpur, ditto ...	2,819	336	2,491	2,741	Included in No. 299	Included in No. 299	Will be assessed on expiry of Captain Chapman's lease.
3	VI 30	209 2	Mohiuddinnagar, ditto ...	2,159	286	1,613	1,686	289	289	
4	V 24	216 2	Mau Dara, ditto ...	617	...	...	...	...	...	Uncultivated.
			Total ...	7,368	786	4,103	4,755	289	454	
			Pargana Manikpur. Sangrampur, mahál Kachhar,	637	...	...	...	...	...	Uncultivated.
6	II 51	69 2	Singhwal, ditto ...	152	less than an acre.	2	2	7	...	
7	II 52	70 2	Sona mau, ditto ...	295	...	...	...	7	...	Uncultivated.
8	II 53	95 2	Korsanda, ditto ...	372	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
9	III 2	97 2	Khemsara, ditto ...	251	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
10	VII 14	101 2	Gutni, ditto ...	1,378	198	541	605	295	295	
11	I 46	107 2	Mohamdabad, ditto ...	351	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
			Total ...	3,436	198	543	607	309	295	
			Pargana Rampur. <i>Nil.</i>							
			Total Tahsíl Kunda ...	10,804	984	4,646	5,362	598	749	
			Total District Partábgarh,	10,804	984	4,646	5,362	598	749	

Hitherto there were no such settlements. A personal inspection was made year by year of these maháls by a Deputy Collector and on his report and measurement an assessment or remission when necessary of jama was made.

Shahpur and Mohiuddinnagar are held by Captain Chapman under the Beti Lake land lease, and under special orders of Government a common jama of Rs. 289 is paid by him. They will be re-assessed on the expiry of his lease.

35. The following table gives the financial results of the new assessments :—

Name of pargana.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Total net corrected rental.	Total net standard rental.	Total assessed income.	Current jama.	Proposed jama.	Percentage of proposed jama to corrected rental, column 6 over 2.	Percentage of proposed jama to standard rental, column 6 over 3.	Percentage of proposed jama to assessed income, column 6 over 4.	Actual increase of proposed jama over current jama.	Percentage of increase of proposed jama over current jama.	Incidence of current jama per acre at last settlement cultivated area.	Incidence of proposed jama per acre of present cultivated area.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Talsli and Pargana Patti.	...	9,21,047 443	9,56,883 401	9,17,515 443	3,06,521 175	4,32,721 220	46-98 49-66	45-22 54-86	47-16 49-66	1,26,200 45	41-17 25-71	2 3 5	2 12 6 4 1 2
	...	9,21,490	9,57,284	9,17,958	3,06,696	4,32,941	46-98	45-23	47-16	1,26,245	41-16		2 12 6
Pargana Partágarh.	...	7,94,880 2,178	8,06,339 1,896	7,78,580 2,178	2,64,484 433	3,51,844 1,085	44-26 49-82	43-63 57-23	45-19 49-82	87,860 652	33-03 150-58	2 2 3	2 10 0 3 6 9
	...	7,97,058	8,08,235	7,80,758	2,64,917	3,52,929	44-28	43-67	45-20	88,012	33-22		2 10 1
" Ateha	1,57,080 523	1,62,169 534	1,55,056 523	58,315 148	73,824 252	47-00 48-18	45-52 47-19	47-61 48-18	15,509 104	28-60 70-27	2 4 3	2 8 9 2 12 4
	...	1,57,603	1,62,703	1,55,579	58,463	74,076	47-00	45-53	47-61	15,613	28-71		2 8 10
Total, T. Partágarh	...	9,51,960 2,701	9,68,508 2,430	9,38,636 2,701	3,22,799 581	4,25,668 1,337	44-71 49-50	43-95 55-02	45-59 49-50	1,02,809 756	31-87 130-12	2 2 7	2 9 10 3 4 5
	...	9,54,661	9,70,938	9,36,337	3,23,380	4,27,005	44-73	43-98	45-60	1,03,625	32-04		2 9 10
Pargana Dhingwas	1,80,830 6,807	1,84,539 5,997	1,77,279 6,807	61,430 1,570	80,965 3,395	44-77 49-88	43-87 56-61	45-67 49-88	19,535 1,825	31-81 116-24	2 3 6	2 9 10 4 1 11
	...	1,87,637	1,90,536	1,84,086	63,000	84,360	44-96	44-28	45-83	21,360	33-90		2 10 6

Name of Pargana.	1												
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	Total net corrected rental.	Total net standard rental.	Total assessed income.	Current jama.	Proposed jama.	Percentage of proposed jama to corrected rental, column 6 over 2.	Percentage of proposed jama to standard rental, column 6 over 8.	Percentage of proposed jama to assessed income, column 6 over 4.	Actual increase of proposed jama over current jama.	Percentage of increase of proposed jama over current jama, column 6 over 10.	Incidence of current jama per acre at last settlement cultivated area.	Incidence of proposed jama per acre of present cultivated area.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Pargana Behar excluding Beti Lake.	Revenue paying	4,53,241	4,32,246	1,55,812	2,04,798	45.18	47.38	46.16	48,981	31.44	2 11 4	2 11 4	
	Muafi	8,177	7,975	2,545	4,068	49.75	51.01	49.75	1,523	59.84	3 11 7	3 11 7	
	Alluvial	4,755	1,677	289	454	9.55	27.07	9.55	165	57.09	0 9 3	0 9 3	
	Total	4,66,173	4,41,898	4,56,565	1,58,616	2,09,315	44.90	47.37	45.85	50,669	31.94	2 11 3	2 11 3
Pargana Manipur	Revenue paying	1,88,829	1,75,419	52,789	81,161	42.98	46.27	45.49	28,372	53.75	3 0 8	3 0 8	
	Muafi and Nazul	4,490	4,035	1,128	2,214	49.31	54.87	49.31	1,083	96.28	4 1 3	4 1 3	
	Alluvial	607	396	309	235	48.60	74.49	48.60	—14	...	1 7 10	1 7 10	
	Total	1,93,926	1,79,850	1,83,505	54,226	83,670	43.15	46.52	45.60	29,444	54.30	3 0 10	3 0 10
Pargana Rampur	Revenue paying	2,77,209	2,66,458	85,468	1,22,490	44.19	45.97	45.31	37,022	43.32	2 3 10	2 15 8	
	Revenue paying	11,00,109	10,58,662	3,55,409	4,89,409	44.49	46.23	45.75	1,33,910	37.67	2 12 11	2 12 11	
	Muafi and Nazul	19,474	18,007	5,243	9,677	49.69	53.71	49.69	4,434	84.57	3 14 11	3 14 11	
	Alluvial	5,362	2,073	598	749	13.97	36.13	13.97	151	25.25	0 12 2	0 12 2	
Total, T. Kanda	11,24,945	10,78,742	10,94,470	3,61,340	4,99,835	44.43	46.38	45.67	1,38,495	38.33	2 4 0	2 13 0	
Total, District, excluding Beti Lake.	Revenue paying	29,73,116	29,34,053	9,84,819	13,47,798	45.33	45.17	46.15	3,62,979	36.86	2 11 9	2 11 9	
	Muafi and Nazul	22,618	20,836	5,999	11,234	49.67	53.91	49.67	5,235	87.25	3 13 6	3 13 6	
	Alluvial	5,362	2,073	598	749	13.97	36.13	13.97	151	25.25	0 12 2	0 12 2	
	Total	30,01,096	30,06,964	29,48,765	9,91,416	13,59,781	45.31	45.22	46.11	3,68,365	37.16	2 11 9	2 11 9
Add Beti Lake in P. Behar.		19,911	19,911	...	6,320	31.74	31.74	31.74	6,320	...	3 0 4	3 0 4	
	GRAND TOTAL	30,21,007	30,26,875	29,68,676	9,91,416	13,66,101	45.22	45.13	46.02	3,74,685	37.79	2 11 10	2 11 10

36. The following is the result of the assessments of estates under Court of Wards management:—

Name of estate.	Since held under Court of Wards	Number of maháls.		Total area.	Cultivated area.	Old jama.	Asses able assets.	New jama.	Percentage of assessable assets taken as new jama.	Percentage of increase of new jama over old jama.	Revenue incidence per acre of cultivation.
		Whole.	Part.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs. a. p.
Dahiawan* ...	20 4' 85	10	...	6,345	3,526	7,845	23,525	10,470	44'61	33 46	2 15 6
Pandwasi ...	15 12' 84	...	1	127	70	149	498	225	41'18	51'01	3 3 4
Tiloi ...	14 4' 92	28	...	22,303	13,390	25,747	65,502	32,250	49'23	25'28	2 6 6
Bargon ...	Khalsa ...	22	...	7,812	4,171	7,665	24,906	11,663	46'83	52'18	2 12 9
	Shamlat, ...	...	14	1,652	908	1,839	5,388	2,228	41'35	21'14	2 7 3
Total ...	2 12' 78	22	14	9,464	5,079	9,504	30,294	13,891	45'85	46'16	2 11 9
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	60	15	38,239	22,065	43,245	1,11 819	56,836	47 44	31'43	2 9 3

* Has been released on 23rd November 1895.

37. There now remains to show how far the efforts made by me to make the assessment as moderate as possible have succeeded.

Test of the moderation of new assessment.

The table entered in paragraph 22 is intended to show at a glance for each pargana:—

(1) The verified cash tenants' area.

„ „ „ rent and rate.

(2) The valuation of assumption areas assessed at full applied rates without deductions and the rate.

In only one pargana, viz. Atohá, does the rate of the latter exceed that of the tenants' cash rate : and the reason, viz., the many inadequate rents in the Tiloi estate, has been fully discussed.

(3) The cash paying tenants' land and rent as accepted : this differs from the verified cash rental in that the rentals substituted are included.

(4) The valuation of assumption areas after deductions.

(5) Average collections including siwai income and certain fictitious rents recorded as collected.

(6) Average rentals of 12 years recorded.

(7) The difference between these two (average collections and average rentals).

In nearly every pargana, the average collections exceed the average recorded rental.

(8) The old jama with rate.

(9) The new jama with rate.

(10) The percentage that the latter is out of the average collections.

(11) And out of the average rental of 12 years.

(12) Finally an analysis of the jama, which the headings show : and the reason of which will be discussed presently.

A similar table for each talukdári estate and for the mufrid estates of each pargana follows :—

Name of Taluká and Pargana.	Corrected rental in full.			Net corrected rental after deduction as assessed excluding sayar.		
	Cash-paying tenants as verified at attestation.	Valuation of assumption areas at full applied rates, i.e., without deductions.	Total.	Cash-paying tenants' land as accepted for assessment, i.e., after substitution where rejected.	Valuation of assumption areas as assessed, i.e., after deduction.	Total.
1 Dewan Ranbijai Bahadur Singh, { Rent ... Rs.	1,25,136	30,127	1,55,263	1,25,029	26,052	1,51,081
Area ...	23,585	5,554	29,139	23,585	55,054	29,139
Rate ... "	5 4 11	5 6 9	5 5 4	5 5 6	4 11 11	5 2 10
2 Dewan Indrapal Singh { Rent ... "	93,231	43,127	1,36,358	92,960	36,933	1,29,893
Area ...	14,430	7,530	22,010	14,430	7,530	22,010
Rate ... "	6 7 4	5 11 0	6 3 1	6 7 1	4 11 0	5 14 5
3 Mushtarika Dewan Ranbijai Bahadur Singh and Dewan Indrapal Singh. { Rent ... "	32,898	9,328	42,226	32,769	7,917	40,686
Area ...	6,084	1,785	7,869	6,084	1,785	7,869
Rate ... "	5 6 8	5 3 7	5 5 10	5 6 2	4 6 11	5 2 9
4 Rae Madho Prasad Singh { Rent ... "	1,24,268	25,116	1,49,384	1,23,997	21,833	1,45,830
Area ...	22,937	4,573	27,510	22,937	4,573	27,510
Rate ... "	5 6 8	5 3 7	5 6 11	5 6 6	4 12 5	5 14 10
5 Rudr Partab Bahadur Singh { Rent ... "	39,119	19,027	58,148	39,119	15,724	54,843
Area ...	5,683	3,121	8,804	5,683	3,121	8,804
Rate ... "	6 14 2	6 1 7	6 9 8	6 14 2	5 0 7	6 3 8
6 Thakurain Sultan Kuar { Rent ... "	31,682	8,119	39,801	31,538	7,220	38,758
Area ...	4,345	1,282	5,627	4,345	1,282	5,627
Rate ... "	7 3 0	6 5 4	7 1 2	7 3 9	5 10 1	6 12 6
7 Mushtarika Thakurain Sultan Kuar and Sheikh Kifayat Ullah. { Rent ... "	1,086	181	1,267	1,086	186	1,272
Area ...	178	33	211	178	33	211
Rate ... "	6 1 7	5 9 7	6 0 1	6 1 7	4 1 11	5 12 8
8 Thakurain Balraj Kuar { Rent ... "	40,088	11,955	61,088	48,620	9,538	58,158
Area ...	6,379	1,819	8,198	6,379	1,819	8,198
Rate ... "	7 11 1	5 9 2	7 7 2	7 9 11	5 3 11	7 1 6
9 Bindeshri Bakhsh Singh { Rent ... "	10,083	6,967	17,050	10,083	6,103	16,186
Area ...	1,717	1,213	2,930	1,717	1,213	2,930
Rate ... "	5 13 7	5 11 11	5 13 9	5 13 9	5 0 6	5 8 4
10 Udit Narain Singh { Rent ... "	6,616	4,220	10,836	6,616	3,839	10,455
Area ...	1,128	734	1,862	1,128	734	1,862
Rate ... "	5 13 10	5 12 0	5 13 10	5 13 10	5 3 8	5 9 10
11 Mushtarika Madhpur { Rent ... "	6,799	3,139	9,938	6,799	2,734	9,533
Area ...	878	480	1,367	878	480	1,367
Rate ... "	7 11 11	6 6 8	7 4 4	7 11 11	5 9 5	6 15 7
12 Chauhanja Bakhsh Singh { Rent ... "	6,043	4,826	10,869	6,043	3,871	9,914
Area ...	971	791	1,762	971	791	1,762
Rate ... "	6 3 6	6 1 7	6 2 8	6 3 6	4 14 4	5 10 0
13 Mushtarika Chauhanja Bakhsh Singh and Parsidh Narayan Singh. { Rent ... "	295	488	783	295	366	661
Area ...	64	129	193	64	65	129
Rate ... "	4 9 9	7 8 1	6 1 1	4 9 9	5 10 1	5 2 0
14 Shankar Bakhsh Singh { Rent ... "	5,919	4,019	9,938	5,919	3,700	9,619
Area ...	963	746	1,709	963	746	1,709
Rate ... "	6 2 4	5 6 2	5 13 0	6 2 4	4 15 6	5 10 1
15 Sitla Bakhsh Singh { Rent ... "	3,787	3,875	7,662	3,787	3,511	7,298
Area ...	635	689	1,324	635	689	1,324
Rate ... "	5 15 4	5 10 0	5 12 7	5 15 4	5 1 6	5 8 2
16 Thakurain Subhraj Kuar { Rent ... "	7,270	2,846	10,116	7,270	2,286	9,556
Area ...	1,153	635	1,778	1,153	625	1,778
Rate ... "	6 4 10	4 8 10	5 11 0	6 4 10	3 10 6	5 6 1
17 Rae Jagatpal Singh { Rent ... "	19,316	7,225	26,541	19,072	6,340	25,412
Area ...	2,248	1,359	3,607	2,248	1,359	3,607
Rate ... "	8 9 6	5 5 0	7 5 9	8 7 9	4 10 8	7 0 9
18 Rani Dharmraj Kuar { Rent ... "	12,514	4,122	16,636	12,514	3,763	16,277
Area ...	2,078	629	2,707	2,078	629	2,707
Rate ... "	6 0 4	6 8 10	6 3 5	6 0 4	5 15 9	6 0 2

Average collections.	Average rental of 12 years, column 3 Statement III.	Difference between average collections and average rental (of column 9 over 8).	Old jama.	New jama.	Percentage of new jama out of average collections.	Percentage of new jama out of average rental.	Analysis of jama as regards corrected rental in full, columns 2, 3 and 4.		Analysis of new jama as regards net corrected rental, columns 5, 6 and 7.	
							Quota of new jama upon cash paying tenants' land, column 2 at half assets.	Quota of new jama as falling upon valuation of assump- tion area at full rates, col- umn 3.	Quota of new jama upon cash paying tenants' land as ac- cepted and assessed, column 5 at half assets.	Quota of new jama as falling upon valuation of assump- tion areas after deductions, column 6.
1,23,291	1,24,072	1,381	51,625	71,244	57.79	57.14	62,568	8,676	6,25,014	8,730
...	...	...	24,054	28,470	...	...	23,585	5,554	23,585	5,554
...	...	...	2 2 4	2 8 0	...	...	2 10 5	1 9 0	2 10 5	1 9 2
95,447	96,005	558	44,514	61,541	64.48	64.10	46,615	14,926	46,480	15,061
...	...	...	19,268	21,541	...	...	14,480	7,580	14,430	7,580
...	...	...	2 5 0	2 13 9	...	...	3 3 8	1 15 6	3 3 7	1 15 9
31,297	31,312	15	15,130	19,050	60.87	60.84	16,449	2,601	16,385	2,665
...	...	...	6,821	7,693	...	...	6,084	1,785	6,084	1,785
...	...	...	2 3 6	2 7 7	...	...	2 11 3	1 7 4	2 11 1	1 7 11
1,26,899	1,35,209	8,309	52,758	70,100	55.24	51.85	62,185	7,965	61,998	8,102
...	...	...	23,352	26,439	...	...	22,937	4,573	22,937	4,573
...	...	...	2 4 2	2 10 5	...	...	2 11 4	1 11 10	2 11 3	1 12
38,429	42,350	3,921	16,535	25,635	66.71	60.53	19,560	6,075	19,560	6,075
...	...	...	8,045	8,637	...	...	5,683	3,121	5,683	3,121
...	...	...	2 0 11	2 15 5	...	...	3 7 1	1 15 2	3 7 1	1 15 2
28,623	30,371	1,748	12,070	17,880	62.47	58.88	15,841	2,030	15,769	2,111
...	...	...	5,323	5,437	...	...	4,345	1,282	4,345	1,282
...	...	...	2 4 3	3 4 7	...	...	3 10 4	1 11 11	3 10 1	1 10 4
1,125	1,063	-62	360	550	48.88	51.74	543	7	543	7
...	...	...	165	207	...	...	178	33	178	33
...	...	...	1 13 1	2 11 3	...	...	3 0 10	0 3 5	3 0 10	0 3 5
46,442	46,368	74	17,605	20,825	57.76	57.85	24,542	2,283	24,810	2,515
...	...	...	7,696	7,751	...	...	6,379	1,819	6,379	1,819
...	...	...	2 4 7	3 7 4	...	...	3 13 7	1 4 1	3 13 0	1 6 1
11,782	11,469	313	5,077	7,830	66.47	68.27	5,041	2,789	5,042	2,788
...	...	...	2,196	2,870	...	...	1,717	1,213	1,717	1,213
...	...	...	2 5 0	2 11 8	...	...	2 15 0	2 4 9	2 15 9	2 4 9
7,406	5,675	1,731	3,272	4,746	64.08	83.59	3,308	1,438	3,308	1,438
...	...	...	1,449	1,833	...	...	1,128	734	1,128	734
...	...	...	2 4 2	2 9 5	...	...	2 14 11	1 15 4	2 14 11	1 15 4
7,489	5,377	2,112	2,554	4,365	58.29	81.18	3,400	965	3,400	965
...	...	...	1,125	1,352	...	...	878	489	878	489
...	...	...	2 4 4	3 3 7	...	...	3 14 0	1 15 7	3 14 0	1 15 7
7,205	6,331	274	3,278	4,736	65.73	68.33	3,021	1,715	3,021	1,715
...	...	...	1,392	1,736	...	...	971	791	971	791
...	...	...	2 5 8	2 11 8	...	...	3 1 9	2 2 9	3 1 9	2 2 9
335	389	34	281	360	101.41	92.54	147	213	147	213
...	...	...	95	127	...	...	64	65	64	65
...	...	...	2 15 4	2 13 4	...	...	3 4 9	3 4 4	3 4 9	3 4 4
6,652	6,495	157	3,123	4,558	68.52	70.18	2,960	1,598	2,960	1,598
...	...	...	1,351	1,693	...	...	963	746	963	746
...	...	...	2 5 0	2 11 1	...	...	3 1 2	2 2 3	3 1 2	2 2 3
5,172	5,679	507	2,270	3,488	67.44	61.42	1,893	1,595	1,893	1,595
...	...	...	1,034	1,294	...	...	635	689	635	689
...	...	...	2 3 1	2 11 2	...	...	2 15 8	2 5 0	2 15 8	2 5 0
8,087	7,385	702	3,164	4,605	56.94	62.36	3,635	970	3,635	970
...	...	...	1,386	1,742	...	...	1,153	625	1,153	625
...	...	...	2 4 6	2 10 4	...	...	3 2 3	1 8 10	3 2 5	1 8 10
20,441	15,487	4,954	8,285	12,295	60.15	79.40	9,658	2,637	9,536	2,759
...	...	...	3,324	3,465	...	...	2,248	1,359	2,248	1,359
...	...	...	2 7 11	3 8 8	...	...	4 4 9	1 15 0	4 3 10	2 0 6
10,125	11,723	1,598	5,800	7,835	77.38	66.83	6,257	1,578	6,257	1,578
...	...	...	2,505	2,683	...	...	2,078	629	2,078	829
...	...	...	2 5 1	2 14 8	...	...	3 0 2	2 8 2	3 0 2	2 8 2

Name of Taluk and Pargana.	Corrected rental in full.			Net corrected rental after deduction as assessed excluding sayar.		
	Cash-paying tenants as verified at attestation.	Valuation of assumption areas at full applied rates, i.e., without deductions.	Total.	Cash-paying tenants' land as accepted for assessment, i.e., after substitution where rejected.	Valuation of assumption areas as assessed, i.e., after deduction.	Total.
19 Baghonath Singh	{ Rent ... Rs. 11,679 Area ... 1,855 Rate ... 6 4 9	{ 2,900 589 4 15 0	{ 14,588 2,444 5 15 6	{ 11,679 1,855 6 4 9	{ 2,830 589 4 12 11	{ 14,509 2,444 5 15 0
20 Raja Partab Bahadur Singh	{ Rent ... 5,920 Area ... 937 Rate ... 6 5 1	{ 302 51 5 14 9	{ 6,222 988 6 4 9	{ 5,920 937 6 5 1	{ 301 51 5 14 9	{ 6,221 988 6 4 9
21 Thakur Bishnath Singh and Har Shanker Bakhsh Singh.	{ Rent ... 7,675 Area ... 870 Rate ... 8 13 2	{ 1,100 208 5 4 7	{ 8,775 1,078 8 2 3	{ 7,675 870 8 13 2	{ 1,032 208 4 15 2	{ 8,707 1,078 8 1 3
22 Thakur n Jaipal Kuar	{ Rent ... 8,092 Area ... 1,465 Rate ... 5 8 5	{ 2,363 428 5 8 4	{ 10,455 1,893 5 8 5	{ 8,092 1,465 5 8 5	{ 2,108 428 4 14 10	{ 10,200 1,893 5 0 4
23 Lal Bahadur Singh	{ Rent ... 4,792 Area ... 773 Rate ... 5 8 5	{ 2,043 339 6 0 5	{ 6,835 1,112 6 2 4	{ 4,792 773 6 3 2	{ 1,926 339 5 10 11	{ 6,718 1,112 6 0 8
24 Rao Madho Prasad Singh and Rani Dharmraj Kuar.	{ Rent ... 2,118 Area ... 386 Rate ... 6 4 10	{ 255 51 5 0 0	{ 2,373 387 6 2 1	{ 2,118 386 6 4 10	{ 251 51 4 14 9	{ 2,369 287 6 1 11
25 Jagannath Bakhsh Singh	{ Rent ... 302 Area ... 68 Rate ... 4 7 1	{ 661 108 6 1 11	{ 963 176 5 7 7	{ 302 68 4 7 1	{ 592 108 5 7 8	{ 894 176 5 1 3
26 Rao Madho Prasad Singh and Raja Partab Bahadur Singh.	{ Rent ... 1,470 Area ... 211 Rate ... 6 15 6	{ 143 19 7 8 5	{ 1,613 230 7 0 3	{ 1,470 211 6 15 6	{ 117 19 3 2 6	{ 1,587 230 6 14 5
27 Parsidh Narayan Singh	{ Rent ... 666 Area ... 77 Rate ... 8 10 5	{ 674 125 5 6 3	{ 1,340 202 6 10 2	{ 666 77 8 10 5	{ 674 125 4 9 6	{ 1,240 202 6 2 3
28 Thakurain Sultan Kuar and Har Shanker Bakhsh Singh.	{ Rent ... 1,165 Area ... 183 Rate ... 6 5 10	{ 464 116 4 0 0	{ 1,629 299 5 7 2	{ 1,165 183 6 5 10	{ 464 116 4 0 0	{ 1,629 299 5 7 2
29 Kishunpal Singh	{ Rent ... 1,739 Area ... 427 Rate ... 4 1 2	{ 683 146 4 10 10	{ 2,422 573 4 3 8	{ 1,739 427 4 1 2	{ 642 146 4 6 4	{ 2,381 573 4 2 4
30 Mahadeo Singh	{ Rent ... 1,831 Area ... 356 Rate ... 5 2 4	{ 320 67 4 12 5	{ 2,151 423 5 1 4	{ 1,831 356 5 2 4	{ 240 67 3 9 3	{ 2,071 423 4 14 4
31 Bijai Bahadur Singh	{ Rent ... 1,057 Area ... 151 Rate ... 7 0 0	{ 316 47 6 11 7	{ 1,373 198 6 14 11	{ 1,057 151 7 0 0	{ 240 47 5 1 3	{ 1,297 198 6 8 9
32 Babu Bisheshwar Bakhsh Singh...	{ Rent ... 460 Area ... 85 Rate ... 5 6 8	{ 493 87 5 10 8	{ 953 172 5 8 8	{ 460 85 5 4 11	{ 370 87 4 4 1	{ 800 172 4 13 3
33 Thakurain Dilraj Kuar	{ Rent ... 122 Area ... 22 Rate ... 5 8 9	{ 170 30 5 10 8	{ 292 52 5 9 10	{ 122 22 5 8 9	{ 128 30 4 4 3	{ 250 52 4 12 11
34 Raghnath Singh	{ Rent ... 148 Area ... 28 Rate ... 5 4 7	{ 96 14 6 13 9	{ 244 42 5 12 11	{ 148 28 5 4 7	{ 72 14 5 2 3	{ 220 42 5 3 10
35 Shamsher Bahadur Singh	{ Rent ... 82 Area ... 17 Rate ... 4 13 2	{ 76 13 6 13 6	{ 158 30 5 4 3	{ 82 17 4 13 2	{ 76 13 5 13 6	{ 158 30 5 4 3
36 Sirhaj Kuar	{ Rent ... 21 Area ... 6 Rate ... 3 8 0	{ 137 23 5 15 4	{ 158 29 5 7 2	{ 21 6 3 8 0	{ 103 23 4 7 8	{ 124 29 4 4 5

Average collections.	Average rental of 12 years, column 3 Statement III.	Difference between average collections and average rental (of column 9 over 8).	Old jama.	New jama.	Percentage of new jama out of average collections.	Percentage of new jama out of average rental.	Analysis of jama as regards corrected rental in full, columns 2, 3 and 4.		Analysis of new jama as regards net corrected rental, columns 5, 6 and 7.	
							Quota of new jama upon cash paying tenants' land, column 2 at half assets.	Quota of new jama as falling upon valuation of assump- tion area at full rates, col- umn 3.	Quota of new jama upon cash paying tenants' land as ac- cepted and assessed, column 5 at half assets.	Quota of new jama as falling upon valuation of assump- tion areas after deductions, column 6.
9,306	10,233	927	4,185	6,885	73.98	6,728	5,840	1,045	5,840	1,045
..	..	..	2,082	2,413	..	..	1,855	589	1,855	589
..	..	..	2 0 2	2 13 8	..	..	3 2 4	1 12 4	3 2 4	1 12 4
5,702	5,794	92	1,965	3,875	50.42	49.62	2,960	85	2,960	85
..	..	..	940	967	..	..	937	51	937	51
..	..	..	2 1 5	2 15 7	..	..	3 2 7	Nil.	3 2 7	Nil.
6,056	7,523	1,467	2,331	2,925	64.81	62.17	3,838	87	3,838	87
..	..	..	967	1,031	..	..	870	208	870	208
..	..	..	2 6 7	3 12 11	..	..	4 6 7	0 6 8	4 6 7	0 6 8
8,043	7,805	238	3,518	4,870	60.55	62.40	4,046	824	4,046	824
..	..	..	1,942	1,706	..	..	1,465	428	1,465	428
..	..	..	1 13 0	2 13 8	..	..	2 12 2	1 14 10	2 12 2	1 14 10
4,319	4,071	248	2,140	2,990	69.23	73.45	2,396	594	2,396	594
..	..	..	1,099	1,102	..	..	773	339	773	339
..	..	..	1 15 2	2 11 7	..	..	3 1 7	1 12 0	3 1 7	1 12 0
2,125	2,433	308	749	1,105	52.00	45.42	1,059	46	1,059	46
..	..	..	322	381	..	..	336	51	336	51
..	..	..	2 5 3	3 2 4	..	..	3 2 5	0 14 5	3 2 5	0 14 5
568	582	14	307	440	77.46	75.60	151	289	151	289
..	..	..	133	174	..	..	68	108	68	108
..	..	..	2 3 9	2 8 6	..	..	2 3 6	2 10 10	2 3 6	2 10 10
1,440	1,475	35	475	715	49.65	48.47	735	20	735	20
..	..	..	202	214	..	..	211	19	211	19
..	..	..	2 5 7	3 5 5	..	..	3 7 9	Nil.	3 7 9	Nil.
626	688	62	364	620	99.04	90.12	333	287	333	287
..	..	..	140	202	..	..	77	125	77	125
..	..	..	2 9 7	3 1 1	..	..	4 5 2	2 4 9	4 5 2	2 4 9
976	933	43	525	780	79.92	83.60	582	198	582	198
..	..	..	262	297	..	..	183	116	183	116
..	..	..	2 0 1	2 10 0	..	..	3 2 11	1 11 4	3 2 11	1 11 4
1,867	1,943	24	825	1,190	68.74	64.57	870	320	870	320
..	..	..	500	521	..	..	427	146	427	146
..	..	..	1 10 5	2 5 0	..	..	2 0 7	2 3 1	2 0 7	2 31 1
2,017	1,820	197	750	1,030	51.07	56.59	915	115	915	115
..	..	..	379	404	..	..	356	67	356	67
..	..	..	1 15 5	2 8 9	..	..	2 9 1	1 11 6	2 9 1	1 11 6
830	763	67	350	585	70.48	76.67	529	56	529	56
..	..	..	179	195	..	..	151	47	151	47
..	..	..	1 15 3	3 0 0	..	..	3 8 0	1 3 1	3 8 0	1 3. 1
621	596	25	250	410	66.02	68.79	230	180	230	180
..	..	..	124	167	..	..	85	87	85	87
..	..	..	2 0 3	2 7 3	..	..	2 11 4	2 1 1	2 11 4	2 1 1
105	100	5	92	125	119.05	125.00	61	64	61	64
..	..	..	46	51	..	..	22	30	22	30
..	..	..	2 0 0	2 7 3	..	..	2 12 4	2 2 2	2 12 4	2 2 2
128	126	2	50	110	85.94	87.30	74	36	74	36
..	..	..	41	41	..	..	28	14	28	14
..	..	..	2 3 1	2 10 11	..	..	2 10 3	2 9 2	2 10 3	2 9 2
74	95	21	70	80	108.10	84.21	41	39	41	39
..	..	..	41	30	..	..	17	13	17	13
..	..	..	1 10 10	2 1 8	..	..	2 6 5	3 0 0	2 6 5	3 0 0
38	37	1	50	60	157.89	162.16	10	50	10	50
..	..	..	25	29	..	..	6	23	6	23
..	..	..	2 0 0	2 1 1	..	..	1 10 8	2 2 9	1 10 8	2 2 9

Name of Taluka and Pargana.	Corrected rental in full.			Net corrected rental after deduction as assessed excluding sayar.		
	Cash-paying tenants as verified at attestation.	Valuation of assumption areas at full applied rates, i.e., without deductions.	Total.	Cash-paying tenants' land as accepted for assessment, i.e., after substitution where rejected.	Valuation of assumption areas as assessed, i.e., after deduction.	Total.
37 Babu Jang Bahadur Singh ... { Rent ... Rs. Area ... Rate	40 11 3 10 2	105 18 5 13 4	145 29 5 0 0	40 11 3 10 2	79 18 4 6 3	119 29 4 1 7
Total, Talukdāri ... { Rent Area ... Rate	6,24,524 101,617 6 2 4	2,02,017 34,353 5 14 1	8,26,541 135,970 6 1 3	6,22,895 101,617 6 2 1	1,74,011 34,353 5 1 1	7,96,906 135,970 5 13 8
Total, rest of the Pargana ... { Rent Area ... Rate	76,359 13,588 5 9 11	55,322 10,495 5 4 4	1,31,678 24,183 5 7 6	74,456 13,588 5 7 8	46,180 10,495 4 6 5	1,20,636 24,083 5 0 2
Total, Pargana Patti ... { Rent Area ... Rate	7,00,883 115,205 6 1 4	2,57,340 44,848 5 11 10	9,58,223 160,053 5 15 9	6,97,351 115,205 6 0 10	2,20,189 44,848 4 14 7	9,17,542 160,053 5 11 9
1 Raja Partab Bahadur Singh ... { Rent Area ... Rate	1,53,265 24,558 6 3 10	48,465 8,320 5 13 2	2,01,730 32,878 6 2 2	1,49,482 24,558 6 1 5	40,616 8,320 4 14 1	1,90,098 32,878 5 12 6
2 Babu Bhairav Bakhsh Singh ... { Rent Area ... Rate	60,060 10,301 5 13 2	27,821 4,815 5 12 5	87,881 15,116 5 13 0	58,688 10,301 5 11 2	22,957 4,815 4 12 4	81,645 15,116 5 6 5
3 Babu Jagmohan Singh ... { Rent Area ... Rate	45,866 7,032 6 8 4	15,311 2,198 6 15 5	61,177 9,230 6 10 1	45,024 7,032 6 6 5	13,607 2,198 6 3 1	58,631 9,230 6 5 8
4 Babuain Sukhraj Kuar ... { Rent Area ... Rate	16,689 2,552 6 8 8	18,107 3,064 5 14 10	34,866 5,616 6 3 6	15,811 2,552 6 3 2	15,294 3,064 4 15 10	31,105 5,616 5 8 7
5 Babu Hardat Singh ... { Rent Area ... Rate	24,493 4,894 5 0 1	10,220 1,826 4 9 6	34,713 6,720 5 2 8	24,206 4,894 4 15 2	8,511 1,826 4 10 7	32,717 6,720 4 13 11
6 Babu Dan Bahadur Pal Singh ... { Rent Area ... Rate	31,915 5,767 5 8 7	13,032 2,182 5 15 7	44,947 7,949 5 10 6	31,743 5,767 5 8 1	10,559 2,182 4 13 5	42,302 7,949 5 5 2
7 Babu Bajrang Bahadur Singh ... { Rent Area ... Rate	38,656 5,381 7 2 11	6,518 982 6 10 2	45,174 6,363 7 1 7	37,769 5,381 7 0 4	6,175 982 6 4 2	43,944 6,363 6 14 6
8 Raja Chhitpal Singh ... { Rent Area ... Rate	11,686 1,687 6 14 10	5,422 850 6 6 1	17,108 2,537 6 11 11	11,523 1,687 6 13 3	5,254 850 6 2 11	16,777 2,537 6 9 10
9 Babu Jagat Bahadur Singh ... { Rent Area ... Rate	10,895 1,733 6 3 9	3,258 621 5 3 11	14,063 2,354 5 15 7	10,635 1,733 6 2 2	2,572 621 4 2 3	13,207 2,354 5 9 9
10 Babuain Biranj Kuar, Gambhir Singh and Sheo Gulam Singh. { Rent Area ... Rate	3,855 602 6 6 5	1,314 224 5 13 10	5,169 826 6 4 2	3,777 602 6 4 5	1,063 224 4 11 11	4,840 826 5 13 9
11 Raja Partab Bahadur Singh and Kalu Singh. { Rent Area ... Rate	3,354 579 5 12 8	993 143 6 15 1	4,347 722 6 0 4	3,281 579 5 19 8	790 143 5 9 1	4,077 722 5 10 4
12 Raja Partab Bahadur Singh and Ram Narain Singh. { Rent Area ... Rate	2,243 389 5 12 3	914 171 5 5 6	3,157 560 5 10 2	1,935 389 4 15 7	804 171 4 11 3	2,739 560 4 14 1
13 Babu Surajpal Singh ... { Rent Area ... Rate	9,236 1,325 6 15 6	4,190 790 5 11 10	...	8,980 1,325 6 12 5	3,713 790 5 1 5	12,693 2,055 6 2 10

Average collections.	Average rental of 12 years, column 3, Statement III.	Difference between average collections and average rental (of column 9 over 8).	Old jama.	New jama.	Percentage of new jama out of average collections.	Percentage of new jama out of average rental.	Analysis of jama as regards corrected rental in full, columns 2, 3 and 4.		Analysis of new jama as regards net corrected rental, columns 5, 6 and 7.	
							Quota of new jama upon cash paying tenants' land, column 2 at half assets.	Quota of new jama as falling upon valuation of assumption areas at full rates, column 3.	Quota of new jama upon cash paying tenants' land as accepted and assessed, column 5 at half assets.	Quota of new jama as falling upon valuation of assumption areas after deductions, column 6.
68	68	...	50	60	88.24	88.24	20	40	20	40
...	...	...	25	29	...	...	11	18	11	18
...	...	...	2 0 0	2 1 1	...	...	1 13 1	2 3 7	1 13 1	2 3 7
6,21,176	6,30,944	9,768	2,66,726	3,76,498	60.00	...	3,12,263	64,235	3,11,448	65,050
...	...	...	120,030	134,944	...	...	101,617	34,353	1,04,617	34,353
...	...	...	2 3 7	2 12 8	...	...	3 1 2	1 13 11	3 1 0	1 14 4
77,259	47,118	30,141	39,970	56,443	73.06	...	38,178	18,265	37,227	19,216
...	...	...	18,593	20,788	...	...	13,588	10,495	13,588	10,495
...	...	...	2 2 5	2 11 5	...	...	2 13 0	1 11 10	2 11 10	1 12 4
6,98,435	6,78,062	20,373	3,06,696	4,32,941	61.99	63.85	3,50,441	82,500	3,48,675	84,266
...	...	...	138,623	155,732	...	...	115,205	44,848	115,205	44,848
...	...	...	2 3 5	2 12 6	...	...	3 0 8	1 13 5	3 0 5	1 14 1
1,57,814	1,55,654	2,160	64,134	85,590	54.23	54.99	76,633	8,957	74,741	10,849
...	...	...	29,280	32,102	...	...	24,558	8,320	24,558	8,320
...	...	...	2 3 0	2 10 8	...	...	3 1 11	1 1 5	3 0 8	1 4 10
56,072	59,250	3,178	28,239	35,434	63.19	59.80	30,030	5,404	29,344	6,090
...	...	...	13,405	14,730	...	...	10,301	4,815	10,301	4,815
...	...	...	2 1 8	2 6 6	...	...	2 14 7	1 1 11	2 13 7	1 4 3
46,336	46,188	148	18,578	26,750	57.71	57.52	22,933	3,817	22,512	4,238
...	...	...	7,933	9,079	...	...	7,032	2,198	7,032	2,198
...	...	...	2 3 5	2 15 1	...	...	3 4 2	1 11 9	3 3 3	1 14 10
22,566	22,585	19	10,405	14,060	62.31	62.25	8,350	5,710	7,905	6,155
...	...	...	5,056	5,508	...	...	2,552	3,064	2,552	3,064
...	...	...	2 0 11	2 8 10	...	...	3 4 4	1 10 8	3 1 7	2 0 2
25,568	26,063	501	12,180	15,115	59.12	57.98	12,247	2,868	12,103	3,012
...	...	...	5,746	6,598	...	...	4,894	1,826	4,894	1,826
...	...	...	2 2 0	2 4 8	...	...	2 8 1	1 9 2	2 7 7	1 10 5
33,811	34,070	259	14,849	18,680	55.25	54.83	15,957	2,723	15,872	2,808
...	...	...	7,208	7,832	...	...	5,767	2,182	5,767	2,182
...	...	...	2 0 2	2 5 9	...	...	2 12 3	1 3 8	2 12 0	1 4 7
36,585	36,879	2,294	14,915	20,535	56.13	52.82	19,328	1,207	18,885	1,650
...	...	...	6,348	6,224	...	...	5,381	982	5,381	982
...	...	...	2 7 2	3 4 6	...	...	3 9 6	1 3 7	3 8 2	1 10 11
12,287	12,088	199	5,992	7,610	61.94	62.95	5,843	1,767	5,762	1,848
...	...	...	2,456	2,619	...	...	1,687	850	1,687	850
...	...	...	2 7 0	3 0 4	...	...	3 7 5	2 1 3	3 6 7	2 2 9
10,743	10,517	*226	3,600	6,245	58.13	59.38	5,402	843	5,317	928
...	...	...	1,987	2,304	...	...	1,733	621	1,733	621
...	...	...	1 13 0	2 11 4	...	...	3 1 0	1 5 9	3 1 1	1 7 11
3,144	3,507	362	1,690	2,195	69.81	62.61	1,928	267	1,888	307
...	...	...	781	811	...	...	602	224	602	224
...	...	...	2 2 7	2 11 4	...	...	3 3 2	1 3 1	3 2 2	1 5 11
3,247	3,264	17	1,375	1,870	57.59	57.29	1,677	193	1,640	230
...	...	...	654	715	...	...	579	143	579	143
...	...	...	2 1 8	2 9 10	...	...	2 14 4	1 5 7	2 13 4	1 9 9
1,935	1,783	152	945	1,265	65.37	70.95	1,122	143	963	297
...	...	...	549	553	...	...	389	171	389	171
...	...	...	1 11 6	2 4 7	...	...	2 14 1	0 13 5	2 7 9	1 11 9
10,144	9,244	900	3,460	5,810	57.28	62.85	4,618	1,192	4,490	1,320
...	...	...	1,888	2,049	...	...	1,325	730	1,325	780
...	...	...	1 13 4	2 13 4	...	...	3 7 9	1 10 2	3 6 2	1 12 11

Name of Taluka and Pargana.	Corrected rental in full.			Net corrected rental after deduction as assessed excluding sayar.		
	Cash-paying tenants as verified at attestation.	Valuation of assumption areas at full applied rates, i.e., without deductions.	Total.	Cash-paying tenants' land as accepted for assessment, i.e., after substitution where rejected.	Valuation of assumption areas as assessed, i.e., after deduction.	Total.
14 Raja Bahadur Singh and Ran-dhir Singh.	Rent ... Rs. 1,311 Area ... 417 Rate ... 3 2 4	261 80 3 4 2	1,572 497 3 2 7	1,311 517 3 2 4	225 80 2 13 0	1,536 497 3 1 5
15 Babuain Biranj Kuar and Sheo Bakhsh Singh, &c.	Rent ... " 1,173 Area ... 212 Rate ... 5 8 6	751 122 6 2 6	1,924 334 5 12 2	1,173 212 5 8 6	563 122 4 9 0	1,736 334 5 2 3
16 Raja Partab Bahadur Singh and Baijnath Singh.	Rent ... " 1,769 Area ... 333 Rate ... 5 5 0	260 55 4 11 7	2,029 388 5 3 8	1,769 333 5 5 5	195 55 3 8 9	1,964 388 5 11 11
17 Raja Partab Bahadur Singh and Babu Bhairon Bakhsh Singh.	Rent ... " 2,099 Area ... 505 Rate ... 4 2 6	872 202 4 5 1	2,971 707 4 3 3	2,099 505 4 2 6	656 202 3 4 0	2,755 707 3 14 4
Total, Talukdāri ...	Rent ... " 4,18,485 Area ... 68,267 Rate ... 6 2 1	1,57,769 26,585 5 14 11	5,76,254 94,852 6 1 2	4,09,206 68,267 5 15 11	1,38,560 26,585 5 0 5	5,42,766 94,852 5 11 7
Total, rest of the Pargana Par-tāgarh.	Rent ... " 1,77,001 Area ... 28,089 Rate ... 6 4 10	83,102 14,423 5 12 2	2,60,103 42,512 6 1 11	1,69,980 28,089 6 0 10	67,190 14,423 4 10 6	2,37,170 42,512 5 9 3
Total, Pargana Patti ...	Rent ... " 5,95,486 Area ... 96,356 Rate ... 6 2 11	2,40,871 41,008 5 14 0	8,36,357 137,364 6 1 5	5,79,186 96,356 6 0 2	2,00,750 41,008 4 14 4	7,79,936 137,364 5 10 10
						PARGANA
1 Rani Harbans Kuar ...	Rent ... " 52,967 Area ... 11,183 Rate ... 4 11 9	14,541 2,573 5 10 5	67,508 13,756 4 14 6	52,967 11,183 4 11 9	13,513 2,573 5 4 0	66,480 13,756 4 13 4
2 Thakur Balwant Singh ...	Rent ... " 2,992 Area ... 440 Rate ... 6 12 10	6,339 943 6 11 7	9,331 1,383 6 11 11	2,922 440 6 10 3	5,299 943 5 9 11	8,221 1,383 5 15 1
3 Lal Sripat Singh ...	Rent ... " 11,884 Area ... 1,885 Rate ... 6 4 10	5,820 1,138 5 1 10	17,704 3,023 5 13 8	11,884 1,885 6 4 10	5,302 1,138 4 10 7	17,186 3,023 5 11 0
4 Babu Ganga Bakhsh Singh ...	Rent ... " 4,912 Area ... 694 Rate ... 7 1 3	1,523 241 6 5 1	6,435 935 6 14 1	4,862 694 7 0 1	1,224 241 5 1 3	6,086 935 6 8 2
Total, Talukdāri ...	Rent ... " 72,755 Area ... 14,202 Rate ... 5 1 11	28,223 4,895 5 12 3	10,078 19,097 5 4 7	72,635 14,202 5 1 10	25,338 4,895 5 2 10	97,973 19,097 5 2 1
Total, rest of the Pargana ...	Rent ... " 38,100 Area ... 6,083 Rate ... 6 4 3	25,046 4,370 5 11 8	63,146 10,452 6 0 7	36,196 6,082 5 15 3	21,093 4,370 4 13 3	57,289 10,452 5 7 8
Total, Pargana Atcha ...	Rent ... " 1,10,855 Area ... 20,284 Rate ... 5 7 5	53,269 9,265 5 12 0	1,64,124 29,549 5 8 10	1,08,831 20,284 5 5 10	46,431 9,265 5 0 2	1,55,262 29,549 5 4 1
						PARGANA
1 Lal Sheo Partab Bahadur Singh,	Rent ... " 92,249 Area ... 16,484 Rate ... 5 9 7	27,329 5,154 5 4 10	1,19,578 21,638 5 8 5	91,289 16,484 5 7 8	22,802 5,154 4 6 9	1,14,091 21,638 5 4 4

Average collections.	Average rental of 12 years, column 3, Statement III.	Difference between average collections and average rental (of column 9 over 8).	Old jama.	New jama.	Percentage of new jama out of average collections.	Percentage of new jama out of average rental.	Analysis of jama as regards corrected rental in full, columns 2, 3 and 4.		Analysis of new jama as regards net corrected rental, columns 5, 6 and 7.	
							Quota of new jama upon cash paying tenants' land column 2 at half assets.	Quota of new jama as falling upon valuation of assumption areas at full rates, column 3.	Quota of new jama upon cash paying tenants' land as accepted and assessed, column 5 at half assets.	Quota of new jama as falling upon valuation of assumption areas after deductions, column 6.
1,299	1,222	77	625	715	55.04	58.51	655	60	655	60
...	...	...	522	403	...	...	417	80	417	80
...	...	...	1 3 2	1 12 5	...	...	1 9 2	0 12 0	1 9 2	0 12 0
1,658	1,571	87	570	780	47.04	49.65	586	194	586	194
...	...	...	298	329	...	...	212	122	212	122
...	...	...	1 14 7	2 5 11	...	...	2 13 3	1 9 5	2 12 3	1 9 5
1,765	1,671	94	900	980	55.52	58.65	885	95	885	95
...	...	...	371	387	...	...	333	55	333	55
...	...	...	2 6 10	2 8 6	...	...	2 10 6	1 11 8	2 10 6	1 11 8
2,134	2,383	249	1,075	1,240	58.10	52.04	1,050	190	1,050	190
...	...	...	594	676	...	...	505	202	505	202
...	...	...	1 12 11	1 13 4	...	...	2 1 3	0 15 1	2 1 3	0 15 1
4,27,108	4,29,944	2,836	1,83,527	2,44,874	57.33	56.95	2,09,243	35,631	2,04,603	40,271
...	...	...	85,076	92,819	...	...	68,267	26,585	68,267	2,65,985
...	...	...	2 2 6	2 10 3	...	...	3 1 0	1 5 6	2 15 11	1 8 3
1,67,120	1,58,256	8,864	81,390	1,08,055	64.66	68.28	88,500	19,555	84,990	23,065
...	...	...	38,590	41,488	...	...	28,089	14,423	28,089	14,423
...	...	...	2 1 9	2 9 8	...	...	3 2 5	1 5 8	...	1 9 7
5,94,228	5,88,200	6,028	2,64,917	3,52,929	59.39	60.00	2,97,743	55,186	2,89,593	63,336
...	...	...	123,666	1,34,307	...	...	96,356	40,008	96,356	41,008
...	...	...	2 2 3	2 10 1	...	...	3 1 5	1 5 6	3 0 1	1 8 9
ATEHA.										
56,299	57,106	807	25,747	32,250	57.28	56.47	26,483	5,767	26,483	5,767
...	...	...	11,481	13,888	...	...	11,183	2,573	11,183	2,573
...	...	...	2 3 11	2 6 7	...	...	2 5 11	2 3 10	2 5 10	2 3 10
4,430	4,755	325	3,246	3,960	89.39	83.28	1,496	2,464	1,461	2,499
...	...	...	1,369	1,378	...	...	440	943	440	943
...	...	...	2 5 11	2 14 0	...	...	3 6 5	2 9 10	3 5 2	2 10 5
13,558	13,713	155	6,199	8,060	59.45	58.78	5,942	2,118	5,942	2,118
...	...	...	2,822	3,003	...	...	1,885	1,138	1,885	1,138
...	...	...	2 3 2	2 10 11	...	...	3 2 5	1 13 9	3 2 5	1 13 9
5,340	5,229	111	2,477	3,023	56.61	57.81	2,456	567	2,431	592
...	...	...	840	933	...	...	694	241	394	241
...	...	...	2 15 2	3 3 10	...	...	3 8 7	2 5 8	3 8 0	2 7 4
79,627	80,803	1,176	37,669	47,293	59.39	58.53	36,377	10,916	36,317	10,976
...	...	...	16,512	18,702	...	...	14,202	4,895	14,202	4,895
...	...	...	2 4 6	2 8 6	...	...	2 9 0	2 3 8	2 8 11	2 3 11
36,313	33,441	2,872	20,794	26,783	73.76	80.09	19,050	7,733	18,098	8,685
...	...	...	9,322	10,340	...	...	6,082	4,370	6,082	4,370
...	...	...	2 3 8	2 9 5	...	...	3 2 2	1 12 4	2 15 7	1 15 10
1,15,940	1,14,244	1,696	58,463	74,076	63.89	64.84	55,427	18,649	54,415	19,661
...	...	...	25,834	29,042	...	...	20,284	9,265	20,284	9,265
...	...	...	2 4 3	2 8 10	...	...	2 11 8	2 0 2	2 10 11	2 1 11
DHINGWAS.										
98,637	95,727	2,958	41,457	52,450	53.15	54.79	46,125	6,325	45,645	6,805
...	...	...	19,018	21,212	...	...	16,484	6,154	16,484	6,154
...	...	...	2 2 11	2 7 7	...	...	2 12 9	1 3 8	2 11 10	1 5 2

Name of Taluka and Pargana,			Corrected rental in full.			Net corrected rental after deduction as assessed excluding sayar.		
			Cash-paying tenants as verified at attestation.	Valuation of assumption areas at full applied rates, i.e., without deductions.	Total.	Cash-paying tenants' land as accepted for assessment, i.e., after substitution where re- jected.	Valuation of assumption areas as assessed, i.e., after deduc- tion.	Total.
2 Lal Sitla Bakhsh Singh	...	{ Rent ... Rs. Area ... Rate ... "	21 639 3,076 7 6 8	2,154 373 5 8 1	23,793 3,449 6 14 5	20,317 3,076 6 9 8	1,872 373 5 0 4	22,189 3,449 6 6 11
3 Lal Chhatardhari Singh	...	{ Rent ... " Area ... Rate ... "	15,156 2 216 6 13 5	2,433 498 4 14 2	17,589 2,714 6 7 8	14,742 2,216 6 10 5	2,170 408 4 5 9	16,912 2,714 6 9 8
4 Shamlal Lal Chhatardhari Singh and Lal Sitla Bakhsh Singh.	...	{ Rent ... " Area ... Rate ... "	5,171 792 6 8 6	4,455 793 5 9 11	9,626 1,505 6 1 1	4,903 792 6 3 1	3,773 793 4 12 2	8,676 1,585 5 7 7
5 Rae Sarabjit Singh	...	{ Rent ... " Area ... Rate ... "	835 173 4 13 3	105 19 5 7 11	940 192 4 14 4	835 173 4 13 3	93 19 4 14 4	928 192 4 13 4
Total, Talukdāri	...	{ Rent ... " Area ... Rate ... "	1,35,050 22,741 5 15 0	36,176 6,837 5 5 4	1,71,526 29,578 5 12 9	1,32,086 22,741 5 12 11	30,710 6,837 4 7 10	1,62,796 29,578 5 8 1
Total, rest of the Pargana	...	{ Rent ... " Area ... Rate ... "	16,682 2,199 7 9 5	4,579 807 5 10 9	21,261 3,006 7 1 2	16,095 2,199 7 5 1	4,056 807 5 0 6	20,151 3,006 6 11 3
Total, Pargana Dhangwas	...	{ Rent ... " Area ... Rate ... "	1,51,732 24,910 6 1 4	41,055 7,644 5 5 11	1,92,787 32,554 5 11 8	1,48,181 24,940 5 15 1	34,708 7,644 4 8 9	1,82,847 32,584 5 9 10
PARGANA								
1 Rae Sarabjit Singh	...	{ Rent ... " Area ... Rate ... "	1,55,774 28,161 5 8 4	41,108 7,334 5 9 8	1,96,882 35,495 5 8 9	1,54,538 23,161 5 7 10	36,374 7,334 4 15 4	1,90,912 35,495 5 6 1
2 Lal Chhatarpal Singh	...	{ Rent ... " Area ... Rate ... "	26,628 3,680 7 3 9	10,372 1,434 7 3 7	37,000 5,114 7 3 9	24,265 3,680 6 9 6	10,089 1,434 7 0 7	34,354 5,114 6 11 6
3 Lal Chandarpal Singh	...	{ Rent ... " Area ... Rate ... "	22,408 2,832 7 14 7	11,235 1,722 6 8 5	33,643 4,554 7 6 2	20,186 2,832 7 2 1	9,633 1,722 5 9 6	29,819 4,554 6 8 9
4 Lal Thakurain Raghubans Kuar	...	{ Rent ... " Area ... Rate ... "	22,136 3,373 6 9 0	8,773 1,417 6 3 1	30,909 4,790 6 7 3	21,257 3,873 6 4 10	7,887 4,790 5 9 1	29,144 4,790 6 1 4
5 Shamlal Tajpur Kante and Shasipur Nos. 2, 3 and 4.	...	{ Rent ... " Area ... Rate ... "	753 107 7 0 7	32 5 6 6 5	785 112 7 0 2	753 107 7 0 7	32 5 6 6 5	785 112 7 0 2
6 Lal Raghuraj Singh	...	{ Rent ... " Area ... Rate ... "	19,090 3,231 5 14 6	6,992 1,035 6 12 1	26,082 4,266 6 1 10	18,861 3,231 5 13 5	6,168 1,035 5 15 4	25,029 4,266 5 13 10
7 Shamlal Talukā Kondrajit	...	{ Rent ... " Area ... Rate ... "	14,662 2,303 6 5 10	8,499 1,382 6 2 5	23,161 3,685 6 4 7	14,517 2,303 6 4 9	6,889 1,382 4 15 9	21,406 3,685 5 12 11
8 Lal Sarab Dawan Singh	...	{ Rent ... " Area ... Rate ... "	12,659 1,666 7 9 7	7,927 1,228 6 7 3	20,586 2,894 7 1 10	11,215 1,666 6 11 8	6,856 1,228 5 9 4	18,371 2,894 6 3 11
9 Babu Randhir Singh	...	{ Rent ... " Area ... Rate ... "	19,040 2,852 6 10 10	4,730 715 6 9 10	23,770 3,567 6 10 8	19,040 2,852 6 10 10	4,403 715 6 2 6	23,443 3,567 6 9 2

Average collections.	Average rental of 12 years, column 3, Statement III.	Difference between average collections and average rental (of column 9 over 8).	Old jama.	New jama.	Percentage of new jama out of average collections.	Percentage of new jama out of average rental.	Analysis of jama as regards corrected rental in full, columns 2, 3 and 4.		Analysis of new jama as regards net corrected rental, columns 5, 6 and 7.	
							Quota of new jama upon cash paying tenants' land, column 2 at half assets.	Quota of new jama as falling upon valuation of assumption areas at full rates, column 3.	Quota of new jama upon cash paying tenants' land as accepted and assessed, column 5 at half assets.	Quota of new jama as falling upon valuation of assumption areas after deductions, column 6.
21,559	20,907	652	7,050	10,385	48.17	49.67	10,819	484	10,158	227
...	...	...	3,044	3,351	...	...	3,076	373	3,076	373
...	...	...	2 5 1	3 1 7	...	...	3 11 4	Nil.	3 4 10	0 9 9
15,896	15,541	355	5,596	8,000	50.33	51.48	7,578	422	7,371	629
...	...	...	2,378	2,663	...	...	2,216	498	2,216	498
...	...	...	2 5 1	3 0 1	...	...	3 6 8	0 13 7	3 5 2	1 4 3
5,045	4,808	237	2,974	3,800	75.32	79.03	2,585	1,215	2,451	1,349
...	...	...	1,315	1,568	...	...	792	753	792	798
...	...	...	2 4 2	2 6 9	...	...	3 4 3	1 8 6	3 1 6	1 7 2
872	825	47	400	460	52.75	55.76	418	42	418	42
...	...	...	172	192	...	...	173	19	173	19
...	...	...	2 5 2	2 6 4	...	...	2 6 7	2 3 4	2 6 7	2 3 4
1,42,057	1,37,808	4,249	57,387	75,095	52.86	54.49	67,525	7,570	66,043	9,052
...	...	...	25,927	28,986	...	...	22,741	6,837	22,741	6,837
...	...	...	2 3 6	2 9 5	...	...	2 15 6	1 1 9	2 14 5	1 5 2
15,873	12,769	2,604	5,613	9,265	60.27	72.56	8,341	924	8,047	1,218
...	...	...	2,497	2,792	...	...	2,199	807	2,199	807
...	...	...	2 4 0	3 5 1	...	...	3 12 8	1 2 4	3 10 6	1 8 2
1,57,430	1,50,577	6,853	63,000	84,360	53.59	56.02	75,866	8,494	74,090	10,270
...	...	...	28,424	31,778	...	...	24,040	7,644	24,940	7,644
...	...	...	2 3 6	2 10 6	...	...	3 0 8	1 1 9	2 15 6	1 5 8
BEHAR.										
1,71,766	1,66,690	5,076	74,002	89,137	51.59	53.47	77,887	11,250	77,269	11,868
...	...	...	30,943	34,988	...	...	25,161	7,334	28,161	7,334
...	...	...	2 6 4	2 8 10	...	...	2 12 2	1 8 4	2 11 11	1 9 11
27,939	26,446	1,493	9,336	15,948	57.08	60.30	13,314	2,634	12,132	3,816
...	...	...	4,428	5,008	...	...	3,680	1,434	3,680	1,434
...	...	...	2 7 6	3 2 11	...	...	3 9 11	1 13 5	3 4 9	2 10 7
23,586	25,049	2,063	8,966	13,912	53.90	54.24	11,204	2,708	10,093	3,819
...	...	...	4,005	4,448	...	...	2,832	1,722	2,832	1,722
...	...	...	2 3 10	3 2 1	...	...	3 15 4	1 9 2	3 9 9	2 3 6
23,718	24,998	1,280	9,110	13,313	56.13	54.34	11,068	2,245	10,628	2,605
...	...	...	4,034	4,710	...	...	3,373	1,417	3,373	1,417
...	...	...	2 3 10	2 13 3	...	...	3 4 6	1 9 4	3 2 5	1 14 4
649	608	41	203	315	46.54	51.81	376	61	376	61
...	...	...	92	111	...	...	107	5	107	5
...	...	...	2 3 10	2 13 5	...	...	3 8 3	Nil.	3 8 3	Nil.
21,148	20,993	155	7,665	11,663	55.15	55.56	9,545	2,118	9,430	2,233
...	...	...	3,458	4,174	...	...	3,231	1,035	3,231	1,035
...	...	...	2 3 6	2 12 8	...	...	2 15 3	2 0 6	2 14 8	2 2 6
18,700	15,465	3,235	7,358	8,832	47.23	57.11	7,331	1,501	7,259	1,573
...	...	...	3,240	3,631	...	...	2,303	1,382	2,303	1,382
...	...	...	2 4 8	2 6 11	...	...	3 2 11	1 1 5	3 2 5	1 2
12,514	11,776	738	5,645	8,255	65.97	70.10	6,330	1,925	5,607	2,648
...	...	...	2,555	2,531	...	...	1,666	1,228	1,666	1,228
...	...	...	2 3 4	2 14 8	...	...	3 12 10	1 9 1	3 5 10	2 2 6
20,801	20,120	681	7,845	10,470	50.33	52.04	9,520	950	9,520	950
...	...	...	3,316	3,461	...	...	2,852	715	2,852	715
...	...	...	2 5 10	3 0 5	...	...	3 5 5	1 5 3	3 5 5	1 5 3

Name of Taluká and Pargana.			Corrected rental in full.			Net corrected rental after deduction as assessed excluding sayar.		
			Cash-paying tenants as verified at attestation.	Valuation of assumption areas at full applied rates, i.e., without deductions.	Total.	Cash-paying tenants' land as accepted for assessment, i.e., after substitution where rejected.	Valuation of assumption areas as assessed, i.e., after deduction.	Total.
10 Raja Partab Bahadur Singh	...	{ Rent ... Rs. Area ... Rate ... "	6,431 1,049 6 2 1	1,853 329 5 10 1	8,284 1,378 6 0 2	6,431 1,049 6 2 1	1,774 329 5 6 3	8,205 1,378 5 15 3
11 Lal Sheo Partab Bahadur Singh,	...	{ Rent ... " Area ... Rate ... "	3,595 678 5 4 10	1,526 288 5 4 9	5,121 966 5 4 10	3,595 678 5 4 10	1,461 288 5 1 2	5,056 966 5 3 8
Total, Talukdári	...	{ Rent ... " Area ... Rate ... "	3,03,176 49,932 6 1 3	1,03,047 16,889 6 1 7	4,06,223 66,821 6 1 3	2,04,658 49,932 5 14 5	91,566 889 5 6 9	3,86,224 66,821 5 12 6
Total, rest of the Pargana	...	{ Rent ... " Area ... Rate ... "	55,871 8,483 6 9 6	17,221 3,432 5 0 3	73,092 11,915 6 2 2	54,781 8,483 6 7 4	14,337 3,432 4 2 10	69,118 11,915 5 13 2
Total, Pargana Behar	...	{ Rent ... " Area ... Rate ... "	3,59,047 58,415 6 2 4	1,20,268 20,324 5 14 8	4,79,315 78,736 6 1 6	3,49,439 58,415 5 15 9	1,05,903 20,321 5 3 5	4,55,342 78,736 5 12 6
PARGANA								
1 Raja Rampal Singh	...	{ Rent ... " Area ... Rate ... "	82,377 10,882 7 9 1	18,249 2,671 6 13 4	1,00,626 13,553 7 6 10	70,551 10,882 7 0 6	16,841 2,671 6 4 11	93,356 13,553 6 14 3
2 Rae Sarabjit Singh	...	{ Rent ... " Area ... Rate ... "	1,237 214 5 12 6	233 38 6 2 1	1,470 252 5 13 8	1,470 214 5 12 6	175 38 4 9 8	1,412 252 5 9 8
Total, Talukdári	...	{ Rent ... " Area ... Rate ... "	83,614 11,096 7 8 7	18,482 2,709 6 13 2	1,02,096 13,805 7 6 3	77,752 11,096 7 0 1	17,016 2,709 6 4 6	94,768 13,805 6 13 10
Total, rest of the Pargana	...	{ Rent ... " Area ... Rate ... "	77,018 11,148 6 14 6	18,534 2,777 6 10 9	95,552 13,925 6 13 9	72,459 11,148 6 8 0	16,100 2,777 5 12 9	559 13,925 6 5 9
Total, Pargana Manikpur	...	{ Rent ... " Area ... Rate ... "	1,60,632 22,244 7 3 7	37,016 5,486 6 11 11	1,97,648 27,730 7 2 0	1,50,211 22,244 6 12 1	33,116 5,486 6 0 7	1,83,327 27,730 6 9 9
PARGANA								
1 Raja Rampal Singh	...	{ Rent ... " Area ... Rate ... "	1,75,650 23,730 7 6 5	61,491 8,987 6 13 6	2,37,131 32,717 7 4 0	1,60,210 23,730 7 2 1	51,770 8,987 5 12 2	2,20,980 32,717 6 12 1
2 Rani Jaibana Kuar	...	{ Rent ... " Area ... Rate ... "	32,594 6,045 5 6 3	12,905 2,200 5 13 10	45,499 8,245 5 8 4	32,285 6,045 5 5 5	10,744 2,200 4 14 2	43,029 8,245 5 3 6
Total, Talukdári	...	{ Rent ... " Area ... Rate ... "	2,08,244 29,977 6 15 11	74,386 11,187 6 14 5	2,82,630 40,962 6 14 5	2,01,495 29,775 6 12 3	62,514 11,187 5 12 3	2,64,009 40,962 6 7 1
Total, rest of the Pargana	...	{ Rent ... " Area ... Rate ... "	4,168 524 7 15 3	1,400 181 7 11 9	5,568 705 7 14 4	4,022 524 7 10 10	1,400 181 7 11 9	5,400 705 7 11 1

Average collections.	Average rental of 12 years, column 3, Statement III.	Difference between average collections and average rental (of column 9 over 8).	Old jama.	New jama.	Percentage of new jama out of average collections.	Percentage of new jama out of average rental.	Analysis of jama as regards corrected rental in full, columns 2, 3 and 4.		Analysis of new jama as regards not corrected rental, columns 5, 6 and 7.	
							Quota of new jama upon cash paying tenants' land, column 2 at half assets.	Quota of new jama as falling upon valuation of assumption areas at full rates, column 3.	Quota of new jama upon cash paying tenants' land as accepted and assessed, column 5 at half assets.	Quota of new jama as falling upon valuation of assumption areas after deductions, column 6.
7,517	7,472	45	2,878	3,780	50.29	50.59	3,215	565	3,215	565
...	...	...	1,275	1,361	...	...	1,049	329	1,049	329
...	...	...	...	2 12 5	...	...	3 1 0	1 11 6	3 1 0	1 11 6
4,493	4,360	133	2,030	2,500	55.64	57.34	1,798	702	1,798	702
...	...	...	862	946	...	...	678	288	678	288
...	...	...	2 6 0	2 10 3	...	...	2 10 5	2 7 0	2 10 5	2 7 0
3,32,831	3,24,577	8,254	1,35,701	1,78,125	53.52	54.88	1,51,588	26,537	1,47,329	30,796
...	...	...	58,228	65,619	...	...	49,932	16,880	49,932	16,889
...	...	...	2 5 3	2 11 5	...	...	3 0 7	1 9 2	2 15 3	1 13 2
51,853	44,487	10,366	22,945	31,190	60.31	75.38	27,935	3,255	27,391	3,799
...	...	...	11,260	11,837	...	...	8,483	3,432	8,483	3,432
...	...	...	2 0 7	2 10 2	...	...	3 4 8	0 15 2	3 8 8	1 1 9
3,84,684	3,66,064	18,620	1,58,646	2,09,315	54.43	57.20	1,79,523	29,792	1,74,720	34,595
...	...	...	69,488	77,456	...	...	58,415	20,321	58,415	20,321
...	...	...	2 4 6	2 11 3	...	...	3 1 2	1 7 1	2 15 10	1 11 3
MANIKPUR										
86,514	79,439	7,075	28,191	42,125	48.69	53.03	41,189	936	38,257	3,863
...	...	...	12,210	13,425	...	...	10,882	2,671	10,882	2,671
...	...	...	2 4 11	3 2 2	...	...	3 12 7	0 5 7	3 8 3	1 7 2
1,235	1,141	94	454	645	52.23	50.53	618	27	619	26
...	...	...	212	252	...	...	214	38	214	38
...	...	...	2 2 3	2 9 0	...	...	2 14 2	0 11 4	2 14 3	0 10 11
87,749	80,580	7,169	28,645	42,770	48.74	53.08	41,807	963	38,876	3,894
...	...	...	12,422	18,677	...	...	11,096	2,709	11,096	2,709
...	...	...	2 4 11	3 2 0	...	...	3 12 3	0 5 8	3 8 0	1 7 0
79,673	68,270	11,403	25,581	40,900	55.52	59.91	38,509	2,391	36,229	4,671
...	...	...	11,987	13,739	...	...	11,148	2,777	11,148	2,777
...	...	...	2 2 2	2 15 8	...	...	3 7 3	0 13 9	3 4 0	1 9 2
1,67,422	1,48,850	18,572	54,226	83,670	51.83	56.21	80,316	3,354	75,705	8,565
...	...	...	24,409	27,416	...	...	22,244	5,486	22,244	5,486
...	...	...	2 3 7	3 0 10	...	...	3 9 9	0 9 9	3 6 1	1 9 0
RAMPUR.										
1,92,610	1,85,801	6,809	67,953	1,00,135	51.99	53.89	87,825	12,310	84,005	15,530
...	...	...	29,586	32,321	...	...	23,730	8,987	23,730	8,987
...	...	...	2 4 9	3 1 7	...	...	3 11 3	1 5 11	3 9 1	1 11 8
38,914	34,272	4,642	16,130	19,915	51.18	58.11	16,297	3,618	16,143	3,772
...	...	...	8,019	8,085	...	...	6,045	2,200	6,045	2,200
...	...	...	2 0 2	2 7 5	...	...	2 11 2	1 10 4	2 10 9	1 11 5
2,31,524	2,20,073	11,451	84,083	1,20,050	51.85	54.55	1,04,122	15,928	1,00,748	19,302
...	...	...	37,605	49,406	...	...	29,775	11,187	29,775	11,187
...	...	...	2 3 9	2 15 6	...	...	3 7 11	1 6 9	3 6 1	1 11 7
5,107	4,680	427	1,386	2,440	47.78	52.14	2,084	356	2,011	429
...	...	...	587	696	...	...	524	181	524	181
...	...	...	2 5 9	3 8 1	...	...	3 15 8	1 15 6	3 13 5	2 5 11

Name of Taluká and Pargana.	Corrected rental in full.			Net corrected rental after deduction as assessed excluding sayar.			
	Cash-paying tenants as verified at attestation.	Valuation of assumption areas at full applied rates, i.e., without deductions.	Total.	Cash-paying tenants' land as accepted for assessment, i.e., after substitution where re- jected.	Valuation of assumption areas as assessed, i.e., after deduc- tion.	Total.	
Total, Pargana Rámpur	{ Rent ... Re. Area ... Rate ... "	2,12,412 30,299 7 0 2	75,786 11,368 6 10 8	288,198 41,667 6 14 8	2,05,517 30,299 6 12 6	63,914 11,368 5 9 11	2,69,431 41,667 6 7 6
Total, District Partábgarh	{ Rent ... " Area ... Rate ... "	22,91,047 367,743 6 3 8	8,25,605 139,940 5 14 5	31,16,652 507,683 6 2 3	22,98,716 367,743 6 1 5	7,05,071 139,940 5 0 7	29,43,787 507,683 5 12 9
Beti Lake in Pargana Behar	{ Rent ... " Area ... Rate ... "	... ... ...	19,959 2,096 9 8 4	19,959 2,096 9 8 4	... ... ...	19,911 2,096 9 8 0	19,911 2,096 9 8 0
GRAND TOTAL, DISTRICT	{ Rent ... " Area ... Rate ... "	22,91,047 367,743 6 3 8	8,45,564 142,036 5 15 3	31,36,611 509,779 6 2 5	22,38,716 367,743 6 1 5	7,24,982 142,036 5 1 8	29,63,698 509,779 5 13 0



Average collections.	Average rental of 12 years, column 3, Statement III.	Difference between average collections and average rental (of column 9 over 8).	Old jama.	New jama.	Percentage of new jama out of average collections.	Percentage of new jama out of average rental.	Analysis of jama as regards 'corrected' rental in full, columns 2, 3 and 4		Analysis of new jama as regards net corrected rental, columns 5, 6 and 7.	
							Quota of new jama upon cash paying tenants' land, column 2 at half assets.	Quota of new jama as falling upon valuation of assumption areas at full rates, column 3.	Quota of new jama upon cash paying tenants' land as accepted and assessed, column 5 at half assets.	Quota of new jama as falling upon valuation of assumption areas after deductions, column 6.
2,36,631	2,247,53	11,878	85,469	1,22,490	51.76	54.50	1,06,206	16,284	1,02,759	19,731
...	...	...	88,192	41,102	...	...	30,299	11,368	30,299	11,368
...	...	...	2 3 10	2 15 8	...	...	3 8 1	1 6 11	3 6 3	1 11 9
23,54,770	22,70,750	84,020	9,91,416	1,35,978	57.74	59.88	11,45,523	2,14,258	11,19,358	2,40,423
...	...	...	448,636	496,825	...	...	367,743	139,940	367,743	139,940
...	...	...	2 3 4	2 11 9	...	...	3 1 10	1 8 6	3 0 9	1 11 6
...	...	...	...	6,320	...	...	...	6,320	...	6,320
...	...	...	...	2,091	...	...	...	2,096	...	2,096
...	...	...	...	3 0 4	...	...	...	3 0 8	...	3 0 3
23,54,770	22,70,750	84,020	9,91,416	13,68,101	58.01	60.16	11,45,523	2,20,578	11,19,358	2,46,743
...	...	...	448,636	498,916	...	...	367,743	142,036	367,743	142,036
...	...	...	2 3 4	2 11 10	...	...	3 1 10	1 8 10	3 0 9	1 11 10

Collections.

38. One test of the moderation of the assessments are collections. Column 8 gives the average collections for 9 years. In a great many villages collections for only 5, 6 and 8 years before the year of verification have been recorded. To judge by the variations in collections, and their sudden rises and falls in the case of many maháls, they must have been little scrutinized in previous years; where they are less varied, they are fully reliable, but where they are not, they cannot always be trusted. Landlords were given full opportunity of explaining on the spot whether collections were full or otherwise or difficult: and they very seldom complained of difficulty. It is impossible to fix for any estate a percentage of unrecovered or irrecoverable collections which necessarily vary each year. Suits for arrears of rent never have been many in the district and such as there have been are instituted year after year against the *adhihand*, of whom every estate must contain a sprinkling.

Ejectments under section 61, Oudh Rent Act of 1886, are few. Some few landlords complained in a vague unreal way of Brahman recusancy and the familiar devices of this class to escape payment of rent. The chief complainants were the six Madhpur Taluqdárs, most of whom are heavily involved, and the protestations made before an officer charged with revising the assessments of their villages had a forced sound. Apparently the Brahman tenants reserve their intimidations for insolvent landlords. The all-round rate of rent paid by Brahmans, so often alluded to as higher than that paid by Thakurs, is against the theory that Brahmans have kept their rents low by terrorising their landlords.

The recorded collections sometimes include and sometimes exclude the rents of under-proprietors of specific plots: as the latter have usually been corrected by the circle standard rates, the corrected rental of the year of verification for villages containing such areas must often from this cause alone exceed the average collections of 12 years past.

Another reason for the conclusion that the average collections of past years in particular villages are not reliable always is that there appears to be no connexion between indifferent collections and inferior land. In some of the best villages collections appear to have been indifferent, and in the worst they are full. A careful scrutiny of the recorded collections of each village has led me to the conclusion that throughout the districts rents are generally collected in full within the year for which they are due.

It is remarkable that in the most highly rented estates collections appear to be fullest, as in the estates of Tajpur, Rampur, Paryawan, Dahiyawan, the muáfis of the Mian. of Salon (pargana Manikpur), the estate of Raja Partab Bahadur Singh. For most estates the average rental is less than the average collections. The assessment statement Table III shows that in the first 3 or 4 years of the 12 years' period, recorded rentals are often so much below those of the following years that they cannot be accepted as correct. Former Deputy Commissioners have recorded that they found the recorded rents of certain villages very unreliable owing to the inefficiency of the patwaris and the misarrangement of their circles, and they did their best to remedy this evil by redistribution of circles. One Deputy Commissioner, Major Hastings, noted in 1882 that the patwaris of the district, and more especially of the Kunda tahsil, gave much trouble and required close supervision. His successor, Mr. Crawford, a few months later repeated this remark: and said that their records were imperfectly kept up. Major Grigg who succeeded Mr. Crawford, found that the patwaris of the estates of patti-Saifabad Hissa $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ were often not paid their salaries. In 1882, 1883 and 1884 he re-arranged the circles in the estates of Rampur, Kaithola, Bhadri, Tajpur, Shampur, Madhpur and Dalippur. Year by year no doubt patwaris became more careful in recording both rents and collections. There must of course be other causes for incomplete recording which it is unnecessary to discuss and which it would be difficult to learn by the only method possible, namely searching local enquiries for which the Settlement Officer's leisure was not sufficient. Local enquiries about collections,

however painstaking, are apt to be barren of result. Collections are always represented to be difficult. Landlords and tenants herein show a wonderful unanimity, like Sheridan's conspirators : but the former are dependent on the information of their karindas and zilladars, and the reason of the protestations of tenants is a vague hope that their rents will be lessened. My experience of 4 years in the capacity of manager for the Court of Wards of the highly rented Dahyawan estate is that rents can be collected with ease and that in few villages can they be called rack-rents.

There is properly speaking no rack-renting prevalent in the district. The fact that the tenant's rental of a given village exceeds the rental by the standard rates, is not in itself sufficient to stamp the former as a rack-rent. I have amply explained that in selecting standard rates moderation was kept in view. The rates of the highest circles are not so very much above the rates that the Settlement Officer 30 years ago concluded were good average rates for first class villages, *viz.*

Rack-Renting.

Rs. 4 a bigha, 1st class land.

„ 3 ditto, 2nd ditto.

„ 2 ditto, 3rd ditto.

He found rents of Rs. 25 a bigha, and in para. 97 of his report, in describing the clear profit that a cultivator gets from an acre planted with sugar-cane, he put the rent per acre at Rs. 12-12-9.

If Rs. 12-12-9 was a common rate for good land growing cane and wheat at that unsettled period, and there is no reason to believe that it was not—it may be inferred that good fields rented as highly then as they do now. Besides in the majority of villages rents must have attained their present limit at least 12 years ago ; and apparently were paid without any great pressure then, when prices were less stable, and markets less accessible. The common answer to my inquiries of tenants as to how long they had paid their present rental, was ten, fifteen, twenty years.

The vagaries of the rentals of certain villages, the sudden leaps and drops, have been described. During the inquiry that went before the passing of the present Rent Act, it was admitted in the majority of districts that rents were not excessive and had not reached their limit, and the passing of the Rent Act kept them from further rapid enhancement. One reason for apparently low collections that should be mentioned is that the patwaris 'syahas' close at the end of June ; while collections go on to the end of September. This accounts for the fact that in many villages the collections for the year preceding that of verification are short of the rental.

Another reason for short collections in one year or another is the sudden death of the landlord and disputes about succession. Another is that the patwari is often dependent on his landlord for information for the filling in of his 'syaha', and the landlord is sometimes indifferent as to the accuracy of the latter.

In a great many estates both great and small written receipts for rent are not given. The custom of giving receipts continues to be backward in the district.

An instance of erratic collections as recorded is here given as showing what can happen in mufrid estates. Mauza Sarua, pargana Partābgarh (G. No. 361) was owned jointly by two brothers who caused very low rents and collections to be recorded till 1295 Fasli, when the brothers quarrelled. Then the true rent was given out, and amounted to nearly treble what it was before.

The following figures show this—

Fasli.		Demand.		Collections.
1291	...	1,067	...	967
1292	...	737	...	816
1293	...	728	...	728
1294	...	749	...	699
1295	...	2,063	...	1,635

In 1296 Fasli the brothers partitioned the estate and rental and collections became as follows :—

Mahal Ramadhin (G. No. $\frac{361}{1}$).

Fasli.		Demand.		Collections.
		Rs.		Rs.
1296	...	991	...	488
1297	...	1,201	...	843
1298	...	1,225	...	853

Mahal Datadin (G. No. $\frac{361}{2}$).

Fasli.		Demand.		Collections.
		Rs.		Rs.
1296	...	1,296	...	985
1297	...	1,353	...	713
1298	...	1,257	...	961

Here perhaps quarrels among the brothers make collections difficult, but they collect themselves and dictate as they like to the patwari.

All this explains that there are many reasons for poor and erratic recorded rentals ; and that they are not necessarily poor in reality because shown so : and that they do not always afford a reason for taking a low percentage of the corrected rental as jama.

39. This lengthy discussion further gives, it is hoped, an idea of the general stability of the rents of the district and holds out an expectation that they will not decline in the future as they have not declined in the past. They may therefore be considered a fair and stable basis for assessment. At the same time in assessing, average collections have always been taken into account, and columns 13 and 14 of the two tables are intended to show how far the new jama exceeds 50 per cent. of the average collections and of the average rental. In no pargana is the excess phenomenal. Columns 15 to 18 show how far the weight of the assessment may be taken to fall on assumption areas. In column 16 the full valuation of assumption areas is given. In column 18 the valuation after deductions. In column 15 half the full cash-paying tenants' land is given : assuming that this is assessed at 50 per cent. the revenue rate per acre is stated. It is Rs. 3-1-10 for the district. The revenue rate per acre of the full applied rental of assumption areas, that is, applying to these areas the balance of the jama after deduction from it of 50 per cent. of the tenants' cash rental, is about half of this, viz., Rs. 1-8-10 and very much below the revenue rate of the last settlement. I may here plead for the standard rate that this test shows that even without deductions it cannot be called excessive. Contrasted with these figures are the figures of columns 17 and 18. The former are half of the accepted cash tenants' rental, which accepted rental is in every pargana less than the rental of column 2, viz., the cash tenants' rental without substitutions of the standard rental, with the incidence per acre of the revenue : and in column 18 the incidence of the quota of the jama remaining after half of the accepted cash-tenants' rental is deducted, as it falls per acre on the corrected rental of assumption areas after the deductions made from the latter. This incidence likewise is for the district as it is for each pargana very much below the incidence of the last settlement. I trust the figures are of use in showing the moderateness of assumption rents even without deductions and the extreme moderateness of the assessment in every pargana including that of Patti, which has subsequently been still further reduced. The columns are intended solely as a test of the assessments. By the same process if 45 per cent. instead of 50 per cent. of the tenants' accepted cash-rental be taken the incidence of the balance of the jama on the full applied rental of assumption areas will still be low.

40. Some instances of individual villages may be given comparing the jama with half average collections or with half the average tenants' rental. In a great many vil-

Analysis of new jama as falling over tenants' land and assumption areas with incidence.

Instances illustrating the above.

It will be seen that by this calculation assumption areas practically escape assessment. In order still further to illustrate the above explanation of columns 15 to 18 of the tables, some instances of the jamas are analyzed according to one or more tests of their moderateness, *viz.* (I) comparison of the jama with half the recorded average collections, (II) with half the average recorded tenant's rental, (III) incidence of the balance if any of the jama over and above half of either of the above, applied to the assumption areas :—

(1). Upadhyapur, G. No. 8 (mahal Sita Ram), Pargana Atrba, highly rented village. Original jama assessed by me Rs. 400. Half average tenants' rental Rs. 282 : balance of jama Rs. 118 applies to 40 acres assumption areas : collections here are very full.

(2). Estate of Raje Ashur Ali, Pargana Manikpur—5 villages are taken :—

	Villages.				
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jama assessed ...	740	285	220	570	520
Half tenants' average or attested rental.	770	295	67	605	557
Half average collections ...	781	300	172	625	584
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Assumption areas ...	37	10	65	10	10
	Escape assessment.	Escape assessment.	Valued at Rs. 2-6 an acre, old revenue rate Rs. 2-2-1.	Unassessed.	Unassessed.

(3). Barbaspur (Estate Tajpur), Pargana Behar (G. No. 24), jama Rs. 630.

Half average collections Rs. 728, half tenants' rental Rs. 687 ; so practically 30 acres assumption areas escape assessment.

(4). Dhamanwan (Tajpur Estate), Pargana Behar (G. No. 107), jama Rs. 750.

Half average collections Rs. 753, half tenants' rental Rs. 770 ; 21 acres assumption area practically escape assessment.

(5). Sarai Indrawat (mahal Kanti Estate), Behar (G. No. 130), jama Rs. 460.

Half tenants' rental Rs. 474 ; also 13 acres assumption area.

(6). Tiwaripur (Estate Kanti), Behar (G. No. 79) :—

				Rs.
Nikasi	...	...	...	2,638.
Jama	...	...	...	1,090.

Half tenants' rental Rs. 1,248 ; 26 acres assumption area unassessed.

(7). Shahjamalpur G. No. 150 (Behar), jama Rs. 360.

Half average collections Rs. 360 ; 21 acres assumption area escape.

(8). Husampur (Rampur) (G. No. 95), jama Rs. 350.

Half tenants' rental Rs. 350 ; 14 acres assumption area escape.

(9). Kaunsillapur (Rampur), G. No. 150), jama is much below half average collections. I have not the figures by me.

(10). Salehpur (Rampur) (G. No. 138), jama Rs. 360. Half average collections Rs. 404.

(11). Umanpur (Rampur) (G. No. 12) original jama as assessed by me, Rs. 360 ; half average collections Rs. 374.

(12). Pura jodha (Rampur) (G. No. 61), jama Rs. 240 ; half average collections Rs. 287.

(13). Miriyan (Manikpur) (G. No. 118), jama Rs. 2,000, half average, collections Rs. 2,095; 93 acres assumption area escape.

(14). Mangarh Amadpur (Behar) (G. No. 215), original jama Rs. 2,440, half tenants' rental Rs. 2,101; balance of jama Rs. 329, assessed on 210 acres assumption areas. The old rent rate was Rs. 2-5-11. The jama was further reduced by the Settlement Commissioner.

(15). Alupur Bokhari (Manikpur) (G. No. 4), jama Rs. 355, half average collections Rs. 352; 40 acres assumption areas escape.

(16). Ritahai (Manikpur) (G. No. 56), jama Rs. 70.

Half average collections Rs. 62; 4 acres Khudkhasht escape.

(17). *Kaman Patti*.—(Rampur) (G. No. 144), jama Rs. 2,390.

Half net assessable rental Rs. 2,663.

Half average collections Rs. 2,334.

Half the rental, keeping the decreed rental of under-proprietary tenures would be Rs. 2,565.

Serial number.	General number.	Village.	Jama.	Half average collections.	Half tenants' rental.	Assumption areas.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
18	46	Purbara (Rampur) ...	3,500	3,558	3,641	22 acres escape.
19	19	Bisui (ditto) ...	420	553	552	Nil.
20	611	Nohadal Singh (Partabgarh) ...	180	200	208	17 acres escape.
21	32	Bhatni (Rampur) ...	840	880	834	62 ditto.
22	70	Pura Sewak Ras (Rampur) ...	430	511	536	10 ditto.
23	179	Magrahar (ditto) ...	400	464	464	
24	33	Bhailari (ditto) ...	1,630	1,624	1,677	
25	66	Pura Dhana Tikarya (Rampur) ...	1,260	1,366	1,372	32 ditto.
26	50	Pura Basant Ras (Rampur) ...	570	616	666	
27	87	Bhimaaura (ditto) ...	480	472	423	9 ditto.
Afterwards reduced to Rs. 450						
28	126	Sasai Sangram Singh (ditto)*...	840	936	927	18 ditto.
29	58	Pura Tilak Ram (ditto)...	640	673	690	10 ditto.
30	141	Qazipur (ditto)...	Jama equals half average collections.			
31	159	Khandwa (ditto)...	1,290	1,621	1,321	92 ditto.
32	139	Alipur (ditto)...	1,090	1,231	1,293	18 ditto.
33	191	Harnahar (ditto)...	660	675	560	52 ditto.
34	109	Rampur Khas ditto ...	330	416	309	14 ditto.
35	173	Muhammadpur Khas (ditto)...	960	964	954	37 ditto.
36	146	Katra Sangram Singh (ditto)...	355	380	365	10 ditto.
37	130	Salempur Bhadari (ditto)...	1,180	1,175	1,179	18 ditto.
Afterwards reduced to Rs. 1,100.						
38	34	Pithanpur (Manikpur) ...	1,200	1,349	1,253	13 acres escape
39	144	Kamanpatti (Rampur) ...	2,390	2,334	2,566	183 ditto.
40	92	Kakaraha (Manikpur) ...	1,500	1,589	1,572	31 ditto.
41	83	Kashipur (ditto) ...	1,430	1,482	1,459	65 ditto.
42	7	Andhipur (ditto) ...	1,700	1,754	1,798	43 ditto.
43	132	Sangramgarh (Rampur) ...	2,600	2,496	2,605	67 ditto.
44	94	Chubki (ditto) ...	225	232	222	13 ditto.
45	68	Sangrampur mahal, Uparhar (Manikpur.)	1,000	1,190	1,125	36 ditto.
46	55	Pura Bhikari (Rampur) ...	245	329	324	6 ditto.
47	189	Neknampur (ditto) ...	215	240	246	1 ditto.
48	36	Bagdhara (ditto) ...	660	650	629	98 acres. Here Rs. 60 only are practically assessed on 98 acres.
49	621	Handaur (Partabgarh) ...	1,540	1,399	1,376	36 acres. Here rent of under-proprietary area 110 acres corrected.

Serial number.	General number.	Villages.	Jama.	Half average collections.	Half tenant's rental.	Assumption areas.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
50	473	Kalani (Partābgarh) ...	310	202	197	49 acres assessed at Rs. 120 rate at Rs. 2-4 0 Old revenue rate Rs. 2-5-5.
51	86	Bajhan Mahal Arat Singh (Partābgarh).	270	118	160	51 acres of which Rs. 110 jama.
52	61	Bikrampur (Partābgarh) ...	1,550	1,373	1,442	81 acres. Here out of original jama Rs. 118 would be the assessment on 81 acres; old revenue rate Rs. 2-11-2.
			Reduced to Rs. 1,470.			18 acres by latest reduction unassessed.
53	478	Kotilia (ditto) ...	250	212	228	
			Reduced to Rs. 210.			
54	12	Asapur (Partābgarh) ...	355	351	358	4 acres escape.
55	150	Pura Sukhdeo (ditto) ...	890	949	960	10 ditto.
56	60	Buknapur (ditto) ...	370	410	404	10 ditto.
57	151	Pura Moti Lal (ditto) ...	300	299	311	
			Afterwards reduced to Rs. 280.			
58	66	Bisahula (ditto) ...	255	257	267	8 acres unassessed.
59	612	Nari mahal (Phulpur) ...	670	569	592	Here under-proprietary rental is increased by correction.
			Reduced to Rs. 580.			
60	602	Niwari (ditto) ...	920	856	874	15 acres.
			Reduced to Rs. 830.			
61	387	Sadullapur (ditto) ...	330	316	314	8 acres.
			Reduced to Rs. 300.			
62	288	Dahla Mau mahal Shukulpur (ditto)	350	190	220	37 acres. Under-proprietary rental is increased by correction.
			Reduced to Rs. 300.			
63	122	Bela Ghat (Partābgarh) ...	2,350	1,968	1,793	139 acres. By the original jama Rs. 478 was assessed on this, viz., balance over Rs. 1,793: rate about Rs. 3-7-0, old-revenue rate Rs. 2-10-2. Village has much progressed.
64	262	Pura Kishangir (Patti) ...	100	98	73	13 acres assessed Rs. 27 rate Rs. 2 (old rent rate 4-1-0).
65	257	Do. Ram Sahai (do.) ...	460	396	403	36 acres.
66	588	Fatehpur (do.) ...	145	142	145	Nil.
67	464	Rakha (do.) ...	630	603	681	10 acres.
68	769	Nagapur (do.) ...	270	244	228	26 acres. Old revenue rate Rs. 2-3-10.
69	260	Chandpur (Partābgarh) ...	590	587	512	31 acres.
70	285	Deom Pachhim (Partābgarh),	730	766	718	54 do.
71	511	Khajurni mahal khas (ditto)	1,170	1,112	1,127	152 do.
72	537	Gobri (ditto)...	1,370	741	785	276 do.
			Reduced to Rs. 1,300.			
73	67	Chakedhi (Dingwas) ...	430	420	379	446 do.
			Reduced afterwards to Rs. 400.			
74	146	Para Hamidpur (Partābgarh),	2,230	1,442	1,648	378 do.
75	113	Bhaundaha (ditto) ...	730	708	683	59 do. Old revenue rate Rs. 2-4
76	351	Banjitpur Chilibila (ditto) ...	1,750	1,481	1,462	Old revenue rate Rs. 2-4-4, assumption areas 283 acres. Here taking original jama, balance over half aver age collections is Rs. 520 applied to 283 acres, rate is less than Rs. 2 an acre and the old revenue rate was Rs. 2-6-4.
			Reduced to Rs. 1,590.			88 acres.
77	421	Sonawan (Partābgarh) ...	760	489	588	

Serial number.	General number.	Villages.	Jama.	Half average collections.	Half tenants' rental.	Assumption areas.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
78	12	Asapur (Partabgarh) ...	140	145	161	5 acres.
79	515	Garapur mahal Jageshwar Baksh (Partabgarh).	120	128	138	11 do.
80	458	Kusphara (ditto) ...	1,080	934	913	114 acres—by the same method Rs. 146 are jama assessed on 115 acres.
81	455	Fatehpur (ditto) ...	390	400	413	7 acres escape.
82	275	Khurdaha (Inderpal Singh) (Partabgarh).	145	150	146	6 ditto.
			Reduced to Rs. 130.			
83	114	Bhogapur (ditto) ...	920	856	851	64 acres. By same method out of the original jama Rs. 54 assessed on 64 acres.
			Reduced to Rs. 900.			
84	336	Rendi (ditto) ...	740	752	768	8 acres.
85	385	Sarac Bhopat (ditto) ...	690	840	705	31 acres escape.
86	244	Jamua (ditto) ...	590	612	615	13 acres.
87	234	Hatt gawan mahal Kanti (Behar)	630	789	818	40 acres.
88	53	Kumbhi Aima mahal khas (Ateha).	660	471	498	76 acres. Here by the same method there is a balance of Rs. 190 to be applied to 76 acres; rate about Rs. 2. The old revenue rate was Rs. 2-3-10.
89	142	Kasba Latifpur (Rampur) ...	1,290	1,329	961	63 acres practically escape
			1,329 includes rent of perpetual lease and under-proprietary land.			
90	171	Muhasinpur (ditto) ...	245	230	136	12 acres.
91	113	Bhaundaha Mahal Saunikpur (Partabgarh).	300	210	275	30 do.
92	292	Tala (Patti) ...	1,630	932	1,542	75 acres. By same method 75 acres are assessed at Rs. 90.

Increase of new jama due to extension in cultivation.

41. There are yet other tests of the moderateness of the assessment : one is that frequently greater part, frequently the whole, of the addition to the old jama is fairly claimable for the extension of the cultivated area. One instance will suffice by way of illustrating the process by which this test is arrived at. I refrain from giving more, though there are hundreds, for this chapter has already reached a somewhat inordinate length.

Taking mauza Rae Askaranpur, pargana Dhingwas—

	Rs.	Rs.
The old jama is ...	650	new jama 920
add for addition of 121 acres to cultivated area @ Rs. 1-8-0 an acre, half the palo rate ...	181	
Total ...	831	

The difference is only Rs. 90 which is very little for progress of rents. It does not follow that all or any of the added cultivated area is palo : but for the purpose of this calculation it may be assumed to be palo.

The table given in the last para. illustrates how a very fair test of a moderate assessment is found in the jama of many villages falling below half average recorded collections. (This is the jama based on the corrected rental with deductions when

possible or on the substituted rental or with deductions when possible.) In such cases an assessment of 50 per cent. or 46 per cent. of corrected rental without deductions would not have pressed hard on the assessesees.

Taking an entire pargana, that of Dhingwas, in the following mauzas the jama fixed by me (in some cases it was afterwards reduced) is less than half average recorded collections.

Serial number.	General number.	Name of mauza.	Jama.	Half average collections.
			Rs.	Rs.
1	99	Sripur	270	285
2	102	Sheogarhpuri	850	875
3	112	Kazipur Kusemar ..	1,140	1,228
4	114	Kandhpur	135	214
5	118	Kaudhya Dulapur...	390	432
6	119	Kotila Badi	235	245
7	4	Asthawan	960	1,027
8	6	Utrar mahal khas ...	640	668
9	13	Balla khurd	856	857
10	27	Pritampur	700	720
11	32	Pura Ban	145	157
12	100	Sultanpur mahal Sitla Bakhsh...	205	213
13	125	Khanwari (Lal Chhatardhari Singh)	1,000	1,082
14	134	Maghi Chaingarh ...	1,270	1,296
15	136	Macheha Harde patti	245	284
16	143	Miranpur	1,060	1,099
17	53	Purailli	880	890
18	61	Tikaitampur	265	271
19	89	Sarae Ambha	300	306
20	96	Sarae Sat Bhao Gharibi	380	390
21	121	Kondar khurd maha' Pura Sri (Shemlat)	85	95
22	131	Lalu patti	900	949
23	135	Malathar Chatta ...	310	331
24	138	Murtazapur	360	383
25	139	Malawan	920	966
26	144	Naryawan (both mahals)	1,770	1,716
27	145	Nagnia Mau	530	567
28	29	Panwasi khas	1,540	1,659
29	36	Pura Chitanju (both mahals)	390	405
30	108	Ghulamipur	265	281
31	132	Lodhipur	210	219
32	140	Muraiui	650	693
33	17	Bhitari... ..	150	158
34	42	Pura Rohni Ram ...	100	103
35	58	Tirchba	500	465
36	92	Sarae Chhata	360	394
37	95	Sarae Sat Bhao	205	209
38	115	Kusaba	430	444

This is a somewhat large proportion out of a small pargana : and the proportion may be considered the same for each of the other parganas.

Correction rate very little higher than the old rent-rate.

42. Another test of the extreme moderateness of the assessments is that the correction-rate without deductions of many villages is frequently very little higher than the old rent-rate : and a deduction of 25 per cent. made from it, when applied to part or the whole of the assumption area of a village of which the correction rate is so moderate, reduces it very much below the old rent-rate. This happens in many villages even of the highest circles. Individual instances are unnecessary for the table connected with rates, page 152, showing the present tenant-rate, the standard-rate without deductions, and the old rent-rate of each circle of each pargana sufficiently illustrates the above remarks. The table has only to be looked at to show how low the standard-rate for many circles becomes by a deduction of 25 per cent. from it. When this is the result for the all-round circle-rate, it follows that in many villages in each circle, the standard-rate exceeds the old rent rate by a trifle : and that in some it does not exceed it and even falls short of it. The standard rate of each circle is not necessarily the result of dividing the corrected rental of the assumption area by that area. The standard rate of each circle is deduced by dividing by the total

assessed area the rental of it obtained by applying to its soils the standard rates for each : but this does not affect the test of the moderateness of the assessment. A few villages may be instanced of estates belonging to Talukdars who were most persistent in complaining of the heaviness of their assessments.

1. *Isipur, Pargana Patti, G. No. 580 (Tala).*

				Rate.		
				Rs.	a.	p.
Tenant rate	6	5 0
Correction rate without deduction	5	4 0
Old rent rate	4	11 8

2. *Basai (Kanti) Pargana Behar, G. No. 27.*

Correction rate	...	...	...	...	6	12 2
25% also deducted.						
Old rent rate	...	...	...	...	5	13 6

3. *Pura Beni Ram, Pargana Patti, G. No. 238.*

Correction rate	...	...	...	...	3	12 0
Old rent rate	...	...	...	...	3	7 2

Objections to new assessments by landlords.

43. I may be thought to have dwelt at unnecessary length on the various tests of the moderateness of the assessments: but the flood of objections made by landlords as soon as they were declared justifies insistence on this feature of the assessments. Some landlords objected for every village of their estates: all objected for the majority. An objection costs nothing and it appears to be the fashion to complain of "Sangin Jamas." Many are the work of pleaders: some Talukdars left their composition entirely to Mukhtars who draw the high salary of Rs. 10 a month. The result surpassed expectation. The objections were expressed frequently in most offensive language. They were made whether the increase on jama was great or little or nominal and all showed a strong family likeness. Their burthen was that sir should not be assessed: that rents were not fully collected (in manifest contradictions to recorded collections); that part of the assessed land was liable to flooding, though the area was never stated: that the landlord has assisted tenants in making improvements by giving wood "&c.": that the soil classification was wrong. No details were given nor grounds for the charges stated. Landlords who had benefited most by deductions from the corrected rents of assumption areas and by the substitution of standard-rents objected as much as others.

Short term settlements recommended in one mahal.

44. The annexed table contains the single mahal for which a short term of settlement was fixed by the Settlement Commissioner. My proposals for a short term for the Tiloi estate were not sanctioned and therefore need not be repeated here.

Name of Pargana.	Name of Estate	General Register No.	Circle Register No.	Name of Mahal.	Term for which settlement was proposed.	Remarks.
Behar ...	Mathura Parshad, &c.	$\frac{2}{1}$	$\frac{VII}{2}$	Ibrahim-pur, Mahal Khas.	For 5 years only	This was proposed by Settlement Commissioner. The all-round (Rs. 1-8-2) rate of the mauza was very low, much below than the revenue rate even (Rs. 1-11-0). The Settlement Officer proposed to maintain the old revenue at Rs. 70. The Settlement Commissioner overruled this and assessed the Mahal at Rs. 25 for 5 years. There were other proposals for short settlement, which were overruled by Settlement Commissioner, such as Tiloi estate.

CHAPTER VIII.

IMPROVEMENTS BY PROPRIETORS.

1. The only proprietor of the district who has made any extensive improvements is Captain Chapman. A brief description of them has been given in other parts of the report. Inquiry on the subject was directed by the Government of India to be made by the Settlement Officer, the case to be taken up as one of reclamation and improvement by means of irrigation works. Captain Chapman is under-proprietor of mauza Beti which comprises a large portion of the lake land and lessee for twenty-five years of mauzas Purnemau, Banemau, Sháhjur and Mohiuddinnagar within which the rest of the lake land is comprised. He had applied to Government to secure for him an extension of his lease on the ground that the lessor, the taluqdar of Bhadri, had by driving him to litigation interrupted his work of improvement and put him to heavy loss necessitating purchase of fresh machinery and other large outlay. Efforts were made in obedience with the orders of Government to induce the taluqdar to extend the term of the lease for six years; but all attempts at persuasion proved unavailing, and the order to take up the case as one of reclamation and improvement was the outcome of the refusal. The rent payable by Captain Chapman, under the 25 years lease is Rs. 15,565, about Rs. 200 more than the estimated gross rental of the four villages at the time of the execution of the lease. At that time only a small portion of the lake was under cultivation.

Captain Chapman of Beti's improvement works.

The issue is stated by Mr. Neale, Member, Board of Revenue, as follows:—

“The issue is whether in the case of a lessee holding a reclaiming lease where the lessor is hostile and wishes to terminate the contract at due date, it is incumbent on the Government to interpose and either indirectly compel or induce, by indirect payments from Government sources, the lessor to continue the said lease?”

My own conclusion was that Captain Chapman's works were both reclamation and irrigation works: the great Ganges embankment, the two minor embankments within the lake area, one enclosing the other, the thirteen solid embankments that fill in the mouths of the thirteen ravines or nalas in the high ground, by which the drainage of the uplands used to descend into the lake, the sluice-gates and the drains thereto appertaining, and the steam ploughs, are reclamation works, whereby the bed of the lake is kept dry and rendered culturable: while the pumps, one on the Ganges, the other at the other end of the lake, and the cross-drains within the lake, are irrigation works.

My proposal was that no revenue should be assessed on the entire reclaimed area for the period that Captain Chapman's lease has yet to run, and that on the expiry of the period, a reassessment should be made. I also proposed that the land should be constituted an alluvial mahal.

Paragraphs 6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20 of Mr. Neale's review give briefly his reason for refusing to accede to this latter proposal: also the Settlement Commissioner's recommendation, and Mr. Neale's orders on it:—

6. “The Settlement Officer suggests that the land should be constituted an alluvial mahal. But this step would, I think, be ineffectual for the purpose intended. The lessor, by allowing the bandhs to fall out of repair, could compel the reduction of the revenue imposed, and the lessee would remain, as now, in the lessor's power after the conclusion of the current lease.”

7. “The Settlement Commissioner recommends, as I understand his concluding paragraph, the Government should remit the revenue for the period of the ensuing settlement on the whole of this land, as an inducement to the lessor to continue the lease; or if this inducement fail, then that at least in the village of Beti, which is Captain Chapman's property he being under-proprietor, the revenue should be entirely remitted.”

8. "From the table given at page 16 of the Settlement Officer's report it appears that the reclaimed area of all five villages is valued at Rs. 19,911, which at 50 per cent. would yield Rs. 9,955 revenue per annum. Of Beti alone the valuation is Rs. 9,281, which gives Rs. 4,640, revenue per annum.

9. "This valuation, and the revenue due thereon, are quite separate from the valuation of the original area of the same villages, the area which lies high, which has always been assessed, and which is now for convenience sake, called uparhar. The jamas assessed on these portions are given in the table in page 17 of the Settlement Officer's report and have been approved and sanctioned."

10. "As to the reclamation area, the only matter which is under discussion, it is quite plain that the lessor, the Taluqdar, will not be induced to continue the lease in favour of Captain Chapman. Nor was the reclamation carried out by him or at his instance; on the contrary, he has been consistently hostile to it. Therefore to remit the jama on the reclaimed area of all five villages would be a gratuitous sacrifice of revenue."

11. "Captain Chapman the lessee's position is quite different. He is sub-proprietor of Beti, one of the five villages, and he has actually planned and worked out the reclamation. The revenue assessable on the reclaimed area of this village is Rs. 4,640. Should this be remitted for the term of the coming Settlement?"

12. "Mr. Benett has recorded (paragraph 15) certain calculations on the figures produced by Captain Chapman, from which he concludes that Captain Chapman has so far obtained little or no profit from his work. The Settlement Officer, on the other hand, states that he is unable to draw any sure conclusions as to net results from Captain Chapman's various statements. I am inclined to agree with this latter view."

13. "Mr. Benett further holds that 'there are strong reasons' why these works should be regarded as works of irrigation. With this also I must differ. The works are principally works of reclamation, and only partly works of irrigation. Paragraphs 16 and 17 of the Settlement Officer's report show this with sufficient distinctness. There are 4,000 bighas riparian land: below this land come 3,000 bighas flooded land (or liable to flooding). The 4,000 riparian bighas 'were flooded when the Ganges was high' but, as a rule, were always 'high and dry,' and out of this tract 1,500 bighas were previously and habitually irrigated from wells; while for the remaining 2,500 bighas Captain Chapman has made canals and procured pumps, which pumps he can remove on the expiry of his lease. The 3,000 bighas 'flooded land' from the reclamation area proper, and are now protected by a girdle drain: and they partly no doubt receive irrigation. There is also a 'reservoir' of 600 bighas in the centre, being, as I understand, the deepest depression in the whole 'lake' area. The reclamation area was, it should be stated, formerly known as the Beti Lake, an old backwash of the Ganges. This too has been pumped dry, and is now, it may be presumed, irrigated as occasion requires."

14. "In Mr. Buck's report of 1878 he speaks of 4,000 bighas as the reclaimed portion of which 2,000 bighas are first class land protected by irrigation."

15. "From the above description by the present Settlement Officer I should hold that a fair conclusion would be that half are reclamation works and half irrigation. Mr. Buck's rather loose figures, just quoted, confirm this view."

16. "Next, as to the date of completion of reclamation. The Settlement Officer considers that it was complete in 1877-78. Strictly speaking, I would hold that this opinion is correct. Mr. Buck's report above quoted, which was written in 1878, would lead to the same conclusion, and other papers by Captain Chapman himself. But the G. O. No. 2562 of 4th October 1892, dates the completion in 1889, and says that the improvement might be held to have taken effect in that 'or some previous year.' This order must be respected; and the term 'some previous year' must be taken to mean some year shortly before 1889 and not a year long antecedent. I would accordingly fix the date of completion as 1886."

17. "I should therefore propose that for 15 years, that is, from 1886 to 1901, the reclamation (called 'Kachhar') portion of mauza Beti should be held revenue-free by Captain Chapman as under-proprietor on account of the reclamation works; and, for the

remainder of the term, he should hold it at less than half revenue at a favourable or almost nominal rate on account of the irrigation works, namely, at Rs. 1,000 or even Rs. 500 revenue (see Oudh Revenue Circular II—1)."

18. "As to the remaining villages, they should be assessed as below for their Kachhar, *i.e.* reclaimed areas:—

	Rs.
Purne Mau	1,960
Bane Mau	1,070
Shahpur and Mohi-ud-dinagar ...	{ Rs. 289 up to end of Captain Chapman's lease on 31st August 1899. Rs. 2,290 after 31st August 1899.

"This conclusion is not as satisfactory as could be wished. But no other now seems practicable or, in my opinion, advisable. It is not desirable that Government should bribe the reluctant Taluqdar into consenting to prolong Captain Chapman's lease. Nor do I hold that Government is in any way responsible for the failure, if there has been failure, of Captain Chapman's speculation, or bound to reimburse him. It would no doubt be advantageous that these 3,000 bighas of reclamation should continue to yield food for the neighbouring population, and that the progress of agriculture should be encouraged by the maintenance of the reclamation and irrigation works.

19. "But if the zamindar declines to bear his part, it seems to me unreasonable to call on Government to lose about Rs. 2,90,000 over the maintenance of works to which he, and, as it would appear, his tenants also, are indifferent. If it is considered absolutely necessary to maintain these works, I should prefer the simpler plan of taking up the land for Government purposes and leasing it on adequate terms to Captain Chapman, while securing to Government a fair profit. It appears to me that by no other plan could Government avoid placing itself in a somewhat false position as the protector of a lessee, a European, against his lessor, and as obnoxious to the charge of being an interested arbiter in any disputes which might hereafter arise.

20. "The inevitable outcome of the present difficulty is that Government must lose. If the works are maintained, Government must bribe the Taluqdar by renouncing the revenue: and if the works are abandoned, there will be no revenue to receive. The same condition holds with Captain Chapman's under-proprietary village Beti as to the reclamation area. If the works are abandoned, that area will cease to pay revenue; and until that event occurs, which will probably be in the near future, the amount of revenue imposed for a brief period is of small importance."

2. The improvements made by the larger landlords are too few to deserve any special mention. They consist of some pakka, *i.e.*, ordinary brick wells, and a few bandhs. Allusion has been made to several wells built between 20 and 25 years ago by the late Raja Ájit Singh in order to prevent his tenants from absconding under the pressure of the high rents exacted from them. This was the reason given by the present Taluqdar himself. Most of the improvements in the Taluqdari estates were made during the period that they were under the management of the Court of Wards. It is no disparagement to the landlords nor does it prove a spirit of prejudice towards them for the Settlement Officer to mention the fact that they are unimproving. Among other reasons there is the one that several are adopted sons fetched from small villages to the "Gaddi," and who have not the necessary sympathy with their tenants. In the want of a spirit of improvement, the Partábgarh landlords are the same as landlords throughout Oudh, and the North-Western Provinces. I may quote here Mr. Neale's remark in his review of the report on the Bchar, Rampur and Manikpur Parganas:—

Improvements by other landlords.

"As regards the initiative in well sinking. I think I remember that at a meeting convened last autumn to discuss a question connected with enhancements of rent in Oudh, it was asserted unanimously as a known fact that landlords all over Oudh objected to wells being sunk: as also in the North-Western Provinces. The reason assumed is their dread of some new device of the law by which tenants' wells may be used as a fresh weapon of tenant right.

"At all events Mr. Sanders has been on the spot and he speaks in very decided language of what he has seen and noted. He adds that tenants prefer to go to the Mahajan

for takavi to build wells : and he notes that in Rampur there are fewest wells because the entire pargana is shared by two Taluqdars."

The petty proprietors and under-proprietors have been active in making wells for the benefit of their home farms. But as regards the greater landlords, their want of enterprise in improving their estates is not made up by free permission to their tenants to build wells. Mention has also been made of the enterprise of the latter in this direction and reasons given for the conclusion that landlords in the earlier years of the settlement may have opposed it less rigorously than they do now, having during the former period unrestricted powers of ejection.

A great many applications were put in by landlords for a reduction of the jama on the ground of improvements made by themselves or by their tenants with their permission. For the latter they can, I consider, take very little credit to themselves. They never advance money to tenants who wish to build, or help them in any other substantial way. Some of them have recently ejected tenants who have built fine wells and have acquired the latter on payment of a moderate compensation. In one instance brought to my notice by the tenant himself on the spot in the landlord's presence the latter having ejected the tenant and paid compensation for his well, put him in possession again of his holding at the same rent as before.

I was unable in any single instance to reduce the jama on the ground that the rents of fields improved by irrigation works have increased in consequence of them. Proof on this head cannot be obtained when rents are all 'bilmukta' or in the lump : and not a single landlord appeared to be aware of the law on the subject of compensation. Many of them keep 'Basaghats' or private rent rolls, but they do not show rents field by field : and it is perfectly clear that no landlord ever thought of fixing a rent for each plot with a view to enhancing it in consequence of improvements made by him, and so being able to show at the time of settlement an increased rent-roll as directly the result of his improvement. Landlords may have enhanced rents of holdings some of the plots of which have been irrigated by a well built by himself : but they were unable to prove that they had done so. In many villages where they had built one or two wells they pointed to the increase in the total tenants' cash-rental as a result of the improvement : but in the same villages tenants had also built wells at their own expense, and the rise in rent must have been a consequence in part of the tenants' as much as of the landlords' works, and in part of other circumstances, ejections, enhancements, etc.: while in other villages of the same estates where the wells had all been built by tenants, and in others where there were no masonry wells at all rents had risen in the same or even greater proportion. It is customary with taluqdars at least to make periodical all-round enhancements which fall on all alike.

In all instances where landlords put in claims on account of wells, they were directed to file lists of the plots improved by them : some landlords filed lists merely of the plots, not stating the holdings of which they formed part : others stated the holdings and the lump rents of some year before and some year after that in which the improvements were made.

One or two questions arise in the present connexion. One is assuming that rents are fixed field by field whether a landlord can claim a reduction of jama on account of one or two wells built by him in a village, when his tenants have built ten or twelve and the landlord has raised rents all round in consequence. Another is whether a reduction is justifiable on account of an increase in the rent-roll resulting from the construction of a well built at a comparatively small cost 15, 20. or 25 years ago : and not likely to last much longer, the landlord having already recovered in the increased rents more than the outlay with interest. Most of the wells on account of which reductions were claimed date from more than 20 years back.

At the same time it has already been said that frequently a lesser percentage of the assets has been taken than would have been otherwise, in consequence of improvements made by landlords, though the rise in the rental of the village in which they are situated cannot be directly traceable to them.

CHAPTER XI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. As case work in connection with the settlement is still pending, I must postpone an account of it till the settlement of the district is closed. A brief report will be submitted as an appendix.

Case work.

2. Up till the end of October 1895, the entire control of the work of distribution was left to M. Muhammad Ahmed, Assistant Settlement Officer. Judging by the small number of appeals preferred to me, I conclude that the work was done accurately and well. The bulk of the work of determination of rents under section 40, Act XVII of 1876, was done by the same Deputy Collector, and I had every reason to be satisfied with his execution of it which was often extremely laborious and puzzling owing to the absence of details in the decrees.

Distribution of jama.

3. M. Muhammad Ahmed was Assistant Settlement Officer from the very beginning of settlement operations to the end. I have had frequent occasion in the foregoing pages to speak of his work which was uniformly thorough, intelligent, conscientious and good. Much of it involved extreme labor and required his working late into night and remaining in camp well into the hot months of the year. His distribution and supervision of the work of vernacular office deserves special commendation, but his devotion to every branch and detail of his work was equally strict.

Services of officers.

M. Ehsan Illahi was in the district for a year and did the entire preliminary and attestation work of one large pargana. His work was good.

Syed Ali Bahadur did the same work for parganas Rampur and Ateha. Allusion has been made to his faulty soil classification of both parganas, but in other respects his work was good.

The Head Clerk Babu Bhajan Lal had the general control of the English office and much miscellaneous work besides. By his intelligence, zeal and untiring devotion to his duties he has proved himself fit for a higher post. For 3 months he acted for M. Muhammad Ahmed, Assistant Settlement Officer, and acquitted himself well in that post.

The Kanungo staff all worked well and most of the subordinate staff were untiringly zealous in their work. I had occasion to dismiss only very few for idleness or incompetency.

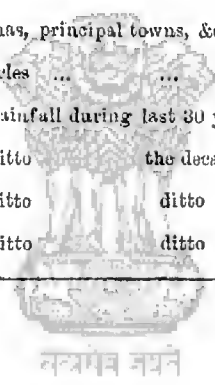
The good example set by M. Muhammad Ahmed, the Settlement Deputy Collector, and the Head Clerk stimulated the whole staff to continuous effort and enabled the work to proceed rapidly.

4. The figures of the cost of settlement are not yet ready. A supplementary report on the subject will be submitted along with that on case work.

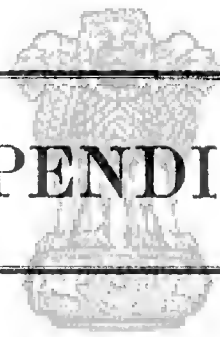
In conclusion, I must plead for the many imperfections of this report that I wrote it while carrying on the duties of Deputy Commissioner, Fyzabad. The tables were not ready till late in the year (1895) so that I was able to write little of it while I was at Partabgarh in September and October, doing Settlement work. The exacting duties of Deputy Commissioner left me little leisure for this extra task. Many parts are so imperfect that had I the time I would entirely rewrite them. But I cannot keep the Press waiting. The proofs have been sent to me to England, and I have tried my best to correct them as far as possible between two mails.

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APPENDICES.



सत्यमेव जयते

Appendix I.—Total Assessment Statement, Tahsil and Pargana Patti, District Parlatbagarh.

II.—COMPARATIVE AREA STATEMENT.

Period.	Not assessable.							Assessable.													Incidence of revenue per acre of revenue-able area.	
	Total area.	Revenue-free.		Village site.	Covered with water.	Otherwise barren.	Total.	Out of cultivation.					Cultivated.					Total.	Incidence of revenue per acre of cultivation.			
		Acres.	Rs. a. p.					Groves.	Culturable waste.	Fallow.		Total.	Wells.	Irrigated.		Total.	Dry.			Total.		
										Acres.	Rs. a. p.			Acres.	Acres.						Acres.	Acres.
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
Former settlement	298,139	23	8,009	28,657	62,502	100,181	19,633	31,467	8,204	31	59,335	...	...	...	103,296	35,327	138,623	197,968	2	8
Present settlement (year of verification.)	298,502	...	9,456	24,764	55,904	89,524	19,218	12,796	16,155	5,077	53,246	39,493	34,696	1,624	75,813	79,919	156,732	208,978	2	12		
Increase	363	...	517	...	...	...	...	...	7,951	5,046	...	...	...	...	...	44,592	17,109	11,020	...	...
Decrease	...	23	...	3,923	7,358	10,657	415	18,671	...	...	6,069	...	...	...	27,483	...	...	...	...	...

III.—RENT-ROLLS AND COLLECTIONS.

Year.	Tenants land held in--						Total demand (columns 3 and 5).	Collections, including arrears.	Sir.		Khudkasht.		Siwā income.	Total.		Shikmi.		Mofsi.
	Cash.		Kind.		Rent demand.	Area.			Rs.	Acres.	Area.	Rs.		Area.	Rs.	Acres.	Ba.	
	Area.	Rent demand.	Area.	Rent demand.														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.		
Former settlement	103,001	4,23,597	...	...	4,23,597	...	25,817	...	493	...	...	129,311	4,23,597	...	...	9,312
1283 F.	74,643	3,90,957	3,613	8,820	3,99,777	...	10,001	4,169	1,131	400	6	89,418	3,90,957	1,526	...	3,210		
1287 F.	112,987	5,91,195	5,865	14,669	6,05,864	...	12,892	5,174	1,743	336	75	133,207	6,01,412	2,509	9,125	4,743		
1288 F.	115,191	6,11,086	5,337	4,605	6,15,691	...	13,705	5,484	1,986	982	302	136,219	6,11,449	2,809	15,582	4,809		
1289 F.	117,811	6,31,008	5,532	9,206	6,40,273	...	13,952	6,150	2,012	1,106	108	139,337	6,47,038	3,677	21,194	4,815		
1290 F.	119,746	6,45,044	5,473	10,579	6,55,623	...	13,648	6,092	2,032	1,195	55	140,899	6,62,965	4,000	28,083	4,899		
1291 F.	122,845	6,72,125	5,236	8,429	6,80,554	5,75,664	12,850	2,770	3,461	921	307	144,392	6,84,552	4,767	61,207	4,899		
1292 F.	125,098	6,90,979	6,025	15,948	7,06,927	6,82,926	11,832	2,000	3,510	385	657	146,465	7,09,909	13,934	91,089	5,134		
1293 F.	129,114	7,19,183	6,507	20,476	7,39,659	7,11,537	8,939	1,666	4,130	782	926	148,780	7,42,983	17,003	1,16,193	6,574		
1294 F.	127,704	7,24,012	6,857	21,789	7,45,801	7,20,027	7,908	1,227	6,219	2,435	1,239	148,688	7,50,702	19,816	1,32,736	8,046		
1295 F.	130,183	7,29,821	6,993	23,723	7,53,544	7,38,448	7,913	536	6,582	2,558	1,428	151,671	7,58,066	22,684	1,46,366	6,288		
1296 F.	130,801	7,36,385	7,111	24,723	7,58,058	7,07,522	7,618	442	7,217	908	1,502	152,747	7,60,970	24,700	1,46,189	6,248		
1297 F.	132,453	7,43,809	7,152	17,464	7,67,273	7,07,738	7,400	151	7,183	683	1,986	154,188	7,70,032	26,421	1,84,455	6,362		
1298 F.	42,147	2,45,085	2,171	5,916	2,51,001	2,35,981	1,710	129	1,916	42	313	47,944	2,51,485	7,552	50,352	1,931		
Total	1,460,753	81,36,749	73,712	1,83,297	83,20,046	50,72,973	130,368	35,890	49,122	12,853	903	173,955	8,37,892	155,470	10,37,476	67,886		
Average	123,396	6,78,082	6,143	15,275	6,98,337	6,92,827	10,864	2,991	4,094	1,071	8,742	144,497	6,98,141	12,956	86,431	5,657		
Year of verification,	129,324	7,39,804	7,465	...	7,40,006	...	7,044	...	7,853	94	1,000	151,673	7,40,958	20,413	1,35,219	7,318		
																3,771 R. N. D. 567 W. R. 11,656		

II.—Comparative statement of jagas.									
IV.—Area table and verified rent-roll (Rule 11).									
Number.	Period.	Last settlement.				Present (year of verification).			
		Revenue.		Description.		Cash-paying.		Grain-rented.	
		Area.	Rent.			Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.
1	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Acre.	Rs.			Acre.	Rs.	Acre.	Rs.
1	Summary settlement	25,817	2,17,976	Sir	..	7,044	..	..	..
2	Regular settlement	493	3,06,686	Khudkashf	..	7,853	94	..	..
		2,041	5,363	Under-proprietors as such.	..	7,145	19,481	..	..
		28,351	5,363	Total	..	22,483	19,575	..	..
3	Year of verification	467	1,579	Occupancy tenants as such.	..	1,961	5,874	..	..
		100,493	4,16,655	Tenants at full rates,	..	1,11,681	6,91,015	7,455	..
4	Proposed	100,960	4,18,234	Total	..	1,13,573	6,96,889	..	..
		9,312	..	Rent-free for service and favored tenants.	..	*15,385	24,141	..	..
		136,623	4,23,537	GRAND TOTAL	..	1,55,307	7,40,605	7,455	..

* Perpetual lease

Privileged tenants.

Muafi

† 509 acres rented Rs. 1,186 transferred to nominally rented column 11 of statement VII.

VI.—COMPARATIVE CROP STATEMENT AND CENSUS AND AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

Year.	Rabi.										Kharif.										Dofasi.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
	Total cultivated area per khasra.		Wheat alone.		Wheat in combination.		Barley alone and in combination.		Gram and peas.		Tobacco.		Other crops.		Total.		Maize.		Just alone and in combination.		Barley alone and in combination.		Sugarcane.		Other crops.		Total.		Masonry wells ... { Old New		Depth to water ... {		Ploughs ... {		Plough-cattle ... {		Agricultural population. { Year of last settlement Year of verification		Non-agricultural population. { Year of last settlement Year of verification		Number of inhabited sites																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205

VII.—CORRECTED RENT-ROLL.

Soil.	Tenants' cash-rented lands.				Other lands.							Rate applied to columns 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11.	Resultant valuation of column 12.	Total area.	Total of columns 3, 6 and 13.	Added for rival assets.	Deduction if any, made under rules 17(4).	Deduction, if any, made under rule 27.	Net assessable rental columns 15 and 16, minus columns 17 and 18).	Rental obtained by substituting the recorded rental in table IV in column 19, in under-proprietary right for the rental shown in column 9.	Proposed assessment.	Remarks.
	Ordinary tenants.		Occupancy tenants.		Sir.	Khud-kash.	Land held in under-proprietary right.	Grain rented.	Nominally-rented and rent-free.													
	Area.	Recorded rent.	Area.	Recorded rent.						Area and rental.	Area and rental.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Cultivated	Domat	35,687	538	...	...	1,822	2,427	1,856	265	4,153	...	...	46,749	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Matyar	1,853	9	...	...	35	99	97	138	196	...	...	2,422	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhur	1,713	18	...	...	77	96	44	18	165	...	...	2,181	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uncultivated	Domat	37,110	632	...	...	2,023	2,866	2,155	1,132	4,719	...	...	50,637	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Matyar	5,606	43	...	...	163	505	327	1,655	655	...	...	8,354	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhur	3,783	70	...	...	202	347	150	141	513	...	...	5,206	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uncultivated	Domat	13,675	186	...	...	634	1,237	836	1,203	2,378	...	...	20,239	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Matyar	7,297	61	...	...	196	642	378	2,161	1,066	...	...	11,801	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhur	5,617	95	...	...	273	654	146	572	897	...	...	8,194	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uncultivated		2,834	240	...	...	197	402	1,597	685	1,075	...	...	7,030	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		1,15,205	1,892	...	11,081	5,622	9,275	7,586	7,455	15,727	...	2,57,006	1,62,762	9,68,970	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deduct uncultivated land unassessed.		...	131	...	462	55	122	1,323	337	752	...	10,321	2,720	10,783	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deduct allowance.		...	...	...	1,634	...	8,601	6,410	4,809	9,436	...	29,346	...	30,980	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Net		1,15,205	1,761	5,874	8,985	5,567	9,153	6,263	7,118	14,975	...	2,17,339	1,60,042	9,27,297	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Add concealed cultivation.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
													1,60,053	9,27,243	416	6,169	...	921,490	910,479	482,941	Percentage of increase.	41.16

Appendix I.—Total Assessment Statement Pargana, Partabgarh District, Partabgarh.

I.—COMPARATIVE AREA STATEMENT.

Period.	Not assessable.										Assessable.										Incidence of revenue per acre of revenue-able area.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
	Total area.					Revenue-free.					Covered with water.					Otherwise barren.						Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
	Village site.					Acres.					Acres.					Acres.						Acres.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
1	2	Acres.	227,700</

III.—RENT-ROLLS AND COLLECTIONS.

Year.	Tenants' land held in—										Collections, including arrears.	Sir.			Khandāshūt.			Siwāi income.	Total.			Shikmi.		Muāf.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
	Cash.		Kind.		Rent demand.	Area.	Acres.	Rent demand.	Area.	Acres.		Rent demand.	Area.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
	Area.	Acres.	Area.	Acres.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
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IV.—Area table and verified rent-roll (Rule 11).

Comparative statement of jamaas.		Present (year of verification.)										V.—Standard rental.		
Number.	Period.	Last settlement.		Description.	Cash-paying.		Grain-rented.		Under-tenants.		Classification.	Area.	Circle rate.	Rental.
		Area.	Rent.		Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.	1	2	3	4
1	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Arees.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.
1	Summary settlement	13,134	827	Sir Khudkasht	10,467	1,442	...	...	...	...	...	51,533	...	...
2	Regular settlement	1,775	17,875	Under-proprietors as such.	8,265	4,269	...	...	...	...	...	1,302	...	...
		11,082	17,875	Total	9,384	22,680	...	...	...	...	...	38,922	...	...
		25,991	18,702	Occupancy tenants as such.	108	23,091	...	...	...	...	...	2,141	...	...
	Year of verification.	232	719	Tenants at full rates.	28,224	5,688	...	...	...	...	...	17,333	...	...
		92,590	4,17,108	Total	2,025	5,688	...	...	...	...	...	23,016	...	...
		92,822	4,17,827	Rent-free for service and favoured tenants.	81,463	5,32,660	...	...	...	...	...	6,382	...	...
	Proposed	4,853		Rent not determined.	83,491	5,38,348	...	...	...	...	...	53	...	...
		123,666	4,36,529	GRAND TOTAL	24,410	77,089	...	...	...	...	...	140,742	...	...
					140,228	6,43,328	...	...	...	...	...	3,894	...	...
					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...
					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	137,364	...	8,08,235

*Perpetual Lease-holder

Privileged Tenants

Maif

Total

+570 acres rented Ra. 1,368 transferred to nominally rented column 11, statement VII.

VI.—COMPARATIVE CROP STATEMENT AND CENSUS AND AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

Year.	Total cultivated area per kharsa.	Rabi.						Kharif.										Census and Agricultural Statistics.							
		Wheat alone.	Wheat in combination.	Barley alone and in combination.	Gram and peas.	Tobacco.	Other crops.	Total.	Cotton alone and in combination.	Rice.	Maize.	Wheat alone and in combination.	Bajra alone and in combination.	Sugar-cane.	Other crops.	Total.	Dofasli.	Masonry wells ... { Old ... New ... }	Depth to water ...	Ploughs ...	Plough-cattle ...	Agricultural population. { Year of last settlement ... Year of verification ... }	Non-agricultural population. { Year of last settlement ... Year of verification ... }	Number of inhabited sites ...	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18								
Former settlement,	123,666	18,812	2,108	34,305	11,436	175	1,422	68,348	311	6,619	137	19,693	8,272	1,830	18,597	55,319	1								1,343
1294 F.	136,314	15,763	1,694	41,345	22,358	279	3,677	5,116	90	15,325	104	18,598	15,557	2,104	38,291	90,069	38,871								2,507
1295 F.	136,545	15,350	1,567	40,502	25,837	225	3,957	87,378	49	14,867	169	18,485	14,131	3,027	40,467	94,195	42,028								...
1296 F.	135,964	15,733	1,336	41,931	23,135	162	3,137	85,434	62	16,831	153	19,833	14,140	2,887	39,750	93,456	42,926								...
1297 F.	135,518	14,234	1,484	37,831	26,663	197	4,037	84,446	81	17,222	122	23,427	14,106	2,010	39,297	96,265	45,193								...
1298 F.	133,457	15,833	1,587	39,211	23,486	176	4,961	85,254	76	19,472	88	16,332	14,394	2,440	37,205	90,207	42,004								...
Total	677,798	76,913	7,908	200,820	121,479	1,039	19,739	427,928	358	83,717	636	96,675	72,528	12,268	135,010	401,192	211,922								69,009
Average	135,559	15,382	1,521	40,164	24,296	208	3,954	85,625	71	16,743	127	19,335	14,506	2,454	39,002	92,288	42,204								61,802
Year of verification,	134,307	13,466	1,103	37,084	23,368	104	4,565	81,881	129	13,363	14	21,307	16,780	3,260	21,820	76,753	28,327								2,730

Census and Agricultural Statistics.

Masonry wells ...

{ Old

{ New

Depth to water ...

Ploughs

Plough-cattle

Agricultural pop. { Year of last settlement

{ Year of verification

Non-agricultural { Year of last settlement

{ Year of verification

Number of inhabited sites

I. I.—Comparative statement of jamaas.				IV.—Area table and verified rent-roll (Rule 11).										V.—Standard rental.			
Number.	Period.	Revenue.	Last settlement.		Description.	Number of khataas.	Present (year of verification).				Under-tenants.		Classification.	Area.	Circle rate.	Rental.	
			Area.	Rent.			Cash-paying.		Grain-rented.		Area.	Rent.					Area.	Rent.
1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1	2	3	4	
		Rs.	Acres.	Rs.			Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.		Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	
1	Summary settlement ...	44,176	2,973	8,289	Sir	...	2,628	162	...	...	599	4,883	Goid Domat ...	12,552	...	...
2	Regular settlement ...	58,275	2,952	9,625	Khndkash	...	1,361	468	...	...	100	W.R.	" Matyar ...	339	...	...
			140	W.R.	Under-proprietors as such.	...	3,654	8,129	...	...	...	...	" Bhur ...	143	...	...
			6,065	17,914	Total	...	413	...	...	...	...	...	Manjhar Domat	7,890	...	...
	Year of verification ...	58,462.15	1,530	6,367	Occupancy tenants as such.	...	7,456	8,758	...	...	699	4,883	" matyar ...	937	...	...
			17,411	71,755	Tenants at full rates.	...	1,174	3,394	...	...	...	...	" Bhur ...	558	...	...
			33	W.R.	Total	...	13,085	80,881	237	...	5,896	18,811	Palo Domat ...	2,531	...	...
			18,974	78,122	Rent free for service and favoured tenants.	...	14,265	84,275	237	...	307	W.R.	" Matyar ...	2,274	...	...
			795	...	Rent not determined.	...	8,166	31,366	...	...	6,203	18,811	" Bhur ...	1,828	...	...
	Proposed ...	74,076	25,834	96,360	GRAND TOTAL	...	1,014	...	237	...	...	...	Uncultivated	2,096	...	...
						...	30,901	1,24,369	237	...	6,902	32,694	Sayar or sirai assets	...	...	...
						...				...			Area fraudulently thrown out of cultivation.	...	...	...
						...				...			Total	31,138	...	...
						...				...			Deduct uncultivated land un-	1,589	...	...
						...				...			assessed.	...	...	...
						...				...			Net valuation	29,549	...	1,62,703

* Perpetual lease-holders ... 348 884
 Privileged tenants ... 7,371 30,482
 Musafi ... 447 ...
 8,166 31,366

† 172 acres rented Rs. 508 transferred from cash to nominally, column 11 Statement VII for correction.

VI. COMPARATIVE CROP STATEMENT AND CENSUS AND AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

Year.	Total cultivated area per khushra.	Rabi.						Kharif.										Census and Agricultural Statistics.								
		Wheat alone.		Wheat in com-bination.	Barley alone and in com-bination.	Gram and peas.		Tobacco.	Other crops.	Total.	Cotton alone and in com-bination.	Rice.	Maize.	Juar alone and in combina-tion.	Bajra alone and in com-bination.	Sugarcane.	Other crops.	Total.	Dofasil.	Masonry wells	{ Old New	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Former settlement	25,834	4,336	384	5,535	2,446	120	304	13,125	36	3,093	235	3,585	1,236	12	4,512	12,709	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1295 F.	28,625	4,556	198	5,440	5,133	45	1,460	16,832	14	6,795	1	4,902	1,993	18	9,940	22,663	10,870	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1296 F.	28,800	4,673	152	5,776	5,275	36	1,388	17,304	14	6,345	...	5,041	1,894	23	9,464	22,781	11,285	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1297 F.	28,976	3,816	227	4,720	5,904	33	1,543	16,243	19	6,878	...	5,825	1,938	29	10,002	24,691	11,958	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1298 F.	28,953	4,429	214	5,284	4,949	31	1,498	16,405	15	7,676	...	4,479	2,043	85	9,426	23,727	11,179	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1299 F.	28,691	4,182	207	5,194	4,632	42	1,451	15,708	12	5,594	...	6,151	2,607	112	8,253	22,729	9,746	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	144,045	21,656	998	26,414	25,897	187	7,340	82,492	75	32,288	1	26,398	10,478	267	47,085	1,16,591	55,038	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average	28,809	4,331	200	5,283	5,179	37	1,468	16,498	15	6,458	...	5,280	2,095	53	9,417	23,318	11,007	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Year of verification	29,042	4,272	190	4,755	4,898	59	1,049	15,193	19	7,036	1	5,951	1,459	160	7,321	21,947	8,096	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

VII.—CORRECTED RENT ROLL.

Soil.	Tenants' cash-rented lands.						Other lands.					Residual valuation of column 12.	Total area.	Total of columns 3, 6 and 13.	Added for sithi assets.	Deduction, if any, made under rule 17(4).	Deduction, if any, made under rule 27.	Net assessable rental (columns 15 and 16, minus columns 17 and 18).	Rental obtained by substituting the recorded rental in table IV of lands held in under-proprietary right for the rental shown in column 9.	Proposed assessment.	Remarks.
	Ordinary tenants.		Occupancy tenants.		Sir.	Khad-kasht.	Land held in under-proprietary right.	Grain-rented.	Nominally rented and ent-free.												
	Area.	Recorded rent.	Area.	Recorded rent.																	
										Area and rental.	Area and rental.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Goind { Domat, Matyar, Bhur ...	8,435	...	546	...	...	594	761	1,637	15	592	...	...	12,552	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	198	...	4	...	...	19	33	45	5	35	...	...	339	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	...	8	...	...	1	5	4	...	8	...	...	143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manjhar { Domat, Matyar Bhur ...	5,574	...	280	...	...	393	602	535	19	27	...	...	7,880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	566	...	16	...	...	43	117	91	30	74	...	...	937	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	464	...	19	...	...	11	19	26	1	18	...	...	558	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palo { Domat, Matyar Bhur ...	1,723	...	36	...	...	84	181	183	32	292	...	...	2,531	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1,191	...	5	...	...	166	287	198	131	296	...	...	2,274	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1,564	...	77	...	...	5	37	57	1	107	...	...	1,828	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uncultivated	472	..	217	...	...	13	18	1,241	3	132	...	...	2,096	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	20,284	110,855	1,180	3,394	5,854	1,329 8,447	2,080 12,746	4,067 19,152	237 1,119	1,981 9,989	...	51,453	31,138	168,162	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deduct uncultivated land unassessed.	...	...	207	...	476	9 26	13 38	1,231 3,133	3 10	126 398	...	3,605	1,589	4,081	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deduct allowance,	...	...	...	...	1,121	...	2,628	1,182	7	34	...	3,851	...	4,972	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Add to retain rent,	...	...	...	...	+ 30	...	...	...	...	+ 13	...	13	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Net	20,284	110,855	978	3,394	4,287	1,322 8,410	2,047 10,080	2,836 14,837	234 1,102	1,855 9,570	...	44,010	29,549	159,152	317	1,866	...	157,603	150,894	74,076	Percentage of increase, 26.71

Appendix I.—Total Assessment Statement, Tahsil Partabgarh, District Partabgarh.
I.—COMPARATIVE AREA STATEMENT.

Period.	Not assessable.										Assessable.										Incidence of revenue per acre of revenue-able area.			
	Total area.		Revenue-free.		Village site.		Covered with water.		Otherwise barren.		Out of cultivation.					Cultivated.								
											Groves.			Culturable waste.		Fallow.		Irrigated.					Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21				
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.				
Former settlement	276,525	229	10,146	19,236	25,439	55,110	23,180	20,431	27,584	720	71,915	...	...	...	110,491	39,009	149,500	221,415	2 2 7	1 7 4	
Present ditto (year of verification.)	276,571	...	10,735	17,573	28,413	56,721	25,763	4,949	22,143	3,646	56,501	93,754	20,774	922	115,450	47,889	163,349	219,850	2 9 10	1 15 1				
Increase	46	...	589	...	2,914	1,611	2,583	...	5,441	2,926	...	...	...	...	4,959	8,830	13,849	...	...	...	
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,414	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

III.—RENT-ROLLS AND COLLECTIONS.

Year.	Tenants' land held in—										Khadkash.										Musfi.	
	Cash.					Total demand (columns 3 and 5).					Collections, including arrears.					Sir.					16	17
	Area.	Rent demand.	Area.	Rent demand.	Kind.	Area.	Rent demand.	Area.	Rent demand.	Area.	Area.	Rent demand.	Area.	Rent demand.	Area.	Area.	Rent demand.	Area.	Rent demand.	Area.	Rent demand.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Former settlement,	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.
1287 F.	1,25,797	5,23,449	...	...	5,23,449	...	16,107	9,116	1,775	...	...	...	1,775	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1288 F.	1,08,405	5,37,912	72	153	5,38,665	...	16,391	1,140	769	5	504	125,637	5,39,804	354	1,806	...	1,806	...	...	...	...	...
1289 F.	1,32,210	6,54,821	161	290	6,54,821	...	18,598	3,813	1,042	43	1,837	152,001	6,60,514	2,214	14,145	...	14,145	...	...	...	...	...
1290 F.	1,31,601	6,56,970	186	412	6,57,382	...	20,693	2,323	986	12	1,837	153,412	6,61,554	2,309	15,556	...	15,556	...	...	...	...	...
1291 F.	1,33,915	6,72,951	158	354	6,72,705	...	19,802	1,183	1,196	6	1,879	155,071	6,75,773	3,681	21,908	...	21,908	...	...	...	...	...
1292 F.	1,31,283	6,87,586	228	683	6,88,269	...	14,394	191	6,580	89	4,544	152,485	6,93,093	10,326	68,050	...	68,050	...	...	...	...	...
1293 F.	1,31,512	6,97,325	352	1,377	6,98,702	...	14,154	74	7,222	7	4,596	153,240	7,03,379	14,412	83,938	...	83,938	...	...	...	...	...
1294 F.	1,33,993	7,13,324	364	1,243	7,14,567	...	13,182	30	8,757	247	5,036	156,266	7,19,889	17,427	1,13,281	...	1,13,281	...	...	...	...	...
1295 F.	1,37,863	7,23,536	319	1,049	7,24,545	...	13,479	...	9,729	82	5,901	161,390	7,29,628	19,141	13,392	...	13,392	...	...	...	...	...
1296 F.	1,36,926	7,17,554	382	1,212	7,19,166	...	12,880	...	10,213	...	6,904	160,401	7,26,070	20,704	14,787	...	14,787	...	...	...	...	...
1297 F.	1,30,686	7,36,290	358	1,338	7,37,628	...	12,415	...	10,258	...	7,113	162,717	7,44,741	22,885	1,49,456	...	1,49,456	...	...	...	...	...
1298 F.	1,42,229	7,40,327	379	1,166	7,50,493	...	12,464	...	9,889	...	6,493	164,901	7,57,003	25,565	1,92,842	...	1,92,842	...	...	...	...	...
1299 F.	1,43,472	7,58,424	340	1,304	7,59,728	...	11,750	...	10,246	...	6,154	165,808	7,65,892	26,206	1,80,872	...	1,80,872	...	...	...	...	...
Total	27,061	1,23,799	215	659	1,24,458	...	2,137	...	1,156	...	2,277	30,569	1,26,735	7,829	54,161	...	54,161	...	...	...	...	...
Average	1,630,156	8,429,329	3,514	11,240	8,440,529	...	182,245	...	78,043	508	54,265	1,893,958	8,504,056	1,73,113	1,176,874	...	1,176,874	...	...	...	...	...
Year of verification,	1,35,846	7,02,444	298	933	7,03,377	...	15,178	...	6,504	42	4,522	157,821	7,08,671	14,426	98,073	...	98,073	...	...	...	...	...
	1,38,016	7,61,886	698	...	7,62,004	...	12,492	...	9,629	4,737	7,009	160,835	7,74,936	27,284	1,50,063	...	1,50,063	...	...	...	...	...

IV.—Area table and verified rent-roll (Rule 11).

[illegible]

* Perpetual lease-holders...	...	4,283	13,779
Privileged tenants	...	* 22,894	94,676
Muḥā	...	5,466	...
Total	...	32,576	108,455

#742 acres rented Rs. 1,876 transferred from cash to nominally column 11 of Statement VII.

VI.—COMPARATIVE CROP STATEMENT AND CENSUS AND AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

[illegible]

VII.—CORRECTED RENT-ROLL.

Soil.	Tenants' cash-rented lands.				Other lands.				Rate applied to columns 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11.	Resultant valuation of column 12.	Total area.	Total of columns 3, 6 and 13.	Added for silt assets.	Deduction, if any, made under rules 17 (4).	Deduction, if any, made under rule 17.	Net assessable rental (columns 15 and 16, minus columns 17 and 18.)	Rental obtained by substituting the recorded rental in table IV of lands held in proprietary right for the rental shown in column 9.	Proposed assessment.	Remarks.		
	Ordinary tenants.		Occupancy tenants.		Sir.	Land held in under-proprietary right.	Grain-rented.	Nominal-ly rented and rent-free.													
	Area.	Recorded rent.	Area.	Accepted rent.																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Gond { Domat Matyar Bhur	44,180	...	1,251	...	...	3,703	4,408	4,842	55	4,748	...	...	63,187	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	808	...	18	...	...	75	126	93	7	110	...	...	1,237	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1,096	...	14	...	...	60	100	69	...	106	...	...	1,445	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mand { Domat Matyar Bhur	30,504	...	856	...	...	2,614	3,384	2,776	76	3,786	...	...	43,996	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2,427	...	45	...	...	211	360	243	49	408	...	...	3,743	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2,007	...	25	...	...	138	177	165	7	180	...	...	2,699	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
of { Domat Matyar Bhur	10,185	...	225	...	...	556	1,191	691	65	1,851	...	...	14,764	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4,348	...	23	...	...	501	886	412	234	1,031	...	...	7,434	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	18,218	...	216	...	...	1,268	1,783	850	176	2,393	...	...	24,844	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uncultivated	2,867	...	636	...	...	302	338	3,418	29	988	...	...	8,478	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,16,640	7,06,341	3,208	9,082	17,200	9,368	12,753	13,559	698	15,601	...	2,90,740	1,71,827	1,014,281	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deduct unculti- vated land un- assessed.	...	...	493	...	1,336	163	128	3,346	16	837	...	12,711	4,983	14,047	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deduct allowance.	...	...	...	...	3,156	...	14,940	11,264	145	5,267	...	31,616	...	34,772	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Add to retain rent.	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	13	...	13	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Net	1,16,640	7,06,341	2,715	9,082	12,798	9,205	12,625	10,213	682	14,764	...	2,46,426	1,66,844	9,65,505	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Add area assessed under circular No. 4—1.	...	...	...	...	...	56,204	59,729	50,949	2,820	76,724	...	...	16	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Add concealed cul- tivation.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	130	1,139	12,187	...	9,54,661	9,34,520	4,27,005	Percentage of increase 32.01

Appendix I.—Total Assessment Statement, Pargana Dhangwas, District Partabgarh.
I.—COMPARATIVE AREA STATEMENT.

Period.	Not assessable.										Assessable.										Incidence of revenue per acre of revenue area.										
	Revenue-free.					Village site.					Covered with water.					Otherwise barren.					Total.					Incidence of revenue per acre of cultivation.		Rs. a. p.			
	Acres.					Acres.					Acres.					Acres.					Acres.					Acres.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
Former settlement	61,585	...	1,942	7,289	9,992	19,223	3,513	6,907	3,518	...	13,938	...	...	...	26,101	2,323	28,424	42,362	2 3 6	1 7 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Present ditto (year of verification.)	61,583	...	2,125	6,607	12,730	21,463	3,380	1,067	3,028	924	8,349	5,846	14,862	...	20,688	11,083	31,771	40,120	2 10 6	2 1 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Increase	...	...	184	...	2,738	2,240	...	...	...	924	5,589	...	...	...	...	8,760	3,347	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease	2	...	...	682	...	...	183	5,840	490	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,242	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

III.—RENT-ROLLS AND COLLECTIONS.

Year.	Tenants' land held in—										Khrdkaht.		Siwai income.		Total.		Shikmi.		Muss.	
	Cash.					Kind.					Area.	Rent demand.	Area.	Rent demand.	Area.	Rent demand.				
	Area.	Rs.	Acres.	Rent demand.	Kind.	Area.	Rs.	Acres.	Rent demand.	Area.							Rs.			
																		4		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1																			17	
Former settlement																				Acres.
1288 F.	25,049	1,05,476	2,434	2,913	8	27,491	1,08,389	933		
1289 F.	25,812	1,33,383	21	47	...	...	2,233	3,691	592	2,101	...	28,058	1,39,991	1,472	9,508	844		
1290 F.	26,019	1,35,754	15	91	...	...	2,276	3,753	611	1,987	...	28,931	1,43,817	1,689	11,293	851		
1291 F.	26,923	1,43,424	25	67	...	...	2,207	3,591	786	2,061	...	29,941	1,50,807	2,499	16,469	823		
1292 F.	26,564	1,47,415	31	95	...	...	2,213	4,451	1,119	2,674	...	29,927	1,57,829	3,182	21,207	877		
1293 F.	26,611	1,48,817	24	42	...	...	2,206	4,644	1,182	2,822	...	30,023	1,57,707	3,807	26,593	950		
1294 F.	26,603	1,51,885	55	171	...	...	2,236	4,761	1,418	3,736	...	30,604	1,67,875	4,506	31,272	1,203		
1295 F.	26,908	1,55,850	42	90	...	...	1,960	3,471	1,814	5,172	...	30,780	1,69,358	5,041	36,053	1,183		
1296 F.	26,935	1,56,669	71	159	...	...	1,935	3,420	1,609	5,595	...	31,324	1,65,818	5,371	38,862	990		
1297 F.	27,737	1,56,843	43	56	...	...	1,976	3,387	1,544	5,544	...	31,401	1,68,177	5,137	38,269	890		
1298 F.	27,841	1,59,792	40	75	...	...	1,973	3,380	1,695	5,592	...	31,360	1,69,165	4,729	36,223	890		
1299 F.	27,653	1,59,367	39	125	...	...	1,975	3,393	1,749	5,582	...	31,286	1,69,729	4,925	35,573	813		
1299 F.	27,524	1,59,431	38	84	...	...	25,392	40,812	1,5567	38,574	3,090	364,543	1,924,378	46,768	3,32,392	11,555		
Total	3,23,130	18,06,930	454	1,102	...	...	2,116	3,901	1,297	3,215	2,580	30,378	1,60,365	390	27,699	963		
Average	26,927	1,50,577	38	92	...	...	1,589	...	2,049	34	2,663	31,073	1,59,312	3,780	26,477	1,052		
Year of verification.	27,004	1,56,615	431	728 R. N. D.			
																	45 W. R.			
																		1,825		

II.—Comparative statement of jamas.				IV.—Area table and verified rent-roll (Rule 11.)										V.—Standard rental.			
Number.	Period.	Revenue.		Present (year of verification).										Classification.		Circle rate.	Rental.
		Area.	Rent.	Last settlement.		Number of khatas.		Cash-paying.		Grain-rented.		Under-tenants.		1	2	3	4
						Description.		Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.		Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14				
1	Summary settlement	...	Rs. 51,696	2,434	2,013	Sir	...	Acres. 1,569	...	...	...	Acres. 502	Rs. 3,978	...	11,344	...	...
2	Regular settlement	...	63,030	802	2,336	Khudkasht Under-proprietors as such.	...	2,049	1,998	...	...	790	...	...	11,402	...	...
	Year of verification	...	62,999	3,244	5,249	Total	...	4,444	2,032	...	...	525	3,978	...	...	...	...
	Proposed	...	84,300	24,247	1,03,130	Occupancy tenants as such.	...	316	478	431	...	3,160	22,499	Total	32,853	...	...
				933	...	Tenants at full rates.	...	24,603	150,877	431	...	3,205	22,499	Deduct uncultivated land unassessed.	269	...	...
				28,424	1,98,389	Total	...	24,948	151,355	431	...	3,730	26,477	Net valuation	32,584	...	1,90,536

* Perpetual lease-holders
† Privileged tenants
Muah

Rent.
778
1920
1342
292
3554

Area.
778
477
1052
2302

+ 140 acres rented at Rs. 487 transferred to nominally rented column 11 of Statement VII.

VI.—COMPARATIVE CROP STATEMENT AND CENSUS AND AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

Year.	Rabi.							Kharif.							Dofasli.		Census and Agricultural Statistics.								
	Total cultivated area per khasra.	Wheat alone.	Wheat in combination.	Barley alone and combination.	Grain and peas.	Tobacco.	Other crops.	Total.	Cotton alone and combination.	Rice.	Maire.	Linear alone and combination.	Rajra alone and combination.	Sugarcane.	Other crops.	Total.		Masonry wells { Old { New ...	Depth to water ...	Ploughs ...	Plough-cattle ...	Agricultural population. { Year of last settlement { Year of verification, ...	Non-agricultural population. { Year of last settlement { Year of verification, ...	Number of inhabited sites ...	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18								
Former settlement	28,424	4,139	486	7,263	2,492	7	938	15,325	2	7,008	111	1,243	889	47	3,739	13,099	...								
1295 F.	30,076	5,511	364	7,679	5,089	40	1,620	20,303	73	12,635	5	2,796	1,929	200	4,338	22,036	12,263						{ Year of last settlement 23,412	{ Year of verification, 41,774	10,163
1296 F.	32,796	6,332	492	8,928	4,643	21	1,418	21,834	49	13,668	4	2,708	957	229	5,749	23,364	12,402								11,032
1297 F.	31,087	4,875	457	7,744	5,035	29	1,779	19,919	125	14,272	3	3,243	1,659	193	6,220	25,715	14,547								
1298 F.	30,880	5,614	494	9,048	4,128	27	2,105	21,417	65	17,234	2	1,111	719	259	4,644	24,054	14,591								
1299 F.	30,525	4,965	406	7,742	4,069	14	2,213	19,409	125	12,863	...	2,743	2,957	824	4,318	23,330	12,214								
Total	15,5304	27,297	2,213	41,141	22,964	131	9,136	102,882	457	70,732	14	12,601	8,221	1,205	25,269	118,493	66,017								
Average	31,073	5,459	443	8,228	4,593	26	1,827	20,576	91	14,147	3	2,520	1,944	241	5,054	23,700	13,203								
Year of verification	31,771	5,047	461	8,323	4,710	23	1,738	20,302	97	17,187	7	2,915	761	304	3,516	24,787	13,318								

VII.—CORRECTED RENT-ROLL.

Soil.	Tenants' cash-rented lands.					Other lands.					Rate applied to columns 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11.	Resultant valuation of column 12.	Total area.	Total of columns 3, 6 and 13.	Added for slight assets.	Deduction, if any, made under rules 17(4).	Deduction, if any, made under Rule 27.	Net assessable rental (columns 15 and 16, minus columns 17 and 18).	Rental obtained by substituting the recorded rental of lands held in under-proprietary right for the rental shown in column 9.	Proposed assessment.	Remarks.	
	Ordinary tenants.		Occupancy tenants.		Sir.	Khad-kash.	Land held in under-proprietary right.	Grain-rented.	Nominally rented and rent-free.													
	Area.	Recorded rent.	Area.	Recur-def-rent.						Accepted rent.												
																						Area and rental.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Gola { Domat Matyar Bhur	8,163	...	105	...	...	396	924	247	76	781	...	...	10,692	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	519	...	8	...	...	12	60	4	4	40	...	...	647	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kash { Domat Matyar Bhur	5,573	...	110	...	...	228	536	185	45	593	...	...	7,276	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1,296	...	26	...	...	37	132	54	47	149	...	...	1,741	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pal { Domat Matyar Bhur	3,120	...	22	...	...	103	316	66	58	379	...	...	4,064	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5,522	...	48	...	...	271	533	109	186	551	...	...	7,220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	100	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	5	10	...	...	118	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uncultivated	629	...	26	...	...	16	70	141	10	190	...	...	1,082	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	24,940	151,732	345	478	1,873	1,064	2,574	806	431	2,693	...	40,137	32,853	193,742	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
						6,338	14,773	4,189	1,965	12,872												
Deduct uncultivated land unassessed.	...	...	10	...	39	8	24	109	6	112	...	916	269	955	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
						29	85	383	21	398												
Deduct Allowance.	...	...	...	...	136	...	2,837	101	190	1,707	...	4,835	...	4,971	...	...	...	...	...	...	Percentage of increase.	
Net	24,940	151,732	335	478	1,698	1,056	2,550	697	425	2,581	...	34,386	32,584	187,816	1139	1,318	...	187,637	186,930	84,360	33.90	

Appendix I.—Total Assessment Statement, Pargana Behar, District Partabgarh.
I.—COMPARATIVE AREA STATEMENT INCLUDING BETI LAKE LAND.

Period.	Not assessable.										Assessable.										Incidence of revenue per acre of revenue-able area.															
	Revenue-free.					Village site.					Covered water.					Otherwise barren.						Out of cultivation.					Cultivated.									
	Total area.					Revenue-free.					Village site.					Covered water.						Otherwise barren.					Total.					Total.				
	Total area.					Revenue-free.					Village site.					Covered water.						Otherwise barren.					Total.					Total.				
	Total area.					Revenue-free.					Village site.					Covered water.						Otherwise barren.					Total.					Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21																
Former settlement	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.																
Present ditto (year of verification.)	143,052	...	5,803	15,358	21,008	42,289	12,253	12,068	6,554	...	31,275	...	...	...	52,618	16,790	63,488	100,763	2 4 0	1 9 3													
Increase	145,112	...	5,219	14,535	18,125	37,880	11,326	5,363	9,137	1,860	27,086	19,701	14,718	321	34,740	44,806	79,546	107,232	2 11 3	2 0 0																
Decrease	2,060	...	644	823	2,942	4,409	927	6,705	2,183	1,860	...	...	...	...	...	28,016	10,058	6,469	...	...														

III.—RENT-ROLLS AND COLLECTIONS INCLUDING BETI LAKE LAND.

Year.	Tenants' land held in—					Total demand (columns 3 and 5).	Collections including arrears.	Sir.		Khandásh.		Total.		Shikmi.		Muzá.
	Cash.		Kind.		Area.			Rent demand.	Area.	Rent demand.	Area.	Rent demand.	Area.	Rent demand.		
	Area.	Rent demand.	Area.	Rent demand.												
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.
Former settlement	61,175	274,111	...	...	274,111	...	4,598	1,356	...	...	...	65,773	275,467	...	...	3,711
1288 F.	65,506	336,001	126	500	336,561	...	4,611	9,074	2,235	5,843	2,931	72,478	354,409	5,863	34,324	1,222
1289 F.	65,404	332,319	49	161	332,480	...	4,810	9,338	2,408	4,161	1,780	72,731	349,759	7,597	47,550	1,245
1290 F.	65,458	341,058	46	222	341,280	...	4,827	9,633	2,000	5,616	2,848	72,531	355,877	8,012	49,085	1,290
1291 F.	64,651	344,339	213	525	345,224	341,548	4,069	7,126	4,005	12,139	5,346	72,908	369,835	9,697	61,508	1,393
1292 F.	67,860	366,071	124	495	367,166	410,574	3,449	7,402	4,133	12,873	4,223	75,526	391,034	9,917	61,700	1,631
1293 F.	68,994	376,489	93	412	375,901	387,042	3,445	7,446	4,027	13,718	7,229	76,559	403,294	10,039	69,466	1,783
1294 F.	68,553	376,249	80	327	376,790	382,040	3,488	8,177	4,855	17,375	6,763	76,975	409,105	10,552	74,854	1,864
1295 F.	68,076	376,219	150	779	377,028	391,730	3,383	8,224	5,923	18,014	8,297	77,637	411,568	11,784	83,732	1,681
1296 F.	69,145	380,351	85	336	380,687	379,898	3,240	7,751	5,933	15,003	6,862	78,393	410,303	12,146	87,772	1,557
1297 F.	70,264	388,282	109	542	398,824	380,232	3,620	7,944	5,941	14,177	6,374	79,934	417,319	14,137	103,689	2,233
1298 F.	69,906	388,730	191	749	389,479	386,328	3,668	7,969	6,425	15,416	8,685	80,190	421,549	13,903	101,252	1,434
1299 F.	69,028	386,391	204	946	387,337	394,635	3,659	8,009	6,680	17,880	8,551	80,171	421,777	13,931	101,294	1,413
Total	814,105	4,392,763	1,470	5,994	4,398,737	3,454,007	46,209	9,803	54,310	154,215	69,389	916,094	4,720,454	127,618	880,486	18,746
Average	67,842	366,064	122	499	366,563	383,779	3,851	8,174	4,530	12,851	5,783	76,841	393,371	10,635	73,339	1,562
Year of verification	69,108	392,463	610	...	392,463	...	4,011	6	3,466	230	8,605	77,195	401,304	11,251	78,279	2,362
</																

II.—Comparative statement of jamaas.				IV.—Area table and verified rent-roll (Rule 11.)										V.—Standard rental.			
Number.	Period.	Revenue.		Last Settlement.		Description.	Cash paying.		Grain-rented.		Under tenants.		Classification.	Area.		Circle rate.	
		1	2	Area.	Rent.		Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.		1	2	3	4
1	Summary settlement	Rs. 187,975	Rs. 1,356	4,598	...	Sir	4,011	Rs. 6	...	...	9	10	Goid Donat and matyar Bhur	Acres. 29,649	...	Rs. a. p.	...
...	Regular settlement	163,255	28,303	7,261	...	Khudkasht Under-proprietors as such.	3,463	230	...	...	1,109	8,906	" Majhar Donat and matyar Bhur	23,412	...	...	...
...	Year of verification	158,646	242,041	52,603	...	Total	7,498	24,049	...	...	24	...	Palo Donat and matyar Bhur	17,497	...	...	...
...	Proposed	209,315	245,742	53,918	...	Occupancy tenants as such.	15,287	24,285	...	...	1,133	8,906	" Bhur	3,649	...	...	...
...			...	3,711	...	Tenants at full rates.	58,244	358,444	...	...	...	...	Uncultivated	3,649	...	...	...
...			...	69,488	275,467	Total	80,494	3,94,329	...	...	...	...	Sayar or siwai assets	...	...	...	...
...			...	...	...	Rent-free for service and favored tenures, Rent not determined.	...	5,767	...	...	...	...	Area fraudulently thrown out of cultivation.	...	...	...	...
...			...	...	...	GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total	81,124	...	...	...
...			...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	Deduct noncultivated land unassessed.	2,388	...	...	...
...			...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	Net valuation	78,736	...	...	441,898

* Perpetual lease-holder

Privilege tenants

Chakidari

Mnadi

In lieu of wages

In charity

	Area.	Rent.
...	1,360	3,379
...	14	W. R.
...	4297	758
...	127	244
...	407	88
...	1,828	1,298
...	4,033	5,767

+ 126 acres rented at Rs. 155 transferred from cash to nominally rented column 11 of Statement VII.

VI.—COMPARATIVE CROP STATEMENT AND CENSUS AND AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS INCLUDING BETI LAKE.

Year.	Total cultivated area per khasra.	Rabi.										Kharif.					Census and Agricultural Statistics.		
		Wheat alone.	Wheat in com.	Barley alone	Barley and in com.	Gram and peas	Tobacco.	Other crops.	Total.	Cotton alone and in com.	Rice.	Maize.	Juar alone and in com.	Bayra and in com.	Sugarcane.	Other crops.	Total.	Dofasli.	Masonry wells ...
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Former Settlement...	60,488	8,663	1,635	23,673	6,694	193	636	41,494	113	8,393	74	4,571	3,878	544	10,420	27,904	...	...	...
1295 F.	78,148	9,904	1,014	23,959	10,863	109	3,564	54,412	153	19,796	75	5,538	8,452	773	14,011	52,998	...	...	...
1296 F.	78,468	11,712	877	25,888	13,987	83	2,985	55,552	177	20,595	96	10,261	7,100	675	13,918	52,822	...	...	...
1297 F.	78,457	9,806	989	23,235	1,582	95	4,179	53,556	356	21,196	107	11,526	8,979	592	13,566	56,324	...	...	...
1298 F.	77,975	11,264	1,053	24,913	14,351	104	4,130	55,814	320	24,242	51	5,928	7,287	737	13,085	51,350	...	...	...
1299 F.	77,636	11,274	841	22,947	11,214	88	4,024	50,386	402	16,690	390	9,844	12,045	830	9,996	48,868	...	...	...
Total	390,684	54,020	4,774	120,941	70,606	479	18,882	262,702	1,408	101,321	390	46,797	43,863	3,007	64,576	202,162	...	...	...
Average	78,137	10,804	955	28	14,121	96	3,776	63,940	282	20,304	78	9,360	8,773	721	12,915	52,433	...	...	...
Year of verification ...	79,546	10,309	668	23,938	15,770	143	3,545	54,373	244	21,380	3	9,993	4,796	703	6,771	43,890	...	...	...

Year of verification ...

Soil.	Ordinary tenants.		Occupancy tenants.			Sir.	K hud- kashit.	in under- proprie- tary right.	Grain- rented.	ly rented and rent-free		Rate applied to columns 7 and 11.	Resultant valuation of column 12.	Total area.	Total of columns 3, 6 and 13.	Added for sicut assets.	Deduction, if any, made Rules 17 (4).	Deduction, if any, made Rule 27.	Net assessable rental (columns 15 and 16 minus col- umns 17 and 18).	Rental obtained by substituting the recorded rental in table IV of lands held in under- proprietary right for the rental shown in column 9.	Proposed assess- ment.	Remarks.
	Area.	Recorded rent.	Area.	Reor- ded rent.	Ac- cepted rent.					Area and rental.	Area and rental.												Area and rental.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Goid. { Donat ... { Matyar ... { Bhur ...	21,054	...	840	...	...	1,221	1,521	2,461	79	1,333	...	...	28,509	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	766	...	37	...	...	64	102	66	10	95	...	...	1,140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	229	...	4	...	...	...	2	44	4	7	...	...	290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manj. { Donat ... { Matyar ... { Bhur ...	15,148	...	453	...	...	646	1,135	1,683	108	1,289	...	...	20,462	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2,122	...	50	...	...	201	238	146	23	167	...	...	2,950	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	739	...	8	...	...	1	32	83	9	59	...	...	931	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palo. { Donat ... { Matyar ... { Bhur ...	8,145	...	167	...	...	287	829	631	98	949	...	...	11,106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4,803	...	55	...	...	364	443	273	78	375	...	...	6,391	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4,508	...	83	...	...	29	223	434	197	203	...	...	5,676	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uncultivated ...	901	...	222	...	...	65	75	1,989	1	396	...	...	3,649	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	58,415	359,047	1,919	5,833	11,512	2,878	4,599	7,810	610	4,873	...	115,872	81,104	486,431	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
						18,078	27,007	41,450	2,727	26,615	...											
Deduct unculti- vated land un- assessed.	...	...	194	...	634	34	53	1,774	1	332	...	...	2,388	7,375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deduct allow- ance.	...	...	...	...	2,433	117	154	5,394	3	1,073	...	...	...	10,989	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Add to retain rent.	...	...	...	...	+19	...	...	+160	...	...	...	+160	...	179	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

II.—Comparative statement of jama.				IV.—Area table and verified rent roll (Rule 11).										V.—Standard rental.			
Number.	Period.	Revenue.	Rent.	Description.	Number of khata.	Present (year of verification).				Upder-tenants.				Classification.	Area.	Circle rate.	Rental.
						Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	1	2	3	4
1	Summary settlement	Rs. 45,337	Rs. 129	Sir	...	1,026	1,054	...	...	3,001	3,001	...	...	Goid Donat and Matyar	Acres. 10,014	Rs. a. p. ...	Rs. ...
2	Regular settlement	53,917	2,137	Khandkhab	...	21	2,131	34	...	...	...	...	...	" Bhur	60	...	...
			W. R.	Under-proprietors as such.	...	747	690	2,948	...	...	...	...	...	" Donat and Matyar	9,590	...	...
			2,566	Total	...	31	135	W. R.	...	...	...	...	...	" Bhur	456	...	...
	Year of verification	54,226	...	Occupancy tenants as such.	...	1,825	4,010	2,782	...	3,001	3,001	...	...	Palo Donat and Matyar	5,987	...	...
			...	Tenants at full rates.	...	14	52	231	...	...	...	...	...	" Bhur	1,280	...	...
			...	Total	...	21,930	1,03,008	W. R.	...	...	...	...	...	Uncultivated	671	...	...
			...	Rent-free for service and favored tenants.	...	...	41	W. R.	...	...	...	...	...	Sayar or siwai assets	...	...	...
	Proposed	88,670	...	Tenants at full rates.	...	21,933	1,03,008	69	...	2,232	16,892	...	...	Area fraudulently thrown out of cultivation.	...	...	...
			...	Rent not determined.	...	631	22,157	1,60,344	...	39	16,802	...	...	Total	28,087	...	...
			...	GRAND TOTAL	...	24,409	22,250	1,60,375	...	2,271	16,802	...	...	Deduct uncultivated land unassessed.	357	...	...
			...		...	...	*1,270	2,334	...	...	...	...	...	Net valuation	27,730	...	1,79,850

* Perpetual lease-holder
 Privileged tenants
 Chaudidiri
 Muafi In line of wages
 In charity
 Total

Area
 525
 138
 127
 144
 435
 1,270
 2,334

Rent.
 L. 485
 W. R.
 427
 24
 22
 366
 2,334

51 acres rented Rs. 139 transferred from cash to nominally. Column II of Statement VII.

VI.—COMPARATIVE CROP STATEMENT AND CENSUS AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

Year.	Total cultivated area per kharsa.	Rabi.							Kharif.							Dofasli.	Census and Agricultural Statistics.		
		Wheat alone.	Wheat in combination.	Barley alone and in combination.	Gram and peas.	Tobacco.	Other crops.	Total.	Cotton alone and in combination.	Rice.	Maize.	Wheat alone and in combination.	Barley alone and in combination.	Sugarcane.	Other crops.				Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
Former settlement,	24,400	3,488	285	7,185	2,409	121	258	13,726	87	3,241	20	2,377	1,320	22	3,616	10,683	...	...	...
1295 F.	21,042	3,068	205	5,412	3,321	57	1,596	13,659	97	4,251	68	2,934	2,246	50	4,679	14,325	6,942	...	...
1296 F.	27,954	4,431	273	8,055	3,500	65	2,055	18,379	160	6,757	63	3,807	2,392	69	6,073	19,381	9,806	...	...
1297 F.	27,828	3,423	281	7,263	3,649	107	2,576	17,569	240	7,480	69	4,157	2,731	44	5,729	20,450	10,221	...	...
1298 F.	27,531	3,862	280	7,400	3,669	82	2,970	16,172	211	8,819	40	2,336	2,804	61	4,680	18,951	9,592	...	...
1299 F.	27,264	3,331	231	6,818	3,111	67	2,814	16,972	220	5,188	51	4,274	3,441	91	4,276	17,844	7,592	...	...
Total	1,31,649	18,715	1,279	41,948	17,450	378	12,011	84,781	928	32,795	294	17,568	13,614	315	25,437	90,951	44,083	...	...
Average	26,330	3,743	256	6,990	3,490	75	2,402	16,956	185	6,559	59	3,514	2,723	63	5,087	18,190	8,816	...	...
Year of verification,	27,416	3,997	258	7,245	3,596	114	2,567	17,777	192	7,256	45	4,267	1,676	70	2,789	16,295	6,656	...	...
																	
																	
																	
																	
																	
																	
																	
																	
																	
																	
																	
																	
																	
																	
																	
																	
																	
																	
																	
																	
																	
																	
																	
																	
																	
																	
																	
																	
																	
																	
																	
																	
																	
																	
																	
																	
																	
																	
																	
																	
																	
																	
																	
																	
																	
																	
																	

VII.—CORRECTED RENT-ROLL.

Soil.	Tenants' cash-rented lands.				Other lands.								Rate applied to columns 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11.	Resit- ant val- uation of col- umn 12.	Total area.	Total of columns 3, 6 and 13.	Add for sibi assets.	Deduction, if any, made under Rules 17 (4).	Deduction, if any, made under Rule 27.	Net assessable rental (columns 15 and 16, minus col- umns 17 and 18).	Rental obtained by substituting the recorded rental in table IV of lands held in under- proprietary right for the rental shown in column 9.	Proposed assess- ment.	Remarks.
	Ordinary tenants.		Occupancy-tenants.		Sir.	Khud- kāt.	Land held in under- proprietary right.	Grain- rented.	Nominat- ly rented and rent- free.														
	Area.	Recorded rent.	Area.	Re- corded rent.						Area and rental.	Area and rental.	Area and rental.												Area and rental.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		
Gond { Matyar ... Bhur ...	7,770	...	55	...	...	360	877	279	6	545	...	...	9,892	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	102	...	...	...	...	2	5	5	2	6	...	...	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	54	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	2	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matyar { Matyar ... Bhur ...	7,235	...	16	...	...	212	793	187	11	443	...	...	8,897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	569	...	...	...	...	12	66	19	1	26	...	...	693	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	353	...	10	...	...	5	89	7	...	19	...	...	485	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matyar { Matyar ... Bhur ...	2,513	...	4	...	...	42	288	73	8	227	...	...	3,155	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2,297	...	1	...	...	51	236	64	22	161	...	...	2,832	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1,066	...	1	...	...	4	110	12	17	70	...	...	1,280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uncultivated ...	283	...	6	...	...	16	14	178	2	172	...	...	671	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	22,244	1,60,632	93	231	600	704	2,481	825	69	1,671	...	37,602	28,087	1,98,894	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
						5,658	16,471	5,170	314	10,589	...												
Deduct uncul- tivated land un- assessed.	...	...	6	...	22	13	9	174	2	153	...	1,290	357	1,312	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
						50	23	634	8	575	...												
Deduct allow- ance.	...	...	...	...	138	...	21,56	311	10	143	...	2,620	...	2,758	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
						7	...	59	...	...	...	59	...	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Add to retain rent.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Net	22,244	160,632	87	231	507	601	2,472	651	67	1,518	...	33,751	27,730	1,94,890	178	1,142	...	1,93,926	1,91,990	83,670	Percentage of increase 54.30		

Appendix I.—Total Assessment Statement for Pargana Rāmpur, District Partabgarh.
1.—COMPARATIVE AREA STATEMENT.

Period.	Not assessable.										Assessable.										Incidence of revenue per acre of revenue-ble area.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
	Revenue-free.					Village site.					Covered with water.					Otherwise barren.					Total area.	Acres.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Out of cultivation.			Cultivated.					18	19			Total.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
											Culturable waste.	Old.	New.	Wells.	Tanks.	Other sources.	Total.	Dry.								Total.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
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III.—RENT-ROLLS AND COLLECTIONS

Year.	Tenants' land held in—				Total demand (columns 3 and 5).	Collections including arrears.	Sir.		Khudkasht.		Siwāi income.	Total.		Shikui.		Munaf.
	Cash		Kind.				Area.	Rent demand.	Area.	Rent demand.		Area.	Rent demand.	Area.	Rent demand.	
	Area.	Rent demand.	Area.	Rent demand.												
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Former settlement,	Acres.	Rs	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.
288 P.	35,021	2,03,595	3	2	2,03,597	...	2,690	4,748	931	2,319	2,182	38,615	212,815	2,548	18,539	538
289 F.	35,657	2,06,094	4	3	2,06,097	...	2,349	4,554	947	2,643	2,879	38,957	216,173	2,666	19,744	9 W.R.
290 F.	36,044	2,10,627	3	2	2,10,629	...	2,293	4,641	1,051	2,591	28,52	39,391	220,713	3,491	25,773	85
291 F.	34,922	2,14,407	83	463	2,14,920	2,05,201	2,437	5,404	2,103	5,724	6,441	39,605	232,499	5,743	46,636	83
292 F.	36,328	2,20,585	123	680	2,21,245	2,27,665	2,337	4,604	1,862	4,646	4,913	40,550	235,498	5,771	41,944	348
293 F.	36,323	2,27,072	70	346	2,27,418	2,31,563	2,337	4,714	2,285	5,968	7,732	41,015	246,832	6,310	47,453	358
294 F.	37,304	2,30,880	62	271	2,31,101	2,40,969	2,239	4,741	2,539	7,695	9,311	42,904	252,848	6,932	47,453	598
295 F.	37,692	2,34,205	96	463	2,34,698	2,43,185	2,275	4,774	2,514	8,278	10,481	42,487	258,201	7,488	50,105	530
296 F.	37,456	2,36,062	57	290	2,36,322	2,39,988	2,271	4,790	2,713	9,312	8,139	42,497	258,563	7,213	56,671	539
297 F.	37,485	2,38,260	102	517	2,38,717	2,37,905	2,274	4,781	2,677	9,940	8,782	42,538	262,220	7,341	58,677	585
298 F.	36,545	2,35,632	91	464	2,39,096	2,43,951	2,317	5,134	2,680	10,509	8,425	41,933	263,164	7,201	57,938	533
299 F.	36,522	2,36,655	107	379	2,37,014	2,46,820	2,313	5,172	2,861	12,299	8,294	41,903	262,809	7,002	55,473	478
Total	437,509	20,97,034	801	3,890	27,00,864	21,17,198	28,192	58,147	25,133	81,923	81,431	491,695	2,242,365	69,826	5,34,826	4,608
Average	36,400	2,24,753	67	319	2,25,072	2,35,244	2,349	4,845	2,039	6,827	6,786	40,975	243,530	5,819	44,569	384
Year of verification,	36,427	2,31,070	239	...	2,31,070	...	2,601	238	2,668	739	8,067	41,995	240,114	5,905	44,779	487
																47 W.R.
																802 R.N.D.
																1,336

II.—Comparative statement of jamas.

Number.	Period.	Revenue.
1	2	Rs.
1	Summary settlement	60,701
2	Regular settlement	85,480
	Year of verification	85,468-8
	Proposed	1,22,400

IV.—Area table and verified rent-roll (Rule 11).

Last settlement.		Present (year of verification).							
Area.	Rent	Description.	N number of khatas.	Cash-paying.		Grain rented.		Under-tenants.	
				Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Acres.	Rs	Sir	...	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
2,505	375	...	...	2,661	238	...	...	573	4,717
76	...	Khudkásht	...	2,668	739	...	...	44	...
3,741	13,594	Under-proprietors as such.	...	3,144	9,792	...	...	...	W. R.
6,322	13,959	Total	...	8,489	10,769	...	...	617	4,717
449	1,764	Occupancy-tenants as such.	...	1,492	4,153	...	...	5,119	40,062
30,874	1,38,773	Tenants at full rates,	...	30	W. R.	239	...	169	W. R.
9	W. R.		...	25,485	1,88,594		...	...	...
31,332	1,40,537	Total	...	4	W. R.		...	...	...
			...	2,701	1,92,747	239	...	5,288	40,062
		Rent-free for services	...	*6,793	28,531	...	...	...	...
		and favored tenures.	...	1	W. R.		...	...	...
		Rent not determined,	...	802			...	...	...
		Grand Total	...	43,686	2,82,047	239	...	5,905	44,779

* Perpetual lease holder

Privileged tenants
Chaukidari
In line of wages
In charity

Total

Acres
1,341
4,270
W. R.
24,261Rent.
4,270
W. R.
24,261

†151 Acres rented Rs. 443 transferred to nominally rented column 11, Statement VII, for correction.

VI.—COMPARATIVE CROP STATEMENT AND CENSUS AND AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

Year.	Total cultivated area per khasra.	Rabi.						Kharif.						Dofasi.	Census and agricultural statistics.			
		Wheat alone.	Wheat in com- bination.	Barley alone and in com- bination.	Grain and peas.	Tobacco.	Other crops.	Total.	Cotton alone and in com- bination.	Rice.	Maize.	Juar alone and in com- bination.	Bajra alone and in com- bination.		Sugarcane.	Other crops.	Total.	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Masonry wells ... { Old New
Former settlement ...	38,192	6,774	1,346	8,384	3,750	51	721	21,026	72	7,150	436	2,030	1,435	110	59,33	17,165	...	...
1225 F.	41,465	6,067	671	9,410	6,597	56	3,303	26,104	63	15,068	4	3,783	2,972	134	10,917	32,941	17,582	...
1296 F.	41,756	6,585	705	10,100	6,235	37	2,586	26,548	62	16,229	7	3,903	2,725	190	11,045	34,161	18,931	...
1297 F.	41,552	5,253	680	9,438	6,838	41	3,508	25,761	86	17,049	5	4,053	2,946	165	11,407	35,705	19,914	...
1298 F.	41,070	6,060	612	10,543	5,652	42	3,653	26,572	57	19,315	3	2,405	2,388	179	9,121	33,468	18,970	...
1299 F.	41,064	5,331	472	9,228	6,449	25	300 9	24,514	55	16,464	2	4,214	4,218	205	9,238	33,396	16,846	...
Total	206,907	20,296	3,140	48,719	31,771	204	16,369	129,499	317	84,125	21	18,358	15,249	973	50,728	1,69,671	92,263	Non-agricultural { Year of last settlement Year of verification
Average	41,381	5,855	628	9,744	6,854	41	3,274	25,900	63	16,825	4	3,671	3,050	175	10,146	33,934	18,453	...
Year of verification,	41,102	5,187	302	9,122	6,279	19	2,015	22,924	81	18,819	...	4,653	1,712	207	7 088	32,560	14,382	Number of inhabited sites

Census and agricultural statistics.

Masonry wells ...

Depth to water

Ploughs ...

Plough-cattle

Agricultural population.

Non-agricultural population.

Number of inhabited sites

VII.—CORRECTED RENT-ROLL.

Soil.	Tenants' cash-rented lands.				Other lands.								Rates applied to columns 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11.	Re-sultant valuation of column 12.	Total area.	Total of columns 3, 6 and 13.	Added for siwli assets.	Deduction, if any, made under Rules 17 (4).	Deduction, if any, made under Rule 27.	Net assessable rental (columns 15 and 16, minus columns 17 and 19).	Rental obtained by substituting the recorded rental in table IV of lands held in under-proprietary right for the rental shown in column 9.	Proposed assessment.	Remarks.
	Ordinary tenants.		Occupancy-tenants.		Sir.	Khud-kashit.	Land held in under-proprietary right.	Grain-rented.	Nominal-ly rented and rent-free.														
	Area.	Recorded rent.	Area.	Re-corded rent.						Area and rental.	Area and rental.	Area and rental.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		
{ Domat ... Matyar ... Bhur ... Goid	14,872	...	529	...	...	1,162	2,663	1,353	50	1,087	...	...	20,715	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1,013	...	50	...	...	59	154	69	22	90	...	...	1,457	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	319	...	2	...	...	...	...	15	...	15	...	...	351	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Domat ... Matyar ... Bhur ... Manjhar	4,997	...	145	...	...	297	427	458	40	415	...	...	6,779	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2,867	...	77	...	...	164	303	209	58	234	...	...	3,912	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	158	...	12	...	...	...	4	26	...	3	...	...	203	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Domat ... Matyar ... Bhur ... Pal	1,295	...	49	...	...	52	133	79	13	128	...	...	1,755	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2,943	...	77	...	...	223	489	153	35	299	...	...	4,219	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1,413	...	69	...	...	25	45	84	1	74	...	...	1,711	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uncultivated ...	422	...	512	...	...	62	67	715	14	441	...	...	2,233	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	30,299	212,412	1,522	4,153	8,395	2,044	3,285	3,160	239	2,786	...	72,242	43,335	293,049	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
						14,044	21,948	17,951	1,446	16,853													
Deduct unculti-vated land un-assessed.	...	...	512	...	1,812	40	28	703	8	410	...	3,365	1,701	5,177	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deduct allowance.	...	...	...	...	1,394	...	88	1,779	26	1,359	...	7,302	...	8,696	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Add to retain-rent	...	...	...	...	+114	...	...	+57	...	+42	...	99	...	213	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Net ...	30,299	212,412	1,010	4,153	5,303	2,004	3,257	2,457	231	2,376	...	61,674	41,634	279,389	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Add concealed cultivation.	...	...	...	...	...	13,931	17,147	13,829	1,404	15,363	...	...	33	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	Percentage of increase, 43.32
						...	...	...	...	...			41,667	279,502	883	3,176	...	277,209	273,172	122,490	

Appendix I.—Total Assessment Statement, Tahsil Kunda, District Partabgarh.
I.—COMPARATIVE AREA STATEMENT INCLUDING BETI LAKE.

Period.	Not assessable.										Assessable.										Incidence of revenue per assessable area.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
	Total area.		Revenue free.				Village site.				Covered water.		Otherwise barren.		Total.		Out of cultivation.				Cultivated.						Incidence of revenue per acre of cultivation.		Rs. a p.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
	2	Acres.	3	4	Acres.	5	6	7	Acres.	8	Acres.	9	Fallow.		Total.	Acres.	Irrigated.				Total.	Acres.	17	Acres.	18	Total.	Acres.	19	20	21																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
													Culturable.	Old.			New.	Wells.	Tanks.	Other sources.											Total.	Dry.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
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III.—RENT-ROLLS AND COLLECTIONS INCLUDING BETI LAKE.

Year.	Tenants' land held in—						Total demand (columns 3 and 5).	Collections, including arrears.	Sir.		Khudkasht.		Siwsi income.	Total.		Shikmi.		Mussf.			
	Cash.		Kind.		Area.	Rent demand.			Area.	Rent demand.	Area.	Rent demand.		Area.	Rent demand.	Area.	Rent demand.				
	Area.	Rent demand.	Area.	Rent demand.																	
					2	3			4	5	6	7		8	9	10	11		12	13	14	15	16	17
I	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Former settle-ment.	143,938	6,39,153	...	...	639,153	...	10,563	4,773	105	...	...	154,656	6,43,926	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,813	44
1288 F.	146,966	7,87,244	150	549	7,87,793	...	11,065	21,389	4,332	11,371	8,143	163,113	8,28,696	12,089	77,711	12,089	77,711	12,089	77,711	12,089	77,711
1289 F.	149,189	7,99,192	78	255	7,99,147	...	11,244	20,881	4,502	11,831	9,380	165,013	8,42,089	13,798	91,553	13,798	91,553	13,798	91,553	13,798	91,553
1290 F.	151,599	8,29,530	74	291	8,29,821	...	11,110	20,733	4,604	11,388	9,846	167,387	8,71,788	16,127	1,07,198	16,127	1,07,198	16,127	1,07,198	16,127	1,07,198
1291 F.	150,249	8,48,756	327	1,083	8,49,389	...	9,604	18,865	9,042	24,707	28,217	108,222	9,21,628	21,518	1,58,766	21,518	1,58,766	21,518	1,58,766	21,518	1,58,766
1292 F.	154,528	8,84,756	274	1,219	8,86,049	...	8,906	18,583	8,770	24,090	17,086	172,478	9,45,808	22,011	1,49,894	22,011	1,49,894	22,011	1,49,894	22,011	1,49,894
1293 F.	156,133	9,06,735	220	914	9,07,679	...	8,878	18,781	9,355	27,100	33,108	174,586	9,86,668	23,120	1,67,061	23,120	1,67,061	23,120	1,67,061	23,120	1,67,061
1294 F.	156,929	9,06,735	186	702	9,21,633	...	8,893	19,416	10,764	34,293	25,309	176,772	1,000,621	24,496	1,75,267	24,496	1,75,267	24,496	1,75,267	24,496	1,75,267
1295 F.	158,240	9,27,097	318	1,403	9,28,500	...	8,458	18,105	11,829	36,885	33,563	180,163	1,017,053	26,879	1,97,813	26,879	1,97,813	26,879	1,97,813	26,879	1,97,813
1296 F.	159,021	9,33,381	185	652	9,34,033	...	8,328	17,723	12,623	34,113	22,171	181,567	1,027,097	27,507	2,06,271	27,507	2,06,271	27,507	2,06,271	27,507	2,06,271
1297 F.	159,868	9,50,010	251	1,134	9,51,144	...	8,825	17,982	13,294	36,762	28,755	180,924	1,035,040	29,301	2,21,697	29,301	2,21,697	29,301	2,21,697	29,301	2,21,697
1298 F.	158,387	9,49,802	321	1,338	9,51,140	...	8,922	18,383	13,294	36,762	28,755	180,924	1,035,040	31,517	2,22,902	31,517	2,22,902	31,517	2,22,902	31,517	2,22,902
1299 F.	157,678	9,45,364	349	1,409	9,46,773	...	8,915	18,480	13,821	41,447	25,218	180,763	1,031,918	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,857,787	10,683,932	2,733	10,579	10,683,911	...	1,13,748	2,29,321	115,565	3,28,167	2,65,204	2,089,839	115,16,603	278,091	19,97,634	278,091	19,97,634	278,091	19,97,634	278,091	19,97,634
Average	154,816	8,90,245	228	915	8,91,160	...	9,479	19,110	9,630	27,347	22,100	174,153	9,59,717	23,174	1,66,470	23,174	1,66,470	23,174	1,66,470	23,174	1,66,470
Year of verifica-tion.	156,101	9,44,993	1,340	...	9,44,993	...	9,315	244	10,314	1,037	26,810	177,079	9,73,084	23,507	1,69,338	23,507	1,69,338	23,507	1,69,338	23,507	1,69,338

[V.—Area table and verified rent-roll (Rule 11).

[illegible]

	Acres	Reut.
* Perpetual lease-holder	3,999	11,004
Privileged tenants	16	W. R.
Muafi	48,77	26,788
	4,507	2,834
Total	14,999	40,186

†468 acres rented Rs. 1,224 transferred to nominally rented column 11, Statement VII.

XVI.—COMPARATIVE CROP STATEMENT AND CENSUS AND AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS INCLUDING BETI LAKE.

[illegible]

VII.—CORRECTED RENT-ROLL.

Soil.	Tenants' cash-rented lands.					Other lands.					Rate applied to columns 10 and 11.	Residual valuation of column 12.	Total area.	Total of columns 3, 6 and 13.	Added for slight assets.	Deduction, if any, made under Rules 17 (4).	Deduction, if any, made under Rule 27.	Net assessable rental (columns 15 and 16, minus columns 17 and 18.	Rental obtained by substituting the recorded rental in table IV of lands held in under-proprietary right for the rental shown in column 9.	Proposed assessment.	Remarks.
	Ordinary tenants.		Occupancy tenants.			Sir	Khud-kasht.	Land held in under-proprietary right.	Grain-rented.	Nominal-ly rented and rent-free.											
	Area.	Recorded rent.	Area.	Recorded rent.	Accepted rent.																
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
{ Ground Matyar, Bhur ...	51,859	...	1,529	...	...	3,139	4,985	4,339	211	3,746	...	...	69,898	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2,400	...	95	...	...	137	321	144	38	231	...	...	3,366	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	606	...	6	...	...	1	5	60	4	24	...	...	706	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Matyar, Bhur ...	32,959	...	724	...	...	1,383	2,891	2,513	204	2,749	...	...	43,414	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6,854	...	153	...	...	414	739	423	132	576	...	...	9,296	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1,260	...	30	...	...	6	125	116	19	81	...	...	1,627	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Domat, Matyar, Bhur ...	15,073	...	242	...	...	484	1,566	849	183	1,683	...	...	20,080	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15,565	...	151	...	...	909	1,761	599	321	1,386	...	...	20,662	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	7,087	...	153	...	...	58	280	530	220	357	...	...	8,755	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uncultivated ...	2,235	...	766	...	...	159	226	3,023	27	1,199	...	...	7,635	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,35,898	883,823	3,879	10,695	22,440	6,630	12,989	12,601	1,349	12,023	...	2,65,853	1,85,373	11,72,116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deduct unculti- vated land un- assessed.	...	...	722	...	2,507	95	114	2,760	17	1,007	...	12,312	4,715	14,819	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deduct allowance.	...	...	...	...	4,101	309	350	8,190	58	3,405	...	23,313	...	27,414	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Add to retain rent.	...	...	...	...	140	...	...	276	...	42	...	318	...	458	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Net ...	1,35,898	8,83,823	3,157	10,695	15,972	6,595	12,825	9,841	1,332	11,016	...	230,576	180,664	11,30,341	...	...	...	...	...	...	Percentage of increase, 36-33
Add concealed cultivation.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	193	...	...	...	...	11,09,592	4,99,835	...
													180,717	11,30,534	3,423	9,012	...	11,24,945	11,09,592	4,99,835	

II.—Comparative statement of jamaas.				IV.—Area table and verified rent-roll (Rule 11).										V.—Standard rental.			
Number.	Period.	Revenue	Last settlement,		Description.	Number of khatas.		Cash-paying.		Grain-rented.		Under-tenants.		Classification.	Area.	Circle rate.	Rental.
			Area.	Rent.				Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.				
1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		1	2	3	4
		Rs.	Acres.	Rs.			Acres	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.			Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.
1	Summary settlement	..			Sir .. Khandasht .. Under-proprietors as such.										3 29 46 1,041 972 10 ..		
2	Regular settlement	..			Total ..										2,101		
	Year of verification	..			Occupancy tenants as such. Tenants at full rates,	460			2,101						5		
	Proposed	..		6,320	Total .. Rent-free for service and favored tenures. GRAND TOTAL	460			2,101								19,911

VI.—COMPARATIVE CROP STATEMENT AND CENSUS AND AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

Year.	Total cultivated area per khasra.	Rabi.						Kharif.						Dofasli.	Census and Agricultural Statistics.								
		Wheat alone.	Wheat in combination.	Barley alone and in combination.	Gram and peas.	Tobacco.	Other crops.	Total.	Rice.	Maiz.	Juar alone and in combination.	Bajra alone and in combination.	Sugarcane.		Other crops.	Total.	Masonry wells { Old ... New ...	Depth to water ...	Ploughs ...	Plough-cattle ...	Agricultural population. { Year of last settlement Year of verification	Non-agricultural population. { Year of last settlement Year of verification	Number of inhabited sites ...
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18						
Former settlement
1293 F.
1294 F.
1295 F.
1296 F.
1297 F.
Total
Average
Year of verification,	2,021	223	...	1,400	67	...	331	2,021	...	478	...	...	...	...	14	492	422						...

VII.—CORRECTED BENT-ROLL.

Soil.	Tenants' cash-rented lands.					Other lands.					Rate applied to columns 7, 9, 3, 10 and 11.	Resultant valuation of column 12.	Total area.	Total of columns 3, 6 and 13.	Added for siwa assets.	Deduction, if any, made under Rules 17 (4).	Deduction, if any, made under Rule 27.	Net assessable rental (columns 15 and 16, minus column 17 and 18).	Rental obtained by substituting the recorded rental in table IV of lands held in under-proprietary right for the rental shown in column 9.	Proposed assessment.	Remarks.
	Ordinary tenants.		Occupancy tenants.		Sir.	Khad-kash.	Land held in under-proprietary right.	Grain-rented.	Nominal-ly rented and rent-free.												
	Area.	Recorded rent.	Area.	Re-corrected rent.						Ac-cepted rent.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Manjhar Domat	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Matyar	29	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palo Domat	46	..	..	..	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Matyar	1,041	..	..	..	1,041	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Bhur	972	..	..	..	972	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uncultivated	10	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	2,101 19,959	..	..	19,959	2,101 19,959	..	..	..	..	..	19,911	..	6,320
Deduct unculti- vated land unassessed.	5 48	..	..	48	5	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Net	2,096 19,911	..	..	19,911	2,096	19,911	..	..	..	19,911	..	..	..

Appendix I.—Total Assessment Statement for District Partabgarh I.—COMPARATIVE AREA STATEMENT.

Period.	Not assessable.										Assessable.										Incidence of revenue per acre of cultivation.		Incidence of revenue per acre of assessable area.	
	Revenue free.					Village site.	Covered with water.	Otherwise barren.	Total.	Out of cultivation.					Cultivated.									
	Total area.	3	4	5	6	7	Culturable		Fallow.		Total.	Wells.	Irrigated.		Total.		Dry.	Total.						
							Groves.	Other	Old.	New.			Acres.	Acres.	Tanks.	Other sources.			Acres.	Acres.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21				
Former settlement	920,048	315	31,846	87,203	146,968	261,332	69,076	77,707	57,494	803	205,080	..	..	..	345,486	103,150	448,636	653,716	2 3 4	1 8 3	
Present ditto (year of verification).	923,542	..	31,924	78,022	142,257	252,203	70,507	28,834	60,327	12,755	172,423	191,728	107,635	3,115	292,478	206,438	498,916	671,339	2 11 10	2 0 7				
Increase	3,494	..	78	..	..	..	1,431	..	2,833	11,952	32,657	..	..	..	..	103,288	50,280	17,623	..	..		
Decrease	..	315	..	8,181	4,711	14,120	..	48,873	..	..	..	..	..	..	53,008	..	..	..	..	..

III.—RENT-ROLLS AND COLLECTIONS.

Year.	Tenants' land held in—										Total demand (columns 3 and 5).	Collections, including arrears.	Sir.		Khudkashit.		Siwái income.	Total.		Shikmi.		Mnafi.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
	Cash.			Kind.			6	Rs.	7	Rs.			8	Acres.	9	Rs.		10	Acres.	11	Rs.		12	Rs.	13	Acres.	14	Rs.	15	Acres.	16	Rs.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
	Area.	2	Acres.	Rent demand.	3	Rs.																											4	Acres.	Rent demand.	5	Rs.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
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II.—Comparative statement of jamas.										IV.—Area table and verified rent-roll (Rule 11).										V.—Standard rental.			
Number.	Period.	Revenue.	Last settlement.		Description.	Number of khatas.	Present year of verification.				Classification.	Area.	Circle rate.	Rental.									
			Area.	Rent.			Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.				Area.	Rent.	3	4						
1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1	2	3	4							
1	Summary settlement	Rs. 7,30,805	Acres. 52,487	Rs. 3,889	Sir	...	Acres. 28,854	Rs. 1,548	...	Rs. ...	Acres. 6,565	Rs. 51,270	Goid Domat	179,743	Rs. a. p.	R.							
2	Regular settlement	9,01,428	2,373	...	...	...	27,793	5,868	...	...	609	...	" Matyar	7,025	...	...					
			28,626	79,579	Under-proprietors	...	32,305	88,476	...	...	...	...	" Bhur	4,282	...	...					
			171	W. R.	such.	...	1,441	W. R.	...	...	...	...	Manjhar Domat	138,050	...	...					
			83,657	93,478	Total	...	90,398	95,892	...	...	...	...	" Domat	21,422	...	...					
	Year of verification	9,91,416	4,006	14,140	Occupancy tenants as such.	...	8,632	25,651	...	...	7,174	51,270	" Bhur	55,129	...	...					
		5-8	340,154	1,492,476	Tenants at full rates	...	347	W. R.	...	...	...	...	" Matyar	9,532	...	...					
			42	W. R.		...	336,718	21,62,815	...	...	...	...	" Bhur	40,938	...	...					
			344,206	15,06,610	Total	...	4	W. R.	...	...	...	...	Uncultivated	23,153	...	...					
	Proposed	13,06,101	20,773	...	Rent-free for service and favored tenants.	...	345,701	21,88,466	...	...	...	...	Sayar or siwai assets	...	117	...			
					Rent not determined	...	*62,455	172,782	...	...	...	...	Area fraudulently thrown out of cultivation.	...	...	...				
			448,636	16,00,088	GRAND TOTAL	...	11,917	...	...	...	...	...	Add area assessed under circle 4-1.	522,186	16	...		
						...			...	...	...	...	Deduct uncultivated land unassessed.	12,423	...	...					
						...	510,466	24,57,140	11,603	...	71,204	454,620	Net valuation	509,779	...	80,26,875							

* Perpetual lease-holder

Privileged tenants

Muafi

† 1,719 acres rented Rs. 4,286 transferred to nominally rented column 11, Statement VII.

VI.—COMPARATIVE CROP STATEMENT AND CENSUS AND AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

Year.	Total cultivated area per khassa.	Rabi.										Kharif.										Census and agricultural statistics.	
		Wheat alone.	Wheat in com-bination.	Barley alone and in com-bination.	Gram and peas.	Tobacco.	Other crops.	Total.	Cotton alone and in combination.	Rice.	Maize.	Guar alone and in combination.	Guar alone and in combination.	Sugarcane.	Other crops.	Total.	Dofahi.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18						
Former settlement	448,636	57,277	8,487	141,898	41,291	865	5,101	254,919	1,042	60,766	1,474	45,933	21,039	6,947	56,777	321	18						
1298 F. for pargana Patli.	154,479	12,976	4,036	49,877	21,697	238	2,611	91,495	81	44,040	2,123	16,386	9,455	6,555	95,568	32,564	...						
1294 F. for tahsil Patli and pargana Partatgaib.	291,156	29,380	5,729	90,855	45,686	581	7,336	179,039	161	58,069	2,014	33,990	25,403	10,575	187,954	76,407	...						
1295 F. Total District	491,461	57,723	7,853	140,485	88,657	798	20,258	315,774	475	114,823	2,567	57,506	41,626	15,056	337,112	161,425	...						
1296 F. ditto	500,098	62,877	7,597	151,921	81,759	623	16,586	321,393	541	124,691	2,328	61,214	37,420	12,576	107,708	340,478	...						
1297 F. ditto	496,905	53,395	7,629	136,531	92,187	796	20,997	311,535	979	130,507	2,270	68,410	40,203	11,468	105,377	359,214	...						
1298 F. tahsil Partabgarh and Kunda.	339,866	47,062	4,249	96,396	56,135	462	19,326	223,634	764	96,758	184	32,291	29,838	3,761	78,161	241,757	...						
1299 F. tahsil Kunda and pargana Aleha.	205,210	29,083	2,157	51,329	29,475	236	13,511	126,991	814	56,089	117	27,226	25,368	1,562	35,061	146,167	...						
Total	2,479,145	293,086	39,250	718,086	415,596	3,824	100,629	157,0431	3,815	624,987	11,603	286,973	208,213	61,553	506,106	1,714,250	805,536						
Average	495,829	58,619	7,850	143,607	83,119	765	20,126	314,086	763	124,997	2,321	59,395	41,842	12,311	101,221	342,850	161,107						
Year of verification	416,916	54,227	6,153	139,863	83,637	673	20,053	304,600	927	131,405	347	64,366	35,437	14,200	58,808	305,490	111,180						

Census and agricultural statistics.

Masonry wells.

Old

New

6,423

9,099

Depth to water

Ploughs

Plough-cattle

Agricultural population.

Year of last settlement.

Year of verification

Non-agricultural population.

Year of last settlement.

Year of verification

Number of inhabited sites

10,004

VII.—CORRECTED RENT-ROLL.

Soil.	Tenants' cash-rented lands.					Other lands.						Rate applied to columns 7, 9, 10 and 11.	Resultant valuation of column 12.	Total area.	Total of columns 3, 6 and 13.	Added for siwa assets.	Deduction, if any, made under rules 17 (4).	Deduction, if any, made under rule 27.	Net assessable rental (columns 15 and 16 minus columns 17 and 18).	Rental obtained by substituting the recorded rental in table IV of lands held in under-proprietary right for the rental shown in column 9.	Proposed assessment.	Remarks.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
	Ordinary tenants.		Occupancy tenants.		Sir.	Kud-kasht.	Land held in under-proprietary right.	Grain rented.	Nominally rented and rent-free.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
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C. E. CRAWFORD,
Settlement Officer.

Appendix II.—List showing names of villages by parganas and tahsils and taluqa in which Fairs are held, together with the names of Fairs and Days of Fairs.

Serial number.	Tahsil.	Pargana.	General Register number.	Circle Register number.	Name of village.	Name of Fair.	Days of Fair.	Name of Taluqa.
1	Patti.	Patti.	201	V. D. 8	Parasrampur	Chanharja Devi	On every Monday. And on 8 and 9 Sudi Chait and Kuar.	Adharganj.
2			378	III J. 87	Durga Dei	Durga Devi	On every Monday. And on 8 and 9 Sudi Chait and Kuar.	Rae Madho Prasad.
3			446	IIID. 104	Ramganj	Sita Kunda	Chait Sudi Nomi	Hissa 11.
4			816	V. D. 66	Yahyapur	Belkhar Nath	On Badi Terus of every month	Hissa 9.
5			46	IV 12 and 118	Banbir Kachha	Panchon Sidh	Every Tuesday	Bahlohpur.
6			89	II 14, 15, 16	Bhualpur	Mahadeoji	Badi Terus (13) of every month	Ditto.
7			375	II 71, 72	Sandwa Chandika	Chandika Devi	Chait and Kuar Sudi Ashtmi and Nomi (8 and 9) and on every Tuesday.	Ditto.
8			395	III 193	Sundarpur	Shivaji	Phagun Badi Terus (13)	Dandi Kachh.
9			446	I 185	Seora	Sheora Bhawani	Chait and Kuar Sudi Ashtmi (8)	Taraul.
10			484	I 109	Kumhapur	Ghuissar Nath	Phagun Badi Terus (13) and on every Tuesday.	Mufrid.
11	Partabgarh.	Partabgarh.	504	III 251	Kathwarh	Kathawar Bhawani	Every Monday and Thursday	Dandi Kachh.
12			584	I 235	Gonda	Asht Bhoja Devi	Chait and Kuar Sudi Ashtmi and Nomi (8 and 9.)	Mufrid.
13			599	IV 106	Naubasta	Maidha Bhawani	Every Monday and Thursday	Sujakhar.
14			602	III 299	Niwari	Kannu Ka	Every Tuesday and Jaith Badi 10.	Taraul.
15		Ateha.	43	V 17	Sangipur	Bhairon	Phagun Badi Terus	
16			45	VII 31	Bhao	Bhairon	Every Tuesday	Bhadri.
17			52	II 13	Bhiti Pura Nain	Kamasin Bhawani	Every Monday and Chait and Kuar Sudi (8.)	Tajpur.
18			77	I 9	Tajpur	Taaziya Moharram	Ashra Moharram	Ditto.
19			100	II 22	Dierganj	Ditto	Ditto	Bhadri.
20			128	V 17	Sabalgarh	Ram Lila	Kuar Sudi Dasmi (10)	Ditto.
21			184	II 42 to 45	Kunda	Ditto	Ditto	Shamlat Kundrajit
22		Rebar.	184	II 42 to 45	Ditto	Taaziya Moharram	Ashra Moharram	Ditto.
23			205	VII 77 and 89	Majhilgon	Ditto	Ditto	Bhadri.
24			205	VII 77 and 89	Ditto	Ram Lila	Kuar Sudi Dasmi (10)	Ditto.
25			232	VI 26, 27	Nindura	Taaziya Moharram	Ashra Moharram	Ditto.
26			32	I 9, 10, 31, 42	Pura Ali Naqi	Juala Mukhi Devi	Asarh Badi Ashtmi	Mufrid.
27			32	I 9, 10, 31, 42	Ditto	Katki Ganga Ashnan	Katak Sudi Puran Mashi (15)	Ditto.
28			46	VII 9 and 10	Chaukaparpur	Bityan (Girls) Ka Mela...	Aghan Ki Jumerat (Thursday in Aghan.)	Ditto.
29			3	VI 1	Arrou	Ram Lila	Kuar Sudi (10) Dasmi	Rampur.
30		Munikpur.	9	VII 2	Amanwan	Ditto	Ditto	Kaithaula.
31			14	II 4	Babupur Bahadarpur	Dhanush Jag	Aghan Sudi (5) Panchmi	Rampur.
32			81	VII 13	Pura Herkishan Dube	Ram Lila	Kuar Sudi Dasmi (10)	Ditto.
33			109	IV 28	Rampur Khas	Miyar Ka Mela	On the first day of Jaith	Ditto.
34			124	IV 32	Sarna Jagat Singh	Anandi Devi	Chait and Kuar Sudi (8)	Ditto.
35			132	II 24	Sangramgarh	Ram Lila	Kuar Sudi (10)	Ditto.
36			138	VI 1	Salehpur	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
37			186	IV 43	Naryanpur	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
38			168	III 11	Lohangpur	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
39			104	II 21	Dharupur	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

Appendix III.—*Tables of monthly mean pressure, temperature, humidity, cloud and winds, for the years 1863 to 1892.*

Months.	Years.	Mean pressure.	Mean temperature.	Humidity.		Cloud.		Wind.			
				Mean.	Variation.	Mean.	Variation.	Direction.		Velocity, miles per diem.	
								Mean.	Variation.	Mean.	Variation.
January	1863.	No records.	No records.	No records.	No records.	No records.	No records.	No records.	No records.	No records.	No records.
February											
March											
April											
May											
June											
July											
August											
September											
October											
November											
December											
January	1864.	No records.	No records.	No records.	No records.	No records.	No records.	No records.	No records.	No records.	No records.
February											
March											
April											
May											
June											
July											
August											
September											
October											
November											
December											
January	1865.	No records.	No records.	No records.	No records.	No records.	No records.	No records.	No records.	No records.	No records.
February											
March											
April											
May											
June											
July											
August											
September											
October											
November											
December											
January	1866.	No records.	62.5	No records.	No records.	No records.	No records.	No records.	No records.	No records.	No records.
February			65.7								
March			82.9								
April			85.8								
May			94.8								
June			93.1								
July			85.5								
August			82.6								
September			81.8								
October			78.0								
November			67.7								
December			58.5								
January	1867.	No records.	59.7	No records.	No records.	No records.	No records.	Prevailing winds.	No records.	No records.	No records.
February			63.1								
March			78.6								
April			87.6								
May			91.9								
June			90.0								
July			83.6								
August			82.7								
September			81.8								
October			77.4								
November			67.2								
December			61.2								

Appendix III.—Tables of monthly mean pressure, temperature, humidity, cloud and winds, for the years 1863 to 1892—(continued).

Months.	Years.	Mean pressure.	Mean temperature.	Humidity.		Cloud.		Wind.			
				Mean.	Variation.	Mean.	Variation.	Direction.		Velocity, miles per diem.	
								Mean.	Variation.	Mean.	Variation.
January ...	1868.	No records.	58.4	No records.	No records.	..	..	No records.	No records.	No records.	No records.
February...			63.1			..	..		
March ...			76.8			2.20	—0.08				
April ...			85.4			1.05	—0.57				
May ...			89.4			1.15	—0.44				
June ...			88.6			4.20	—0.83				
July ...			88.0			4.57	—3.42				
August ...			86.5			4.12	—3.69				
September			84.7			..	..		
October ...			78.0			..	..		
November			68.2			..	..		
December			59.9			..	..		
January ...	1869.	No records.	59.9	..	..	..	..	No records.	No records.	No records.	No records.
February			67.2	..	..	..	..
March ...			76.6	47	+18	3.17	+0.89				
April ...			88.9	35	+18	2.33	+0.71				
May ...			98.1	30	+2	0.40	—1.19				
June ...			94.3	48	..	..	..	
July ...			84.3	..	..	..	..
August ...			85.3	68	—7	6.15	—1.66				
September			82.5	79	+10	..	..		
October			75.9	60	+13	2.94	+0.91				
November			65.3	47	+9	0.90	—0.17				
December			60.9	54	+9	2.35	+0.69				
January ...	1870.	No records.	60.1	50	+2	2.02	—0.32	N. 27° W.	17° N.	No records.	No records.
February			65.9	48	+6	1.16	—1.01	N. 5° E.	79° E.		
March ...			75.2	40	+11	3.74	+1.46	N. 46° W.	17° N.		
April ...			83.1	42	+20	1.78	+0.16	N. 32° E.	88° E.		
May ...			92.8	24	—4	1.09	—0.50	N. 47° W.	11° W.		
June ...			89.2	64	+16	5.25	+0.22	N. 71° W.	36° W.		
July ...			83.5	74	+1	7.35	—0.64	S. 37° E.	125° S.		
August			81.3	76	+1	7.00	—0.81	N. 87° W.	75° W.		
September			81.5	72	+3	4.84	—0.92	N. 63° E.	61° E.		
October			77.4	59	+12	2.65	+0.62	S. 32° E.	151° E.		
November			66.0	51	+13	0.71	—0.36	S. 87° W.	15° S.		
December			59.0	49	+4	1.89	+0.23	N. 89° W.	20° W.		
January ...	1871.	29.632	58.6	41	+3	2.66	+0.32	N. 89° W.	45° W.	No records.	No records.
February		..	66.7	45	+8	2.43	+0.26	S. 86° W.	20° S.		
March ...		.483	75.4	30	+1	1.34	—0.94	N. 85° W.	22° W.		
April ...		.360	83.4	30	+8	1.71	+0.9	N. 11° W.	45° N.		
May ...		.272	87.1	39	+11	1.94	+0.35	N. 75° E.	111° E.		
June ...		.114	84.8	51	+3	6.48	+1.45	N. 35° E.	70° E.		
July ...		.140	82.0	80	+7	8.73	+0.74	N. 13° W.	31° W.		
August ..		.226	81.3	79	+4	8.49	+0.68	S. 88° W.	80° S.		
September		.256	80.3	78	+9	8.20	+2.44	N. 50° E.	48° E.		
October ..		.442	78.3	50	+3	0.23	—1.80	N. 89° W.	28° W.		
November		.603	69.6	44	+6	1.95	+0.88	N. 75° W.	3° N.		
December		.696	60.5	53	+8	4.15	+2.49	N. 59° W.	10° N.		
January ...	1872.	29.752	60.9	66	+18	4.65	+2.31	N. 45° E.	89° E.	No records.	No records.
February		.672	64.4	48	+11	2.38	+0.21	N. 72° W.	2° N.		
March ...		.565	78.3	33	+4	2.95	+0.67	S. 52° W.	65° S.		
April ...		.458	83.8	33	+11	3.30	+1.68	N. 78° W.	22° W.		
May ...		.334	91.7	33	+5	0.42	—1.17	N. 50° W.	14° W.		
June ...		.230	87.9	36	+12	5.10	+0.7	N. 69° E.	104° E.		
July ...		.242	83.6	72	—1	8.85	+0.86	S. 77° E.	85° S.		
August ...		.264	82.1	79	+4	9.13	+1.32	N. 85° E.	97° E.		
September		.470	81.6	77	+8	8.28	+2.52	N. 63° W.	65° N.		
October		.545	76.8	52	+5	2.10	+0.07	N. 82° W.	21° W.		
November		.691	68.1	45	+7	1.27	+0.20	S. 85° W.	17° S.		
December		.723	61.9	52	+7	2.29	+0.63	S. 82° W.	S.		

Appendix III.—Tables of monthly mean pressure, temperature, humidity, cloud and winds, for the years 1863 to 1892—(continued).

Months.	Years.	Mean pressure.	Mean temperature.	Humidity.		Cloud.		Wind.			
				Mean.	Variation.	Mean.	Variation.	Direction.		Velocity, miles per diem.	
								Mean.	Variation.	Mean.	Variation.
January...	1873.	29.679	60.9	51	+3	2.68	+0.32	N. 80° W.	36° W.	...	...
February...		.649	67.5	45	+3	1.98	-0.19	S. 81° W.	25° S.	...	...
March...		.538	77.1	34	+3	1.05	-1.23	N. 77° W.	14° W.	46.0	-2.0
April...		.374	87.8	25	+3	0.93	-0.69	N. 77° W.	21° W.	No records.	No records.
May...		.326	91.5	31	+3	3.36	+1.77	N. 49° W.	13° W.		
June...		.108	96.8	64	+10	4.00	-1.03	N. 89° W.	54° W.		
July...		...	84.3	77	+4	9.13	+1.14	S. 63° W.	135° W.	No records.	No records.
August...		.314	84.0	75	0	7.27	-0.54	N. 77° E.	37° E.		
September...		.368	83.3	73	+4	5.33	-0.43	S. 65° E.	113° S.	66.0	+2.0
October...		.579	75.3	47	0	0.13	-1.90	N. 68° W.	7° W.	18.0	-17.0
November...		.758	67.4	46	+8	0.98	-0.09	N. 66° W.	12° N.	14.5	-15.0
December...		.776	59.4	55	+10	1.21	-0.45	N. 78° W.	9° W.	17.0	-17.0
January...	1874.	29.378	58.9	50	+2	2.76	+0.42	N. 58° W.	14° W.	No records.	No records.
February...		.679	64.6	43	+6	2.02	-0.15	N. 87° W.	13° W.		
March...		.546	74.7	29	0	2.84	+0.56	S. 71½° W.	45½° S.		
April...		No records.	89.6	22	0	0.73	-0.89	S. 86° W.	38° S.	No records.	No records.
May...			95.3	24	-4	1.29	-0.30	N. 83½° W.	47½° W.		
June...			85.5	65	+7	8.13	+3.10	S. 70° E.	136° E.		
July...		No records.	83.6	77	+4	9.13	+1.14	S. 75° E.	87° E.	No records.	No records.
August...			82.0	79	+4	9.66	+1.85	N. 87½° E.	49½° E.		
September...			82.6	73	+4	6.73	0.97	N. 9° E.	7° E.		
October...		No records.	76.7	55	+8	2.24	+0.21	N. 64° E.	106° E.	No records.	No records.
November...			63.4	51	+13	1.27	+0.20	S. 57° W.	58° S.		
December...			59.0	52	+7	2.18	+0.52	S. 64½° W.	46½° S.		
January...	1875.	29.667	58.5	50	+2	1.95	-0.39	N. 27° E.	71° E.	No records.	No records.
February...		.681	64.5	51	+14	3.65	+1.48	N. 61° W.	13° N.		
March...		.499	80.0	35	+6	0.15	-2.13	N. 81° W.	18° N.		
April...		.392	88.1	26	+4	0.35	-1.27	N. 52° W.	4° N.	83.7	+12.0
May...		.829	90.0	35	+7	1.45	-5.14	N. 12° W.	24° N.	95.6	+15.0
June...		.164	90.5	36	-12	5.60	+0.57	N. 12° E.	47° N.	No records.	No records.
July...		.187	84.0	77	+4	7.70	-0.29	N. 9° E.	9° N.		
August...		.296	82.0	84	+9	7.45	-0.36	N. 82° W.	70° W.	110.8	+23.4
September...		.361	82.2	77	+8	5.90	+0.14	N. 55° E.	53° E.	79.8	+4.6
October...		.551	75.9	54	+7	0.95	-1.08	N. 67° W.	6° W.	69.0	+6.2
November...		.708	66.2	46	+8	0.35	-0.72	S. 81° W.	21° S.	34.8	+0.1
December...		.751	60.5	55	+10	1.45	-0.21	S. 83° W.	28° S.	24.8	-4.0
January...	1876.	29.681	59.4	47	-1	0.60	-1.74	N. 88° W.	44° W.	72.4	+32.8
February...		.626	65.1	34	-3	0.70	-1.47	S. 70° W.	4° N.	77.1	+23.2
March...		.541	75.5	29	0	2.85	+0.57	N. 87° W.	24° W.	73.5	+8.0
April...		.389	87.1	17	-5	0.85	-0.77	N. 69° W.	7° W.	No records.	No records.
May...		.300	93.9	25	-3	0.85	-0.74	N. 5° W.	31° N.		
June...		.199	95.6	43	-5	3.80	-1.23	N. 41° W.	6° W.	85.9	+5.3
July...		.153	85.3	70	-3	8.35	+0.36	N. 69° E.	51° E.	90.6	+6.8
August...		.293	84.0	69	-6	7.05	-0.76	S. 72° W.	96° S.	100.6	+13.2
September...		.385	82.3	67	-2	5.60	-0.16	N. 6° W.	8° W.	82.3	+7.9
October...		.605	73.7	67	+20	2.00	-0.03	N. 3° W.	58° N.	No records.	No records.
November...		.670	65.1	54	+16	0.90	-0.17	N. 51° W.	27° N.		
December...		.787	57.2	54	+9	1.20	-0.46	N. 50° W.	19° N.		
January...	1877.	29.795	59.3	71	+23	3.75	+1.41	N. 61° W.	7° W.	35.4	-4.2
February...		.736	59.0	54	+17	2.45	+0.28	N. 81° W.	7° W.	56.6	+2.7
March...		.585	73.7	40	+11	4.30	+2.02	N. 83° W.	20° W.	50.1	-15.4
April...		.508	82.1	36	+14	3.60	+1.98	N. 67° W.	11° W.	70.4	-1.3
May...		.369	90.9	33	+5	3.20	+1.61	N. 50° W.	14° W.	72.7	-7.9
June...		.236	93.1	31	-17	6.00	+0.97	N. 23° W.	12° W.	66.1	-17.7
July...		.236	90.1	55	-18	7.10	-0.89	N. 33° W.	51° W.	109.2	21.8
August...		.260	90.02	55	-20	5.25	-2.56	N. 72° W.	60° W.	113.6	39.2
September...		.400	88.6	54	-15	3.10	-2.66	N. 10° W.	12° W.	74.6	11.0
October...		.601	78.9	52	+5	3.35	+1.32	N. 58° W.	3° W.	34.1	-0.6
November...		.678	72.4	45	+7	1.20	+0.13	N. 85° W.	7° W.	25.3	-3.5
December...		.733	62.0	63	+18	3.80	+2.14	N. 79° W.	10° W.	31.4	-2.4

Appendix III.—Tables of monthly mean pressure, temperature, humidity, cloud and winds, for the years 1863 to 1892—(continued).

Months.	Years.	Mean pressure.	Mean temperature.	Humidity.		Cloud.		Wind.			
				Mean.	Variation.	Mean.	Variation.	Direction.		Velocity, miles per diem.	
								Mean.	Variation.	Mean.	Variation.
January...	...	29.771	57.6	64	+16	3.70	+1.36	N. 42° W.	2° N.	42.2	+2.6
February...704	68.2	51	+14	2.50	+0.83	N. 54° W.	20° N.	49.5	—4.4
March...599	78.4	30	+1	1.10	—1.18	N. 54° W.	9° N.	45.9	—19.6
April...478	86.6	29	+7	3.40	+1.78	N. 12° E.	68° E.	43.0	—28.7
May...380	88.8	37	+9	1.95	+0.36	N. 34° E.	70° E.	74.8	—5.8
June...198	98.6	48	0	2.90	—2.13	N. 68° W.	33° W.	69.5	—14.3
July...286	88.9	67	—6	7.50	—0.49	S. 88° E.	74° S.	80.5	—6.9
August...285	84.7	78	+3	7.75	—0.06	N. 89° E.	101° E.	64.1	—10.3
September...337	83.2	79	+10	6.84	+1.08	N. 31° E.	29° E.	36.8	—26.8
October...482	80.4	47	0	1.59	—0.44	N. 29° W.	32° N.	25.8	—8.9
November...615	69.0	45	+7	1.83	—0.76	N. 14° W.	64° N.	24.2	—4.6
December...693	59.0	47	+2	0.61	—1.05	N. 23° W.	46° N.	23.2	—10.6
January...	...	29.723	61.3	48	—7	0.60	—1.74	N. 22° W.	22° N.	26.4	—13.2
February...646	68.1	41	—5	2.61	+0.44	N. 16° W.	58° N.	50.9	—3.0
March...554	78.3	29	—5	2.04	—0.24	N. 34° W.	29° N.	78.6	+13.1
April...402	91.0	16	—12	0.40	—1.22	N. 53° W.	30° N.	65.9	—5.8
May...274	97.3	21	—9	1.78	+0.19	N. 23° W.	13° N.	80.0	—0.6
June...210	91.9	48	...	5.54	+0.51	N. 27° W.	8° N.	88.6	+4.8
July...240	83.6	80	+7	8.39	+0.40	S. 77° W.	121° S.	53.8	—33.6
August...263	82.5	84	+9	8.02	+0.21	N. 37° E.	49° W.	62.0	—12.4
September...359	81.6	80	+6	5.84	+0.08	N. 22° W.	24° W.	66.6	+3.3
October...546	76.4	65	+10	2.47	+0.44	N. 3° E.	64° E.	29.9	—4.8
November...686	64.0	46	—2	0.70	—0.37	N. 28° W.	50° N.	31.8	+3.0
December...717	57.6	52	—1	1.05	—0.61	N. 12° W.	57° N.	25.5	—8.3
January...	...	29.679	59.7	53	—2	1.39	—0.98	N. 35° W.	9° N.	40.6	+1.0
February...653	62.5	50	+4	3.28	+1.11	N. 39° E.	113° E.	56.4	+2.5
March...509	80.5	29	—5	0.65	—1.63	N. 41° W.	22° N.	50.8	—14.7
April...390	90.1	22	—6	0.60	—1.02	N. 37° W.	18° N.	63.9	—7.8
May...305	91.5	36	+5	1.52	—0.07	N. 41° E.	69° E.	71.9	—8.7
June...164	94.3	45	—2	4.50	—0.53	N. 16° E.	48° E.	90.3	+6.5
July...216	83.3	80	+6	8.45	+0.46	S. 16° E.	109° S.	91.1	+3.7
August...296	84.5	70	—5	6.79	—1.02	S. 89° W.	51° W.	72.6	—1.8
September...390	83.0	70	—3	6.05	+0.29	N. 74° E.	54° E.	79.1	+15.5
October...562	80.7	47	—8	2.69	+0.66	N. 37° E.	98° E.	38.7	+4.0
November...728	67.7	49	+1	1.22	+0.15	N. 65° W.	12° N.	27.4	—1.4
December...768	60.1	51	—2	0.89	—0.77	N. 46° W.	23° N.	33.9	—0.1
January...	...	29.779	58.2	44	—10	0.66	—1.68	N. 53° W.	8° W.	40.6	+1.0
February...690	68.6	38	—7	3.00	+0.83	N. 46° W.	26° N.	47.1	—6.8
March...598	74.0	42	+8	3.60	+1.32	N. 67° W.	3° N.	78.0	+12.6
April...417	88.4	24	—3	2.20	+0.58	N. 60° W.	4° W.	93.8	+22.1
May...326	91.8	33	+2	1.10	—0.49	N. 61° E.	79° E.	86.0	+5.4
June...219	89.1	57	+9	6.67	+1.64	N. 52° E.	81° E.	88.2	+4.4
July...224	84.3	75	+1	7.52	—0.47	S. 54° E.	54° S.	88.6	+1.2
August...263	82.2	85	+9	8.36	+0.55	S. 10° E.	139° E.	61.5	—12.9
September...368	83.1	72	—1	8.02	+2.26	S. 56° W.	134° W.	62.3	—1.3
October...519	77.0	52	—3	1.53	—0.50	S. 86° W.	34° S.	35.7	+1.0
November...653	65.1	41	—6	0.68	—0.39	N. 40° E.	115° E.	26.4	—2.4
December...743	59.3	44	—8	0.60	—1.06	N. 3° E.	67° E.	32.3	—1.5
January...	...	29.751	60.4	48	—5	1.19	—1.15	N. 10° E.	51° E.	30.6	—9.0
February...652	64.1	36	—9	0.68	—1.49	N. 59° W.	12° N.	59.1	+5.2
March...557	79.6	21	—12	1.50	—0.78	N. 58° W.	10° N.	78.3	+12.8
April...416	87.1	18	—9	2.00	+0.88	N. 56° W.	1° W.	71.1	—0.6
May...337	90.2	26	—4	1.94	+0.35	N. 35° E.	47° W.	86.3	+5.7
June...182	87.8	62	+13	5.70	+0.67	N. 58° E.	82° E.	91.4	+7.6
July...196	83.5	79	+5	7.71	—0.28	N. 88° E.	6° E.	69.0	—18.4
August...288	82.8	76	...	8.14	+0.33	N. 12° E.	53° E.	57.5	—16.9
September...384	82.8	68	—5	5.02	—0.74	N. 49° E.	36° E.	67.0	+3.4
October...492	76.0	55	+1	1.86	—0.17	N. 40° E.	92° E.	44.4	+9.7
November...689	64.7	54	+6	2.12	+1.05	N. 29° E.	101° E.	22.1	—8.7
December...711	60.0	49	—3	.35	—1.31	N. 79° W.	14° W.	31.5	—2.3

Appendix III.—Tables of monthly mean pressure, temperature, humidity, cloud and winds, for the years 1863 to 1892—(continued).

Months.	Years.	Mean pressure.	Mean temperature.	Humidity.		Cloud.		Wind.			
				Mean.	Variation.	Mean.	Variation.	Direction.		Velocity, miles per diem.	
								Mean.	Variation.	Mean.	Variation.
January...	1863.	29.731	59.5	60	+6	2.66	+0.32	N. 6°W.	32° N.	35.1	-4.5
February...		.683	60.9	40	-4	2.75	+0.58	N. 50°W.	19° N.	51.7	-2.2
March...		.553	74.7	30	-3	2.71	+0.43	N. 35°W.	31° N.	73.0	+7.5
April...		.400	88.0	22	-4	0.92	-0.70	N. 39°W.	15° N.	69.5	-2.2
May...		.267	93.1	26	-4	1.22	-0.37	N. 47°W.	30°W.	82.4	+1.8
June...		.199	90.8	49	..	5.81	+0.78	N. 32° E.	51° E.	72.6	-11.2
July...		.201	84.6	74	..	7.80	-0.19	N. °W.	76°W.	100.2	+12.8
August...		.272	85.4	67	-8	7.52	-0.29	N. 30°W.	9° N.	85.5	+11.1
September...		.359	82.6	74	+1	5.88	+0.12	N. 53° E.	35° E.	52.5	-11.1
October...		.599	76.2	46	-8	2.42	+0.39	N. 26°W.	24° N.	29.2	-5.5
November...		.654	64.8	40	-7	0.22	-0.85	N. 44°W.	27° N.	26.6	-2.2
December...		.797	57.0	44	-8	0.71	-0.95	N. 38°W.	25° N.	32.8	-1.0
January...	1864.	29.770	60.4	49	-4	1.39	-0.95	N. 21° E.	56° E.	37.2	-2.4
February...		.669	64.5	38	-6	1.70	-0.47	N. 81°W.	11° W.	47.6	-6.3
March...		.537	79.3	22	-10	1.60	-0.68	N. 52°W.	13° N.	70.7	+5.2
April...		.435	87.0	15	-11	1.62	..	N. 64°W.	9° W.	68.5	-3.2
May...		.297	93.5	22	-8	1.32	-0.27	N. 8°W.	8° N.	80.5	-0.1
June...		.227	92.0	44	-5	3.96	-1.07	N. 14°W.	4° N.	96.8	+13.0
July...		.212	83.5	79	+5	7.38	-0.61	N. 81° E.	12° E.	82.0	-5.4
August...		.262	82.2	84	+8	8.46	+0.66	N. 71° E.	84° E.	...	No records.
September...		.364	81.8	80	+7	5.88	+0.12	N. 73° E.	42° E.	65.1	+1.5
October...		.608	73.9	66	+11	2.30	+0.27	N. 45°W.	4° N.	31.3	-3.4
November...		.706	62.7	57	+9	0.06	-1.01	N. 43°W.	25° N.	23.9	+4.9
December...		.794	58.2	60	+8	1.48	-0.18	N. 19°W.	40° N.	25.2	-8.6
January...	1865.	29.781	60.2	62	+8	2.18	-0.16	N. 60°W.	15°W.	35.5	-4.1
February...		.666	61.1	38	-5	2.24	+0.07	N. 40°W.	28° N.	43.2	-10.7
March...		.584	77.2	28	-4	2.19	-0.07	N. 60°W.	23° N.	56.2	-9.3
April...		.452	85.9	22	-4	1.98	+0.36	N. 70°W.	13°W.	87.5	+15.8
May...		.416	88.7	26	-3	2.92	+1.33	N. 45°W.	25°W.	70.7	-9.9
June...		.212	92.6	44	-5	4.92	-0.11	N. 43°W.	23°W.	83.5	-0.3
July...		.192	84.3	78	+3	7.66	-0.33	S. 28°W.	135°W.	75.7	-11.7
August...		.256	81.3	84	+8	8.53	+0.72	N. 73°W.	52°W.	66.2	-8.2
September...		.421	82.5	69	-4	3.42	-2.34	N. 69°W.	82°W.	62.7	-0.9
October...		.558	76.9	51	-3	2.16	+0.13	S. 48°W.	72° S.	37.0*	...
November...		.714	66.7	44	-4	0.58	-0.49	N. 59°W.	8° N.	46.4	17.6
December...		.745	59.1	66	+13	3.71	+2.05	N. 36°W.	21° N.	80.1	46.3
January...	1866.	29.731	60.3	53	+5	2.06	-0.28	N. 47°W.	11°W.	67.3	-8.5
February...		.685	63.7	32	-5	1.72	-0.15	N. 60°W.	7° N.	134.2	+34.2
March...		.558	76.3	37	+6	3.96	+1.68	N. 65°W.	2°W.	109.7	-0.3
April...		.433	86.5	23	..	0.12	-1.50	N. 58°W.	1°W.	115.3	+1.9
May...		.340	91.3	32	+2	1.26	-0.33	N. 39° E.	56° E.	161.2	+27.8
June...		.218	90.5	47	-2	4.25	-0.78	N. 29°W.	8°W.	137.3	-19.5
July...		.219	83.4	78	+6	8.38	+0.39	N. 26°W.	95°W.	149.5	-5.6
August...		.280	83.3	75	+2	8.21	+0.40	N. 71°W.	40°W.	144.2	+16.0
September...		.383	82.6	72	+3	5.56	-0.20	N. 36°W.	41°W.	67.0	-36.0
October...		.529	79.3	64	+18	4.96	+2.93	N. 37° E.	89° E.	69.4	+5.8
November...		.683	70.1	42	+4	1.14	+0.07	N. 14° E.	73° E.	38.6	-11.6
December...		.738	61.7	54	+8	2.64	+0.98	N. 63°W.	6°W.	73.7	+12.0
January...	1867.	29.644	59.3	58	+9	3.38	+1.04	N. 45°W.	8°W.	81.5	+5.7
February...		.674	64.2	28	-9	0.86	-1.31	N. 76°W.	8°W.	93.6	-6.4
March...		.514	77.0	24	-6	1.02	-1.26	N. 56°W.	7° N.	106.9	-3.1
April...		.446	86.1	20	-3	0.95	-0.67	N. 45°W.	11° N.	88.8	-24.6
May...		.285	93.3	26	-3	1.84	+0.25	N. 8° E.	22° N.	138.0	+4.6
June...		.209	92.4	43	-6	4.58	-0.45	N. 3°W.	16° N.	143.1	-13.7
July...		.206	83.7	75	+3	8.34	+0.35	N. 80° E.	10° E.	148.4	-6.7
August...		.289	82.0	80	+7	8.78	+0.97	N. 81° E.	101° E.	122.6	-5.6
September...		.377	82.7	66	-3	3.77	-1.99	N. 22°W.	24°W.	110.0	-13.0
October...		.588	77.1	51	+4	1.96	-0.07	N. 40°W.	10° N.	74.3	+10.7
November...		.716	67.8	41	+3	1.45	+0.38	N. 41°W.	22° N.	54.8	+4.6
December...		.758	61.7	42	-4	0.92	-0.74	S. 63°W.	59° S.	42.2	-19.5

* Mean for 28 days.

Appendix III.—Tables of monthly mean pressure, temperature, humidity, cloud and winds, for the years 1863 to 1892—(concluded).

Months.	Years.	Mean pressure.	Mean temperature.	Humidity.		Cloud.		Wind.			
				Mean.	Variation.	Mean.	Variation.	Direction.		Velocity, miles per diem.	
								Mean.	Variation.	Mean.	Variation.
January...	1868.	29.780	57.2	50	+1	4.38	+2.04	N. 53°W.	15°W.	63.27	-12.1
February...		.697	65.6	40	+3	2.60	+0.43	N. 58°W.	9°N.	99.6	-0.5
March...		.553	79.5	22	-8	2.29	+0.1	N. 62°W.	1°N.	113.2	+3.2
April...		.383	88.9	16	-7	2.26	+0.64	N. 60°W.	3°W.	136.6	+23.1
May...		.306	93.9	20	-9	1.39	+0.20	N. 37°W.	21°W.	137.6	+4.2
June...		.188	94.9	31	-18	3.04	-1.99	N. 60°W.	35°W.	151.3	-5.5
July...		.192	83.2	80	+7	8.92	+0.93	S. 37°W.	144°W.	137.6	-17.5
August...		.253	82.0	82	+8	8.94	+1.13	N. 3°W.	16°N.	131.3	+3.1
September...		.427	81.9	72	+3	5.82	+0.06	N. 44°W.	41°N.	117.6	-5.4
October...		.606	78.3	40	-6	0.97	-1.06	N. 55°W.	4°W.	49.1	-14.5
November...		.694	68.8	42	+4	3.36	+2.29	N. 27°W.	35°N.	41.5	-8.7
December...		.776	59.1	40	-6	0.60	-1.06	N. 63°W.	5°W.	60.1	-1.6
January...	1869.	29.740	62.6	46	-2	3.68	+1.34	N. 42°W.	8°W.	80.3	+4.5
February...		.708	65.7	49	+12	3.29	+1.12	N. 51°W.	15°N.	99.9	-0.1
March...		.613	79.2	26	-3	1.72	-0.56	N. 67°W.	2°W.	91.7	-18.3
April...		.444	89.2	20	-2	2.65	+1.03	N. 67°W.	15°W.	117.3	-16.1
May...		.347	93.9	20	-8	1.48	-0.11	N. 56°W.	64°W.	110.2	-14.2
June...		.217	88.8	58	+10	6.46	+1.43	N. 40°W.	42°W.	148.2	-8.6
July...		.234	85.0	77	+4	7.97	-0.02	N. 26°E.	58°N.	110.2	-44.9
August...		.249	83.8	78	+3	8.28	+0.47	N. 61°E.	21°E.	133.9	+5.7
September...		.389	82.5	71	+2	5.35	-0.31	N. 36°W.	73°W.	113.4	-9.6
October...		.516	78.3	41	-6	1.94	-0.09	N. 39°W.	3°N.	66.2	+2.6
November...		.639	67.5	37	-1	0.40	-0.69	N. 45°W.	20°N.	67.8	+17.6
December...		.724	60.6	40	-5	0.60	-1.06	N. 56°W.	20°W.	76.3	+14.6
January...	1890.	29.677	61.55	40	-8	1.20	-1.14	N. 59°W.	25°W.	67.7	-8.1
February...		.670	67.2	24	-13	1.78	-0.39	N. 61°W.	5°N.	81.7	-8.3
March...		.516	77.3	25	-4	3.98	+1.70	N. 53°W.	12°N.	97.7	-12.3
April...		.423	88.4	16	-6	1.93	+0.11	N. 58°W.	6°W.	110.9	-2.5
May...		.297	92.9	25	-3	0.82	-0.77	N. 58°W.	8°N.	144.6	+11.2
June...		.181	89.3	56	+8	6.25	+1.22	N. 59°W.	61°W.	153.3	-3.5
July...		.198	82.0	80	+7	9.08	+1.09	S. 81°W.	177°W.	140.9	-14.2
August...		.308	82.7	76	+1	8.35	+0.54	N. 46°W.	86°W.	118.5	-9.7
September...		.377	82.5	69	0	5.72	-0.04	N. 17°E.	25°N.	135.3	+12.3
October...		.563	77.0	52	+5	0.81	-1.22	N. 38°W.	4°N.	69.5	+5.9
November...		.723	66.6	41	+3	1.51	+0.44	N. 30°W.	35°N.	39.7	-10.5
December...		.731	62.6	47	+2	1.83	+0.17	N. 55°W.	1°W.	75.2	+13.5
January...	1891.	29.747	60.2	49	+1	1.84	-0.50	N. 58°W.	24°W.	96.4	+20.6
February...		.709	63.4	38	+1	1.73	-0.44	N. 67°W.	1°W.	92.0	-8.0
March...		.589	72.1	36	+7	4.54	+2.26	N. 50°W.	15°N.	112.4	+2.4
April...		.450	87.1	19	-3	2.65	+1.03	N. 62°W.	10°W.	114.3	+0.9
May...		.332	81.9	26	-2	2.82	+1.23	N. 33°W.	41°W.	113.8	-19.6
June...		.205	93.5	34	-14	2.95	-2.08	N. 34°W.	36°W.	174.7	+17.9
July...		.157	88.9	59	-14	7.10	-0.89	N. 27°E.	57°N.	232.3	+77.2
August...		.265	82.1	83	+8	8.92	+1.11	N. 21°W.	61°W.	169.6	+41.4
September...		.347	83.2	74	+5	7.30	+1.54	N. 69°E.	27°E.	152.4	+29.4
October...		.593	77.0	56	+9	1.91	-0.12	N. 57°W.	15°W.	43.1	-20.5
November...		.677	68.3	43	+5	0.25	-0.82	N. 26°W.	39°N.	32.1	-18.1
December...		.787	60.2	46	+1	0.84	-0.82	N. 61°W.	7°W.	37.2	-24.5
January...	1892.	29.737	62.6	46	-2	2.55	+0.21	N. 47°W.	13°W.	73.7	-2.1
February...		.600	67.8	43	+6	1.97	-0.20	N. 42°W.	24°N.	99.1	-0.9
March...		.458	79.1	15	-14	0.21	-2.07	N. 65°W.	W.	138.5	+28.5
April...		.350	91.1	17	+5	0.33	-1.29	N. 48°W.	4°N.	110.5	-2.9
May...		.270	95.0	21	-7	1.19	-0.40	N. 36°W.	44°N.	119.4	-14.0
June...		.208	91.0	45	-3	4.58	-0.45	N. 14°W.	16°W.	189.7	+32.9
July...		.167	84.6	74	+1	8.68	+0.64	N. 24°W.	108°W.	166.5	+11.4
August...		.294	82.6	80	+5	8.75	+0.94	S. 24°E.	116°S.	77.6	-50.6
September...		.343	83.6	69	0	6.05	+0.29	N. 10°E.	32°N.	145.0	+22.0
October...		.538	79.1	41	-6	2.55	+0.52	N. 22°W.	20°N.	73.4	+9.8
November...		.654	66.9	36	-2	0.20	-0.37	N. 54°W.	11°N.	76.7	+26.5
December...		.767	59.9	39	-6	2.50	+0.84	N. 51°W.	3°N.	67.5	+5.8

C. E. CRAWFORD,

Settlement Officer.

Appendix IV.—Table of Sub-proprietary tenures with areas and malikana, etc.

Serial Number.	Nature of Sub-tenure.	General number of village.	Name of village or mahál.	Total area.	Old rent.			New rent.			Remarks.
					Total assets.	Jama.	Malikána.	Total.	Jama.	Malikána.	Total.

PARGANA PATTI.												
<i>Rai Madho Prasad Singh of Adhar Ganj.</i>												
					Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Sub-settled ...	66	Bansi Adharganj	...	2,100	630 0 0	315 0 0	945 0 0	840 0 0	420 0 0	1,260 0 0	
2	Ditto ...	90	Bishnupur Daryapur	...	558	175 0 0	17 8 0	192 8 0	250 0 0	25 0 0	275 0 0	
3	Ditto ...	260	Pura Sarwal	...	280	90 0 0	4 8 0	94 8 0	140 0 0	7 0 0	147 0 0	
4	Ditto ...	583	Almanpur	...	305	100 0 0	91 0 0	191 0 0	125 0 0	125 0 0	250 0 0	
5	Ditto ...	756	Mabdeori	...	530	220 0 0	11 0 0	231 0 0	260 0 0	13 0 0	273 0 0	
			Total	...	3,753	1,215 0 0	439 0 0	1,654 0 0	1,615 0 0	590 0 0	2,205 0 0	
6	Perpetually leased.	763	Mainaba Kalipur	...	604	175 0 0	35 0 0	210 0 0	270 0 0	54 0 0	324 0 0	
7	Guzaradati ...	746	Maugraura	...	1,529	725 0 0	206 0 0	931 0 0	760 0 0	171 0 0	931 0 0	Old rent maintained.
			Total Estate	...	5,886	2,115 0 0	680 0 0	2,795 0 0	2,645 0 0	815 0 0	3,460 0 0	
<i>Diwan Rudr Partab Singh of Uraia Dih.</i>												
8	Sub-settled ...	745	Manbhauna	...	741	333 0 0	166 0 0	499 0 0	340 0 0	170 0 0	510 0 0	
9	Perpetually leased.	252	Pura Dhanan	...	332	160 0 0	164 0 0	324 0 0	165 0 0	104 0 0	329 0 0	
10	Ditto ...	301	Thahipur	...	620	185 0 0	165 0 0	350 0 0	250 0 0	165 0 0	415 0 0	
11	Ditto ...	356	Chopawar	...	108	30 0 0	55 0 0	85 0 0	55 0 0	30 0 0	85 0 0	Dura.
12	Ditto ...	389	Donai	...	1,304	400 0 0	521 0 0	921 0 0	590 0 0	331 0 0	921 0 0	Ditto.
13	Ditto ...	735	Misrauli Kalan	...	148	55 0 0	56 0 0	111 0 0	70 0 0	41 0 0	111 0 0	Ditto.
			Total	...	2,512	830 0 0	961 0 0	1,791 0 0	1,130 0 0	731 0 0	1,861 0 0	
			Total Estate	...	3,253	1,163 0 0	1,127 0 0	2,290 0 0	1,470 0 0	901 0 0	2,371 0 0	

	Sub-settled ...	3	Atraura Mirpur ...	... 604 2,129	600 0 0	45 0 0	645 0 0	900 0 0	67 8 0	967 8 0	
14	Ditto ..	78	Birahimpur ...	205 791	350 0 0	26 4 0	376 4 0	380 0 0	27 0 0	387 0 0	
15	Ditto ...	98	Banbirpur ...	244 970	425 0 0	31 14 0	456 14 0	435 0 0	32 0 0	467 0 0	
16	Ditto ...	163	Bijai Patti ...	13 81	20 0 0	1 8 0	21 8 0	35 0 0	2 10 0	37 10 0	
17	Ditto ...	259 <u>i</u>	Pura Sonapura Mahal Hissa II	664 2,007	1,028 0 0	77 2 0	1,105 2 0	1,300 0 0	97 8 0	1,397 8 0	
18	Ditto ...	359	Chaukia ...	122 402	250 0 0	25 0 0	275 0 0	200 0 0	20 0 0	220 0 0	
19	Ditto ...	363	Chtatanna ...	290 1,293	520 0 0	39 0 0	559 0 0	620 0 0	40 8 0	606 8 0	
20	Ditto ...	475	Buhi Patti ...	45 221	90 0 0	9 0 0	99 0 0	110 0 0	11 4 0	121 4 0	
21	Ditto ...	527	Sultanpur ...	84 258	120 0 0	12 0 0	132 0 0	140 0 0	14 0 0	154 0 0	
22	Ditto ...	758	Mahla Sarac ...	45 236	100 0 0	7 8 0	107 8 0	105 0 0	7 14 0	112 14 0	
23	Ditto ...	784	Narwari ...	140 448	165 0 0	16 8 0	181 8 0	200 0 0	20 0 0	220 0 0	
24	Ditto ...	787	Nagar ...	628 1,500	725 0 0	72 8 0	797 8 0	750 0 0	75 0 0	825 0 0	
25	Ditto ...	795 <u>I</u>	Niman Khurd ...	128 487	225 0 0	22 8 0	247 8 0	240 0 0	24 0 0	264 0 0	
26	Ditto ...	811	Harikapara ...	131 418	180 0 0	19 0 0	209 0 0	210 0 0	21 0 0	231 0 0	
27	O ther settled Ditto ...	10	Aspur Deosara ...	1,059 3,356	950 0 0	47 8 0	997 8 0	1,510 0 0	302 0 0	1,812 0 0	
28	Ditto ...	99	Banpurwa ...	412 1,208	320 0 0	16 0 0	336 0 0	540 0 0	27 0 0	567 0 0	
29	Ditto ...	102	Bankat Mahal Chiraia	127 391	150 0 0	38 0 0	188 0 0	175 0 0	39 8 0	214 8 0	
30	Ditto ...	106	Bhand Patti ...	249 868	275 0 0	76 0 0	351 0 0	380 0 0	98 0 0	488 0 0	
31	Ditto ...	149	Bhausaranpur ...	302 1,404	425 0 0	239 6 0	664 6 0	560 0 0	315 8 0	875 8 0	
32	Ditto ...	207	Parmi Patti ...	74 160	45 0 0	23 0 0	68 0 0	65 0 0	33 3 6	98 3 6	
33	Ditto ...	219 <u>2</u>	Panwarra Mahal Hissa II	199 688	190 0 0	19 0 0	209 0 0	300 0 0	30 0 0	330 0 0	
34	Ditto ...	331 348	Jaitapur ...	260 825	210 0 0	84 0 0	294 0 0	320 0 0	128 0 0	448 0 0	
35	Ditto ...	367 <u>i</u>	Chandwa Patti ...	112 315	125 0 0	62 8 0	187 8 0	125 0 0	62 8 0	187 8 0	
36	Ditto ...	387 <u>i</u>	Darapur ...	82 268	69 0 0	34 8 0	103 8 0	110 0 0	55 0 0	165 0 0	
37	Ditto ...	411	Diawan ...	182 784	250 0 0	150 0 0	400 0 0	313 8 0	181 8 0	495 0 0	
38	Ditto ...	466	Raghwapur ...	139 375	150 0 0	7 8 0	157 8 0	165 0 0	9 4 0	194 4 0	
39	Ditto ...	503	Sarsapur ...	568 1,732	440 0 0	260 0 0	700 0 0	690 0 0	407 12 0	1,037 12 0	
40	Ditto ...	560	Sisai Sipah ...	1,045 4,289	1,350 0 0	450 0 0	1,800 0 0	2,100 0 0	647 8 0	2,747 8 0	
41	Ditto ...	599	Kabirpur ...	210 797	280 0 0	120 0 0	400 0 0	320 0 0	129 0 0	449 0 0	

Appendix IV.—Table of Sub-proprietary tenures with areas and malikana, etc.—(continued).

Serial number.	Nature of sub-tenures.	General number of village.	Name of village or mahál.	Total area.	Total assets.	Old rent.			New rent.			Remarks.	
						Jama.	Malikana.	Total.	Jama.	Malikana.	Total.		
Diwan Ran Bijai Bahadur Singh—(concluded).													
					Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
43	Other sub-settled.	640	Kobraon mahál Pura Sheo	80	417	100 0 0	10 0 0	110 0 0	190 0 0	19 0 0	209 0 0		
44	Ditto	673	Farshad, Gohindpur	235	745	250 0 0	125 0 0	375 0 0	340 0 0	170 0 0	510 0 0		
45	Ditto	692	Gauhani	229	932	325 0 0	16 4 0	341 4 0	470 0 0	23 8 0	493 8 0		
46	Ditto	708	Lakhmi Dih	461	1,106	400 0 0	20 0 0	420 0 0	500 0 0	25 0 0	525 0 0		
47	Ditto	727	Muradpur	133	321	100 0 0	5 0 0	105 0 0	160 0 0	8 0 0	168 0 0		
48	Ditto	747	Mani Patti mahál, hissa 11	80	254	115 0 0	11 8 0	126 8 0	125 0 0	12 8 0	137 8 0		
49	Ditto	814	Himmatpur	495	1,363	485 0 0	24 4 0	509 4 0	680 0 0	34 0 0	714 0 0		
			Total Sub-settled	10,126	34,351	11,812 0 0	2,244 2 0	14,056 2 0	15,773 8 0	3,223 15 6	18,997 7 6		
50	Perpetually leased.	55	Ailahi	314	925	280 0 0	63 0 0	343 0 0	416 0 0	101 6 6	517 6 6		
			Total Estate	10,440	35,276	12,092 0 0	2,307 0 0	14,399 2 0	16,189 8 0	3,325 6 0	19,514 14 0		
Diwan Indrapal Singh.													
51	Sub-settled	67	Bahar Patti	170	432	185 0 0	61 10 8	246 10 8	195 0 0	65 0 0	260 0 0		
52	Ditto	79	Rarchauli	200	729	224 15 0	22 8 0	247 7 0	328 0 0	24 9 6	352 9 6		
53	Ditto	152	Bhula	250	453	200 0 0	20 0 0	220 0 0	230 0 0	23 0 0	253 0 0		
54	Ditto	371	Daudpur Sonpura	415	1,224	505 0 0	37 14 0	542 14 0	610 0 0	45 12 0	655 12 0		
55	Ditto	417	Deorakha	491	1,307	355 0 0	26 10 0	381 10 0	550 0 0	41 4 0	591 4 0		
56	Ditto	474	Rauza	223	434	105 0 0	7 14 0	112 14 0	180 0 0	13 8 0	193 8 0		
57	Ditto	457	Ratáipur	364	1,055	350 0 0	20 4 0	370 4 0	475 0 0	35 10 0	510 10 0		
58	Ditto	562	Sailakha	304	723	300 0 0	22 8 0	322 8 0	380 0 0	27 0 0	387 0 0		
59	Ditto	629	Kaunsal Patti	192	721	350 0 0	26 4 0	376 4 0	360 0 0	27 0 0	387 0 0		
60	Ditto	757	Mahraura	524	1,425	400 0 0	30 0 0	430 0 0	640 0 0	48 0 0	688 0 0		
61	Other sub-settled.	16	Alwardipur	84	499	140 0 0	35 0 0	175 0 0	200 0 0	50 0 0	250 0 0		

Appendix IV.—Table of Sub-proprietary tenures with areas and malikana, etc.—(continued).

Serial number.	Nature of sub-tenures.	General number of village.	Name of village or mahál.	Total area.	Total assets.	Old rent.			New rent.			Remarks.
						Jama.	Malikana.	Total.	Jama.	Malikana.	Total.	
Divas Indrapal Singh—(concluded).												
					Ra.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
89	Perpetually leased.	703 2	Labeda mahál Dar Labeda ...	51	340	95 0 0	21 0 0	116 0 0	155 0 0	21 0 0	176 0 0	
90	Ditto ...	792	Nauhin ...	350	882	190 0 0	47 1 0	237 1 0	400 0 0	47 1 0	447 1 0	
	Total Perpetual ...			3,755	10,827	3,160 0 0	381 7 0	3,541 7 0	5,145 0 0	432 10 5	5,577 10 5	
	Total Estate ...			9,223	29,103	9,325 15 0	1,723 7 8	11,049 6 8	13,826 0 0	1,749 6 3	15,075 6 3	
Mushtarka Sub-settled villages of Sonpura.												
91	Sub-settled ...	132	Bhaironpur ...	169	614	185 0 0	13 14 0	198 14 0	275 0 0	20 10 0	295 10 0	
92	Ditto ...	139	Bisauka ...	906	2,750	1,100 0 0	82 8 0	1,182 8 0	1,370 0 0	102 12 0	1,472 12 0	
93	Ditto ...	157	Bibipur ...	199	510	180 0 0	13 8 0	193 8 0	240 0 0	.8 0 0	258 0 0	
94	Ditto ...	297	Turkauli ...	146	452	125 0 0	9 6 0	134 6 0	205 0 0	15 6 0	220 6 0	
95	Ditto ...	494	Sarae Bhikari ...	198	817	325 0 0	24 6 0	349 6 0	410 0 0	30 12 0	440 12 0	
96	Ditto ...	537	Sujan Patti ...	175	651	230 0 0	23 0 0	253 0 0	300 0 0	30 0 0	330 0 0	
97	Ditto ...	548	Sonpura ...	871	2,919	1,275 0 0	95 10 0	1,370 10 0	1,460 0 0	109 0 0	1,569 0 0	
98	Ditto ...	591	Kadipur ...	370	1,336	560 0 0	42 0 0	602 0 0	670 0 0	60 4 0	720 4 0	
99	Ditto ...	654	Kailai ...	196	830	300 0 0	30 0 0	330 0 0	380 0 0	38 0 0	418 0 0	
100	Ditto ...	675	Gopalpur ...	349	740	200 0 0	20 0 0	220 0 0	340 0 0	25 8 0	365 8 0	
101	Ditto ...	795 2	Niman mahál Kalan ...	129	481	210 0 0	21 0 0	231 0 0	240 0 0	24 0 0	264 0 0	
102	Ditto ...	813	Himmat Patti ...	35	184	65 0 0	6 8 0	71 8 0	80 0 0	8 0 0	88 0 0	
103	Other sub-settled (mushtarka).	28	Ananpur Patti ...	233	1,206	300 0 0	110 0 0	410 0 0	480 0 0	176 0 0	656 0 0	
104	Ditto ...	205	Parkhotampur ...	112	443	200 0 0	100 0 0	300 0 0	200 0 0	100 0 0	300 0 0	Old rent main- tained.
105	Ditto ...	217	Pandri Mushtarka ...	114	637	170 0 0	85 0 0	255 0 0	260 0 0	130 0 0	390 0 0	

No.	Description	456	468	687	Total Sub-settled	Parhara, hissa 9	Total Estate
106	Ditto ...	158	420	160 0 0	80 0 0	240 0 0	180 0 0
107	Ditto ...	57	306	100 0 0	50 0 0	150 0 0	130 0 0
108	Ditto ...	447	1,127	345 0 0	172 8 0	517 8 0	450 0 0
109	Perpetually leased.	4,864	16,423	6,030 0 0	979 4 0	7,009 4 0	7,670 0 0
		42	216	52 8 0	26 8 0	79 0 0	97 0 0
		4,906	16,639	6,082 8 0	1,005 12 0	7,088 4 0	7,767 0 0
Thakurain Sultan Kwar.							
110	Sub-settled ...	940	2,368	800 0 0	40 0 0	840 0 0	1,130 0 0
111	Ditto ...	345	804	215 0 0	10 12 0	225 12 0	380 0 0
112	Ditto ...	640	2,088	573 0 0	...	573 0 0	900 0 0
113	Ditto ...	345	1,504	500 0 0	25 0 0	525 0 0	750 0 0
114	Ditto ...	428	1,305	360 0 0	...	360 0 0	600 0 0
115	Ditto ...	218	675	200 0 0	10 0 0	210 0 0	340 0 0
	Total, Sub-settled	2,931	8,744	2,648 0 0	85 12 0	2,733 12 0	4,106 0 0
116	Perpetually leased.	39	114	43 0 0	43 0 0	86 0 0	57 0 0
117	Guzara ...	558	1,841	750 0 0	...	750 0 0	920 0 0
	Total Estate	3,528	10,699	3,441 0 0	128 12 0	3,569 12 0	5,077 0 0
Masdaraka Thakurain Sultan Kwar and Sheikh Kifayat-ullah.							
118	Sub-settled ...	186	672	165 0 0	107 4 0	272 4 0	302 8 0
119	Ditto ...	396	1,013	237 0 0	20 5 0	257 5 0	400 0 0
120	Ditto ...	620	2,181	650 0 0	65 0 0	715 0 0	920 0 0
121	Ditto ...	384	1,747	615 4 0	224 12 0	840 0 0	700 0 0
122	Ditto ...	1,351	3,102	1,125 0 0	...	1,125 0 0	1,550 0 0
		74	591	134 0 0	66 0 0	200 0 0	230 0 0
	Total, Sub-settled	2,825	8,634	2,761 4 0	376 1 0	3,137 5 0	3,800 0 0
123	Perpetually leased.	31	160	30 0 0	30 0 0	60 0 0	70 0 0
124	Ditto ...	395	1,948	550 0 0	217 0 0	767 0 0	875 0 0
	Total, Perpetual	426	2,108	580 0 0	247 0 0	827 0 0	945 0 0
	Total Estate	3,251	10,742	3,341 4 0	623 1 0	3,964 5 0	4,745 0 0
By agreement.							
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Appendix IV.—Table of Sub-proprietary tenures with areas and malikana, etc.—(continued.)

Serial number.	Nature of sub-tenure.	General number of village.	Name of village or mahal.	Total area.	Total assets.	Old rent.			New rent.			Remarks.	
						Jama.	Malikana.	Total.	Jama.	Malikana.	Total.		
Bindeshri Baksh Singh (Madhpar).													
					Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
126	Guzara	501	Sarae Sagar, mahal Bindeshri Baksh Singh.	13	71	28 7 0	...	28 7 0	35 0 0	...	35 0 0		
127	Ditto	742	Madura	434	1,261	450 0 0	...	450 0 0	630 0 0	...	630 0 0		
			Total Estate	447	1,332	478 7 0	...	478 7 0	665 0 0	...	665 0 0		
Chauharja Baksh Singh.													
128	Ditto	501	Sarae Sagar, mahal Chaharja Baksh Singh.	7	36	18 4 6	...	18 4 6	18 0 0	...	18 0 0		
129	Ditto	501	Sarae Sagar, mahal Lal Bahadur Singh.	16	53	18 4 6	...	18 4 6	25 0 0	...	25 0 0		
130	Ditto	501	Sarae Sagar, mahal Nagesar Baksh Singh.	35	96	28 7 0	...	28 7 0	45 0 0	...	45 0 0		
131	Perpetually leased.	360	Chhulaha	66	348	65 0 0	...	65 0 0	170 0 0	...	170 0 0		
132	Guzara	501	Sarae Sagar, mahal Udit Narain Singh.	20	57	18 4 6	...	18 4 6	25 0 0	...	25 0 0		
		7	Total Estate	86	405	83 4 6	...	83 4 6	195 0 0	...	195 0 0		
Machharka Madhpar.													
133	Sub-settled	48	Aumar	215	1,148	300 0 0	154 0 0	454 0 0	460 0 0	205 0 0	665 0 0		
134	Ditto	215	Pandripal Madhpar	174	634	220 0 0	110 0 0	330 0 0	260 0 0	130 0 0	390 0 0		
135	Ditto	391	Dharnapur	241	353	95 0 0	9 8 0	104 8 0	125 0 0	12 8 0	137 8 0		
136	Ditto	430	Rajmalpur	313	1,212	230 0 0	15 0 0	245 0 0	530 6 0	25 8 3	556 14 3		
137	Ditto	484	Salehpur Kanjas, mahal Udit Narain Singh	149	360	168 4 0	8 7 0	176 11 0	180 0 0	9 0 0	189 0 0		
138	Ditto	547	Sonbarsa	169	250	175 0 0	13 2 0	188 2 0	130 0 0	6 8 0	136 8 0		
139	Ditto	576	Sheogarb	211	428	140 0 0	11 0 0	151 0 0	215 0 0	10 12 0	225 12 0		

140	Ditto	627	Kurra	...	224	528	195 0 0	100 0 0	295 0 0	250 0 0	95 2 0	345 2 0
141	Ditto	694	Gahrauli	...	647	3,728	950 0 0	150 0 0	1,100 0 0	1,660 0 0	220 9 6	1,880 9 6
142	Ditto	737	Malak	...	211	1,252	260 0 0	115 0 0	375 0 0	500 0 0	220 0 0	720 0 0
			Total Estate	...	2,554	9,893	2,733 4 0	687 1 0	3,420 5 0	4,310 6 0	985 15 9	5,246 5 9
<i>Sitla Baksh Singh.</i>												
143	Perpetually leased.	699	Ghurkata	...	47	128	45 0 0	41 12 0	86 12 0	60 0 0	41 12 0	101 12 0
144	Guzara	131	Bhausia	...	19	79	29 8 6	...	29 8 6	40 0 0	...	40 0 0
145	Ditto	384	Dharauli	...	133	224	70 5 0	...	70 5 0	110 0 0	...	110 0 0
146	Ditto	492	Sarae Panwara, mahál Sitla Baksh Singh.	...	110	295	105 7 6	...	105 7 6	150 0 0	...	150 0 0
147	Ditto	561	Sarae Sagar, mahál Sitla Baksh Singh.	...	9	56	18 4 6	...	18 4 6	25 0 0	...	25 0 0
148	Ditto	580	Ispur	...	170	514	175 0 0	...	175 0 0	260 0 0	...	260 0 0
149	Ditto	615	Kastanipur	...	146	252	100 0 0	...	100 0 0	125 0 0	...	125 0 0
			Total Guzara	...	591	1,420	498 9 6	...	498 9 6	710 0 0	...	710 0 0
			Total Estate	...	638	1,548	543 9 6	41 12 0	585 5 6	770 0 0	41 12 0	811 12 0
<i>Rai Jagatpál Singh (Dawatpur).</i>												
150	Perpetually leased.	214	Pandra	...	264	731	165 0 0	110 0 0	275 0 0	300 0 0	110 0 0	410 0 0
151	Ditto	12	Asogpur, mahál Raja Partab Singh.	...	44	135	43 2 6	43 2 6	86 5 0	67 8 0	67 8 0	135 0 0
152	Perpetually leased.	584	Omarpur	...	106	323	100 0 0	5 0 0	105 0 0	125 0 0	6 4 0	131 4 0
153	Perpetually leased.	319	Jagdispur Biebur mahál, hissa 9.	...	182	508	126 0 0	182 0 0	308 0 0	225 0 0	132 8 0	357 8 0
154	Sub-settled	291	Tardi mahál, hissa 9	...	78	316	130 8 0	13 0 0	143 8 0	155 0 0	15 8 0	170 8 0
155	Ditto	221	Pahar Murar Patti, mahál Jageshwar Baksh Singh.	...	91	686	117 0 0	123 0 0	240 0 0	280 0 0	123 0 0	403 0 0
			Total Estate	...	169	1,002	247 8 0	136 0 0	383 8 0	435 0 0	138 8 0	573 8 0
By agreement.												

Appendix IV.—Table of Sub-proprietary tenures with areas and *malikana*, etc.—(continued).

Serial number.	Nature of sub-tenure.	(General) number of village.	Name of village or mahal.	Total area.	Total assets.	Old rent.			New rent.			Remarks.	
						Jama.	Malikana.	Total.	Jama.	Malikana.	Total.		
MUGRID ESTATES.													
Kansamal and Saraj Parshad													
156	Sub-settled ...	577	Sheogarh ...	36	Rs. 160	Rs. a. p. 72 11 8	Rs. a. p. 7 4 4	Rs. a. p. 80 0 0	Rs. a. p. 80 0 0	Rs. a. p. 8 0 0	Rs. a. p. 88 0 0		
157	Ditto ...	361	Chhanapara ...	630	1,795	580 0 0	... |	580 0 0	810 0 0	40 8 0	850 8 0		
Sheikh Kifait-ul-lah.													
Ram Nath and Basdeo.													
158	Perpetually leased.	646	Kharagpur ...	86	190	50 0 0	45 0 0	95 0 0	85 0 0	45 0 0	130 0 0		
Debi Singh.													
159	Ditto ...	$\frac{35}{2}$	Dar Gaur ...	14	59	14 0 0	26 0 0	40 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	40 0 0	Old rent maintained.	
Chauharja Baksh Singh, etc.													
150	Sub-settled ...	659	Kaneora Pura Khushali ...	828	1,920	700 0 0	35 0 0	735 0 0	870 0 0	43 8 0	913 8 0		
Shamlal of Jubraj Singh, Bhagwan Bahadur Singh, Sheoratan Singh, and Beni Bahadur Singh.													
161	Perpetually leased.	$\frac{731}{6}$	Madafarpur, mahal Shamlal ...	9	36	14 0 0	7 0 0	21 0 0	14 0 0	7 0 0	21 0 0	Old rent maintained.	
PARGANA PARTABGARH.													
Raja Partab Bahadur Singh of Toraul.													
1	Sub-settled ...	$\frac{4}{3}$	Ankaripur, mahal Dhaudwa Bhadohin.	36	121	47 0 0	23 0 0	70 0 0	50 0 0	25 0 0	75 0 0		
2	Ditto ...	48	Barahua ...	563	2,865	1,000 0 0	304 2 0	1,304 2 0	1,430 0 0	435 0 0	1,865 0 0		
3	Ditto ...	56	Barsanda ...	273	1,349	405 0 0	60 0 0	465 0 0	600 0 0	60 0 0	660 0 0		
4	Ditto ...	60	Buknapur ...	52	233	85 0 0	65 6 0	150 6 0	90 0 0	60 6 0	150 6 0	Old rent maintained.	
5	Ditto ...	93	Bhadohin ...	576	1,505	630 0 0	315 0 0	945 0 0	630 0 0	315 0 0	945 0 0	Ditto.	
6	Ditto ...	94	Bhairsampur ...	133	451	171 0 0	183 0 0	354 0 0	180 0 0	210 0 0	390 0 0		

7	Ditto	106	Bahuchara	...	...	878	2,232	670	0	0	215	0	0	885	0	0	890	0	0	263	0	0	1,153	0	0	
8	Ditto	118	Bahirapur	...	...	305	972	385	0	0	33	8	0	368	8	0	440	0	0	44	0	0	484	0	0	
9	Ditto	137 2	Puramad, mahál Purkhipur...	...	...	38	182	70	0	0	1	12	0	71	12	0	80	0	0	4	0	0	84	0	0	
10	Ditto	145	Palhan	...	...	102	626	166	0	0	16	8	0	182	8	0	250	0	0	25	0	0	275	0	0	
11	Ditto	155 3	Pura Parmeshar, mahál Pura Duba.	...	...	40	168	51	0	0	44	10	0	95	10	0	60	0	0	35	10	0	95	10	0	Old rent main-tained.
12	Ditto	156	Pura Goshain	...	...	99	289	115	0	0	57	8	0	172	8	0	115	0	0	57	8	0	172	8	0	Ditto.
13	Ditto	182 2 1	Purali, mahál Chakujila	...	...	36	54	25	0	0	12	8	0	37	8	0	25	0	0	12	8	0	37	8	0	Ditto.
14	Ditto	211 1	Puralia, mahál khas	...	...	561	2,334	1,050	0	0	105	0	0	1,135	0	0	1,050	0	0	105	0	0	1,155	0	0	Ditto.
15	Ditto	219	Tilahi	...	...	580	3,000	1,175	0	0	355	0	0	1,530	1	0	1,200	0	0	355	0	0	1,555	0	0	
16	Ditto	229 6	Teonga, mahál Ram Sahai	...	...	50	121	56	1	0	17	1	6	73	2	6	60	0	0	18	0	0	78	0	0	
17	Ditto	252	Jadlopur	...	...	147	688	210	0	0	104	0	0	314	0	0	275	0	0	137	8	0	412	8	0	
18	Ditto	258 1	Chak Bantor, mahál Taraul...	...	...	129	411	140	0	0	70	0	0	210	0	0	105	0	0	82	8	0	247	8	0	
19	Ditto	263	Chaugapur	...	...	733	2,277	875	0	0	87	8	0	962	8	0	1,020	0	0	102	0	0	1,122	0	0	
20	Ditto	272 1	Dhinkabi, mahál Taraul	...	...	494	1,632	500	0	0	250	0	0	750	0	0	640	0	0	320	0	0	960	0	0	
21	Ditto	314	Duhapur, mahál Faridabad...	...	...	66	280	105	0	0	10	4	0	115	4	0	110	0	0	11	11	0	121	11	0	
22	Ditto	316	Raj Garh	...	...	1,190	4,089	1,500	0	0	307	8	0	1,807	8	0	1,850	0	0	370	9	0	2,220	9	0	
23	Ditto	325	Raepur Kalan	...	...	221	1,112	325	0	0	32	8	0	357	8	0	450	0	0	45	0	0	495	0	0	
24	Ditto	326	Rajapur	...	...	623	2,626	830	0	0	252	4	0	1,082	4	0	1,050	0	0	328	0	0	1,378	0	0	
25	Ditto	339 1	Rampur, mahál Bhadolih	...	...	186	809	280	0	0	140	0	0	420	0	0	325	0	0	162	8	0	487	8	0	
26	Ditto	371 3	Sarae Sagar, mahál Sarae Lal Shah.	...	...	118	408	125	4	0	38	0	0	163	4	0	130	0	0	39	0	0	169	0	0	
27	Ditto	373	Sadipur	...	...	267	967	325	0	0	98	13	0	423	13	0	380	0	0	115	0	0	495	0	0	
28	Ditto	374	Sangrampur	...	...	389	1,472	545	0	0	165	12	0	710	12	0	550	0	0	180	0	0	770	0	0	
29	Ditto	379	Sarae Medi Rae	...	...	242	1,385	425	0	0	124	12	0	549	12	0	520	0	0	152	10	0	672	10	0	
30	Ditto	396	Sare Pran Mati	...	...	280	723	275	0	0	137	8	0	412	8	0	290	0	0	145	0	0	435	0	0	
31	Ditto	435 8 440	Sagra, mahál Lokaha	...	...	91	369	130	0	0	13	0	0	143	0	0	165	0	0	16	8	0	181	8	0	
32	Ditto	451 2	Sarae Lohang Rae, mahál Katra wanga. Isipur	...	...	150	643	205	0	0	102	8	0	307	8	0	255	0	0	127	8	0	382	8	0	
33	Ditto	451	Katata	...	...	1,148	2,477	785	0	0	392	8	0	1,177	8	0	1,000	0	0	500	0	0	1,500	0	0	
34	Ditto	456	Katata	...	...	108	462	180	0	0	54	12	0	234	12	0	185	0	0	56	0	0	241	0	0	
35	Ditto	468 2	Kataiya, mahál Niwada	...	...	103	393	175	0	0	53	4	0	238	4	0	180	0	0	55	0	0	235	0	0	
36	Ditto	498	Kharoin	...	...	1,058	4,530	1,850	0	0	185	0	0	2,035	0	0	2,010	0	0	201	0	0	2,211	0	0	

Appendix IV.—Table of Sub-proprietary tenures with areas and *Malikana*, etc.—(continued).

Serial number.	Nature of sub-tenure.	General number of village.	Name of village or mahal.	Total area.	Total assets.	Old rent.			New rent.			Remarks.
						Jama.	Malikana.	Total.	Jama.	Malikana.	Total.	
Raja Partab Bahadur Singh of Taraul—(continued).												
					Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
37	Sub-settled ...	501	Kotlia ...	84	585	135 0 0	40 12 0	175 12 0	210 0 0	63 0 0	273 0 0	Old rent main- tained.
38	Ditto ...	502	Katka Bali ...	570	2,572	1,000 0 0	296 8 0	1,296 8 0	1,030 0 0	304 0 0	1,334 0 0	
39	Ditto ...	513	Kansapur, mahal Saraiyan ...	29	154	60 0 0	28 0 0	88 0 0	60 0 0	28 0 0	88 0 0	
40	Ditto ...	522	Gyanpur ...	129	400	130 0 0	13 0 0	143 0 0	180 0 0	18 0 0	198 0 0	
41	Ditto ...	513	Ghatampur, mahal khas ...	213	985	326 0 0	32 10 0	358 10 0	440 0 0	44 0 0	484 0 0	
42	Ditto ...	543	Ditto, mahal Umarpur ...	73	307	114 0 0	11 8 0	125 8 0	120 0 0	12 0 0	132 0 0	
43	Ditto ...	508	Mawaia Hardeo ...	460	1,223	437 6 6	133 0 0	570 6 6	473 0 0	144 0 0	617 0 0	
44	Ditto ...	574	Malhanpur ...	320	1,438	560 0 0	50 0 0	550 0 0	640 0 0	64 0 0	704 0 0	
45	Ditto ...	587	Mohindipur ...	104	651	275 0 0	137 8 0	412 8 0	295 0 0	147 8 0	442 8 0	
46	Ditto ...	597	Nagapur ...	180	558	170 0 0	8 8 0	178 8 0	230 0 0	11 8 0	241 8 0	
			Total Sub-settled	14,295	53,187	18,953 11 6	5,210 2 6	24,163 14 0	22,418 0 0	6,008 8 0	28,426 8 0	
47	Perpetually leased.	13	Aijaka ...	401	725	235 0 0	163 8 10	398 8 10	325 0 0	163 8 10	488 8 10	Old rent main- tained. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto.
48	Ditto ...	71	Balapur, mahal Taraul	191	646	245 0 0	255 0 0	500 0 0	330 0 0	180 0 0	500 0 0	
49	Ditto ...	142	Pirapur ...	352	1,679	539 0 0	770 0 0	1,309 0 0	795 0 0	565 0 0	1,300 0 0	
50	Ditto ...	149	Pura Chain ...	167	581	200 0 0	100 0 0	300 0 0	200 0 0	10 0 0	300 0 0	
51	Ditto ...	227	Tarapur ...	442	2,308	825 0 0	1,089 0 0	1,914 0 0	1,060 0 0	1,090 0 0	2,150 0 0	
52	Ditto ...	240	Jurapur ...	425	746	220 0 0	215 0 0	435 0 0	330 0 0	297 9 0	617 9 0	
53	Ditto ...	254	Hasanpur ...	317	1,023	375 0 0	429 0 0	804 0 0	460 0 0	314 0 0	804 0 0	
54	Ditto ...	295	Dandi ...	126	576	200 0 0	222 0 0	422 0 0	285 0 0	285 0 0	570 0 0	
55	Ditto ...	315	Deunapur Sukli ...	638	1,125	375 0 0	324 0 0	699 0 0	560 0 0	481 9 7	1,041 9 7	
56	Ditto ...	331	Ram Chandpur ...	123	659	175 0 0	175 0 0	350 0 0	285 0 0	285 0 0	570 0 0	
57	Ditto ...	336	Readi ...	424	1,578	415 0 0	636 0 0	1,111 0 0	740 0 0	636 0 0	1,436 0 0	

Appendix IV.—Table of Sub-proprietary tenures with areas and *malikana*, etc.—(continued).

Serial number.	Nature of sub-tenure.	General number of village.	Name of village or mahal.	Total area.	Total assets.	Old rent.			New rent.			Remarks.	
						Jama.	Malikana.	Total.	Jama.	Malikana.	Total.		
Raja Partab Bahadur Singh of Taraul—(concluded).													
87	Guzara ...	469	Kishandaspur ...	255	Rs. 1,110	Rs. a. p. 350 0 0	Rs. a. p. ...	Rs. a. p. 350 0 0	Rs. a. p. 500 0 0	Rs. a. p. ...	Rs. a. p. 500 0 0		
88	Ditto ...	499	Khajohri ...	393	1,504	600 0 0	...	600 0 0	750 0 0	...	750 0 0		
89	Ditto ...	548	Gadai Chak Deia ...	700	1,362	660 0 0	...	660 0 0	660 0 0	..	660 0 0		
90	Ditto ...	621	Handaur ...	825	3,177	970 0 0	...	970 0 0	1,430 0 0	...	1,430 0 0		
			Total Guzara ...	8,134	29,363	11,161 8 8	...	11,161 8 8	14,995 0 0	...	14,995 0 0		
			Total Estate ...	32,066	115,993	40,475 4 2	14,560 11 4	55,035 15 6	52,418 0 0	10,895 7 5	69,313 7 5		
Babu Bhairon Baksh Singh of Bahlolpur.													
91	Sub-settled ...	9	Ajgara ...	1,274	4,916	1,625 0 0	812 8 0	2,437 8 0	1,960 0 0	980 0 0	2,940 0 0		
92	Ditto ...	11	Abanpur ...	261	1,034	250 0 0	93 12 0	343 12 0	410 0 0	150 0 0	560 0 0		
93	Ditto ...	12	Asapar ...	98	326	105 0 0	10 8 0	115 8 0	160 0 0	16 0 0	176 0 0		
94	Ditto ...	43	Bahlolpur, mahal Pura Salakat	40	209	58 0 0	24 0 0	82 0 0	85 0 0	30 10 6	115 10 6		
95	Ditto ...	89	Bhualpur, mahal khas	656	3,226	1,115 0 0	520 12 0	1,635 12 0	1,263 0 0	568 8 0	1,831 8 0		
96	Ditto ...	128	Bojwa, mahal Bahlolpur	10	18	10 0 0	2 11 0	12 11 0	10 0 0	2 11 0	12 11 0	Old rent main- tained.	
97	Ditto ...	135	Pura Bairi Sal ...	341	1,112	350 0 0	300 0 0	650 0 0	440 0 0	278 0 0	718 0 0		
98	Ditto ...	139	Puranpur Khajur, mahal Bahlolpur.	66	232	95 0 0	14 4 0	109 4 0	105 0 0	15 12 0	120 12 0		
99	Ditto ...	140	Puranpur Khas, mahal Bahlolpur.	140	323	80 0 0	12 0 0	92 0 0	130 0 0	19 8 0	149 8 0		
100	Ditto ...	141	Patulki, mahal Pura Pande ...	277	1,141	325 0 0	162 8 0	487 8 0	450 0 0	225 0 0	675 0 0		
101	Ditto ...	186	Partabgarh, mahal Chak Phulwari.	35	297	48 0 0	24 0 0	72 0 0	150 0 0	75 0 0	225 0 0		
102	Ditto ...	203	Pura Nawal ...	82	447	125 0 0	62 8 0	187 8 0	180 0 0	90 0 0	270 0 0		
103	Ditto ...	236	Jogapur ...	247	1,238	385 0 0	182 8 0	567 8 0	500 0 0	237 0 0	737 0 0		
104	Ditto ...	273	Chhimar Sawayan	712	1,878	586 0 0	329 0 0	915 0 0	603 0 0	370 0 0	975 0 0		

	277	845	2,634	930	215	1,145	1,020	306	1,326	Old rent main- tained.
105	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
106	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
107	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
108	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
109	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
110	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
111	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
112	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
113	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
114	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
115	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
116	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
117	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
118	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
119	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
120	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
121	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
122	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
123	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
124	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
125	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
126	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
127	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
128	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
129	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
130	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
131	Perpetual- ly leased.	41	23	10	2	12	19	2	12	Ditto.
132	Ditto	46	1,107	450	27	477	500	27	527	Ditto.
		11,969	41,465	13,857	6,304	20,161	16,533	7,458	23,991	
				5	6	12	0	2	2	
				2	10	11	0	11	11	
				0	8	0	0	8	8	

Appendix IV.—Table of Sub-proprietary tenures with areas and malikana, etc.—(continued).

Serial number.	Nature of sub-tenure.	General number of village.	Name of village or mahal.	Total area.	Total assets.	Old rent.			New rent.			Remarks.
						Jama.	Malikana.	Total.	Jama.	Malikana.	Total.	
Babu Bhairon Baksh Singh of Bahlolpur—(continued).												
133	Perpetually leased.	218	Tinan	653	Rs. 2,439	Rs. a. p. 820 0 0	Rs. a. p. ...	Rs. a. p. 820 0 0	Rs. a. p. 1,100 0 0	Rs. a. p. ...	Rs. a. p. 1,100 0 0	Perpetual leaseholder pays only the Government demand.
134	Ditto	277	Dandapur Ran Singh, mahal Bahlolpur.	845	2,634	930 0 0	279 0 0	1,209 0 0	1,020 0 0	306 0 0	1,326 0 0	
135	Ditto	431	Saunsarpur, mahal Bahlolpur	251	974	340 0 0	72 8 0	412 8 0	440 0 0	72 8 0	512 8 0	
136	Ditto	563	Misrpur, mahal Bahlolpur	51	180	83 0 0	12 5 0	95 5 0	90 0 0	13 8 0	103 8 0	
		1	Total Perpetual	2,397	7,357	2,633 0 0	394 0 0	3,027 0 0	3,160 0 0	422 3 0	3,582 3 0	
			Total Estate	14,366	43,822	16,490 5 2	6,698 6 10	23,188 12 0	19,693 0 0	7,680 5 6	27,573 5 6	
Babu Jagmohan Singh of Duniapur.												
137	Sub-settled	20	Achitpur	185	388	130 0 0	9 12 0	139 12 0	195 0 0	9 12 0	204 12 0	
138	Ditto	95	Bhualpur, mahal khas	612	2,738	720 0 0	419 0 0	1,139 0 0	1,000 0 0	634 0 0	1,724 0 0	
139	Ditto	167	Patharha	328	764	188 0 0	33 0 0	221 0 0	267 0 0	40 0 0	307 0 0	
140	Ditto	396	Sirnathpur	147	602	210 0 0	105 0 0	315 0 0	240 0 0	120 0 0	360 0 0	
			Total Sub-settled	1,272	4,492	1,248 0 0	566 12 0	1,814 12 0	1,792 0 0	803 12 9	2,595 12 9	
141	Perpetually leased.	95	Bhualpur, mahal khas	612	3,019	720 0 0	419 0 0	1,139 0 0	1,000 0 0	634 0 0	1,724 0 0	
142	Ditto	344	Rendbir	287	1,457	450 0 0	22 8 0	472 8 0	650 0 0	32 8 0	682 8 0	
143	Ditto	400	Sarayan	313	826	250 0 0	25 0 0	275 0 0	370 0 0	37 0 0	407 0 0	
144	Ditto	449	Shabpurpura Kolman	28	120	50 0 0	...	50 0 0	55 0 0	...	55 0 0	
145	Ditto	528	Goshainpur	83	493	165 0 0	8 8 0	173 8 0	220 0 0	11 0 0	231 0 0	
			Total Perpetual	1,323	5,915	1,635 0 0	475 0 0	2,110 0 0	2,385 0 0	714 8 0	3,099 8 0	
146	Guzara	307	Dhansari	754	2,306	860 0 0	46 0 0	906 0 0	1,030 0 0	51 8 0	1,081 8 0	
			Total Estate	3,349	12,713	3,743 0 0	1,087 12 0	4,830 12 0	5,207 0 0	1,569 12 9	6,776 12 9	

Appendix IV—Table of Sub-proprietary tenures with areas and *malikana*, etc.—(continued).

Serial number.	Nature of sub-tenure.	General number of village.	Name of village or mahál.	Total area.	Total assets.	Old rent.			New rent.			Remarks.	
						Jama.	Malikana.	Total.	Jama.	Malikana.	Total.		
Babuain Sukhray Kuar of Sujakhar—(continued.)													
172	Guzara	286	Deon Purab	860	Rs. 3,418	Rs. a. p. 1,080 0 0	Rs. a. p. 216 0 0	Rs. a. p. 1,296 0 0	Rs. a. p. 1,530 0 0	Rs. a. p. 43 0 0	Rs. a. p. 1,573 0 0		
173	Ditto	355	Rigbi	163	420	165 0 0	...	165 0 0	190 0 0	...	190 0 0		
174	Ditto	409	Sarai Dalpat	110	304	135 0 0	4 0 0	139 0 0	150 0 0	4 6 0	154 6 0		
175	Ditto	482	Kanjias	325	978	350 0 0	262 8 0	612 8 0	430 0 0	322 8 0	752 8 0		
176	Ditto	599	Naubasta Sujakhar	267	711	220 0 0	110 0 0	330 0 0	320 0 0	160 0 0	480 0 0		
			Total Guzara	4,164	12,663	4,530 0 0	922 8 0	5,452 8 0	5,470 0 0	954 1 0	6,424 1 0		
			Total Estate	7,180	23,411	7,669 0 0	2,517 12 0	10,186 12 0	10,060 0 0	2,687 6 3	12,747 6 3		
B. Hardat Singh of Pirithi Ganj.													
177	Sub settled	90	Bhagesar	172	750	236 0 0	165 0 0	401 0 0	300 0 0	210 0 0	510 0 0		
178	Ditto	229	Teonga, mahál khas	205	667	247 8 0	24 12 0	272 4 0	280 0 0	23 0 0	308 8 0		
179	Ditto	262	Chandapur	145	1,044	280 0 0	8 12 7	288 12 7	470 0 0	15 6 11	485 6 11		
180	Ditto	444	Shikolabad	282	512	200 0 0	199 0 0	399 0 0	205 0 0	194 0 0	399 0 0	Old rent main- tained.	
181	Ditto	511	Khajurni, mahál khas	247	614	261 8 0	160 6 0	421 14 0	270 0 0	165 0 0	435 0 0		
182	Ditto	541	Ghataupur	115	300	172 7 0	69 0 0	241 7 0	150 0 0	60 0 0	210 0 0		
183	Ditto	596	Naubasta Pirithiganj	132	323	164 0 0	41 0 0	205 0 0	145 0 0	36 4 0	181 4 0		
			Total Sub-settled	1,298	4,210	1,561 7 0	667 14 7	2,229 5 7	1,820 0 0	708 10 11	2,528 10 11		
184	Perpetually leased.	113	Bhoendaha, mahál khas	63	183	152 8 0	37 8 0	191 0 0	82 0 0	49 3 2	131 3 2		
185	Guzara	329	Rampur Bharyani	392	2,212	600 0 0	...	600 0 0	1,000 0 0	...	1,000 0 0		
			Total Estate	1,753	6,605	2,314 15 0	705 6 7	3,020 5 7	2,002 0 0	757 14 1	2,759 14 1		

Babu Dan Bahadur Pal Singh of Dandi Kachh.

186	Sub-settled ...	92	Bladausi ...	...	700	2,953	1,060 0 0	487 0 0	1,547 0 0	1,180 0 0	542 0 0	1,722 0 0	
187	Ditto ...	155 2	Pura Parneshar, mahál Pura Barai.	...	100	239	96 3 6	9 10 0	105 13 6	105 0 0	10 8 0	115 8 0	
188	Ditto ...	296	Dangri ...	...	573	1,757	560 0 0	280 0 0	840 0 0	700 0 0	350 0 0	1,050 0 0	
189	Ditto ...	342	Reorha ...	...	107	361	150 0 0	37 8 0	187 8 0	160 0 0	40 0 0	200 0 0	
190	Ditto ...	404	Shukulpur ...	...	413	1,579	525 0 0	400 4 0	925 4 0	630 0 0	418 0 0	1,048 0 0	
191	Ditto ...	475	Kuan ...	...	263	577	195 0 0	97 8 0	242 8 0	230 0 0	115 0 0	345 0 0	
192	Ditto ...	476	Kol ...	...	1,275	2,955	983 15 0	49 1 0	1,083 0 0	1,330 0 0	66 8 0	1,396 8 0	
193	Ditto ...	477	Kundra Madipur ...	...	156	312	106 0 0	8 14 0	114 14 0	125 0 0	7 6 0	132 6 0	
194	Ditto ...	480	Kalyanpur ...	...	49	160	88 14 6	8 14 0	97 12 6	80 0 0	8 0 0	88 0 0	
195	Ditto ...	576	Madhopur ...	...	146	624	190 0 0	95 0 0	285 0 0	250 0 0	125 0 0	375 0 0	
196	Ditto ...	592	Mathia Ramdaspur ...	...	107	451	175 0 0	17 8 0	192 8 0	200 0 0	20 0 0	220 0 0	
	Total Sub-settled ...			...	3,889	11,068	4,130 1 0	1,491 3 0	5,621 4 0	4,990 0 0	1,702 6 0	6,692 6 0	
197	Perpetually leased.	91	Rhogipur ...	...	461	589	266 0 0	...	266 0 0	266 0 0	...	266 0 0	1s held on less than the Gov- ernment de- mand. Old rent main- tained.
198	Ditto ...	155 1	Pura Parneshar, mahál khas,	...	79	220	96 3 6	9 10 0	105 13 6	105 0 0	10 8 0	115 8 0	
199	Ditto ...	221	Taraupur ...	...	86	212	85 0 0	79 0 0	164 0 0	85 0 0	79 0 0	164 0 0	
200	Ditto ...	523 1	Garwara, mahál khas ...	...	181	678	233 0 0	13 0 0	246 0 0	280 0 0	14 0 0	294 0 0	
	Total Perpetual ...			...	807	1,699	680 3 6	101 10 0	781 13 6	736 0 0	103 8 0	839 8 0	
	Total Estate ...			...	4,696	13,667	4,810 4 6	1,592 13 0	6,403 1 6	5,726 0 0	1,805 14 0	7,531 14 0	

Raja Chhitpal Singh of Nurpur.

201	Sub-settled ...	191 3	Pura Kesho Rae, mahál Pura Bhagwan Das.	...	228	760	310 0 0	179 8 0	489 8 0	310 0 0	179 8 0	489 8 0	Ditto.
202	Ditto ...	241 1	Jalargon, mahál khas ...	...	46	80	35 0 0	12 4 0	47 4 0	40 0 0	12 4 0	52 4 0	
203	Ditto ...	361 2	Sarna Kalyan Rao, mahál Pura Bhagwan Das.	...	37	218	65 0 0	36 12 0	101 12 0	85 0 0	36 12 0	121 12 0	
204	Ditto ...	521 2	Gae Ghat, mahál ditto ...	...	39	209	50 0 0	28 8 0	78 8 0	85 0 0	28 8 0	113 8 0	
205	Ditto ...	693 1	Nurpur, mahál khas ...	...	213	832	325 0 0	188 0 0	613 0 0	330 0 0	183 0 0	513 0 0	Ditto.
	Total Estate ...			...	563	2,099	785 0 0	445 0 0	1,230 0 0	850 0 0	440 0 0	1,290 0 0	

Appendix IV. — Table of Sub-proprietary tenures with areas and malikana, etc.—(continued).

Serial number.	Nature of sub-tenure.	General number of village.	Name of village or mahál.	Total area.	I rent.			New rent.			Remarks.	
					Total assets.	Jama.		Total.	Jama.	Malikana.		Total.
<i>Babu Jagat Bahadur Singh of Umri.</i>												
206	Perpetually leased.	37	Baraunda	141	Rs. 482	Rs. a. p. 130 0 0	Rs. a. p. 108 0 0	Rs. a. p. 238 0 0	Rs. a. p. 240 0 0	Rs. a. p. 108 0 0	Rs. a. p. 348 0 0	
207	Sub-settled ...	28	Deoli	270	746	278 4 0	133 12 0	412 0 0	286 0 0	112 0 0	397 0 0	
<i>Raja Partab Bahadur Singh and Babu Bhatram Bahksh Singh.</i>												
208	Sub-settled ...	581	Mahuar	198	498	200 0 0	30 0 0	230 0 0	220 0 0	33 0 0	253 0 0	
209	Sub-settled ...	613	Niwada Phulpur	136	402	170 0 0	79 8 0	249 8 0	180 0 0	76 0 0	256 0 0	
<i>Ali Raza and others.</i>												
210	Sub-settled ...	413	Shebojh, mahál Para Gulal Rae.	337	1,080	350 0 0	155 0 0	505 0 0	430 0 0	190 0 0	620 0 0	
211	Ditto ...	577	Majhwar, mahál Khushhali...	92	355	150 0 0	50 0 0	200 0 0	160 0 0	50 0 0	210 0 0	
<i>Ducaria Parsad.</i>												
			Total	429	1,435	500 0 0	205 0 0	705 0 0	590 0 0	240 0 0	830 0 0	
<i>Pandit Sheo Ratan Pat.</i>												
212	Sub-settled ...	103	Bhainsana	597	2,651	775 0 0	580 0 0	1,355 0 0	1,080 0 0	580 0 0	1,660 0 0	
213	Ditto ...	174	Pach Khara	581	2,219	665 0 0	345 0 0	1,010 0 0	890 0 0	345 0 0	1,235 0 0	
214	Ditto ...	608	Noha Latu	88	379	80 0 0	75 0 0	155 0 0	150 0 0	75 0 0	225 0 0	
			Total Estate	1,266	5,249	1,520 0 0	1,000 0 0	2,520 0 0	2,120 0 0	1,000 0 0	3,120 0 0	
MUFRIID ESTATES.												
215	Sub-settled ...	72	Bamnala, mahál khas	53	265	80 0 0	80 0 0	160 0 0	105 0 0	105 0 0	210 0 0	
216	Ditto ...	495	Kalyanpur Mauvaha mahál	49	178	85 1 4	8 2 2	93 3 6	90 0 0	9 0 0	99 0 0	
			Chak Durbasa.	102	443	165 1 4	88 2 2	253 3 6	195 0 0	114 0 0	309 0 0	
			Total	66,515	2,32,565	79,251 2 2	29,252 3 11	1,08,503 6 1	99,786 0 0	32,719 12 0	1,32,505 12 0	

PARGANA ATHEA.												
Rani Harbans Kwar of Titoh.												
1	Sub-settled ...	2	Amanwan	...	638	2,191	740 0 0	365 0 0	1,105 0 0	870 0 0	435 0 0	1,305 0 0
2	Ditto ...	16	Patharia	...	419	1,238	510 0 0	248 10 0	758 10 0	550 0 0	275 0 0	825 0 0
3	Ditto ...	20	Pura Torar	...	137	672	196 0 0	98 0 0	294 0 0	270 0 0	185 0 0	405 0 0
			Total Sub-settled	...	1,194	4,091	1,446 0 0	711 10 0	2,157 10 0	1,690 0 0	845 0 0	2,535 0 0
4	Perpetually leased.	29	Dala Patti, mahal khas	...	91	575	124 0 0	124 0 0	245 0 0	230 0 0	230 0 0	480 0 0
5	Ditto ...	43	Saugipur	...	104	401	115 0 0	109 0 0	224 0 0	160 0 0	128 0 0	288 0 0
			Total Perpetual	...	195	976	239 0 0	233 0 0	472 0 0	390 0 0	358 0 0	748 0 0
			Total Estate	...	1,389	5,067	1,685 0 0	944 10 0	2,629 10 0	2,080 0 0	1,203 0 0	3,283 0 0
Thakur Balwant Singh of Umar.												
6	Sub-settled ...	24	Jaryari	...	367	862	600 0 0	60 0 0	660 0 0	690 0 0	69 0 0	759 0 0
Lal Sripat Singh of Dajapur.												
7	Ditto ...	10	Daulatpur	...	358	1,254	450 0 0	...	450 0 0	580 0 0	...	580 0 0
8	Perpetually leased.	35	Reoli	...	353	1,262	370 0 0	331 0 0	701 0 0	580 0 0	312 8 0	892 8 0
			Total Estate	...	711	2,516	820 0 0	331 0 0	1,151 0 0	1,160 0 0	312 8 0	1,472 8 0
MUTUFD ESTATES.												
Oudh Behari Brahman.												
9	Sub-settled ...	53	Kumbhi Aina, mahal khas	...	453	1,474	515 7 0	68 9 0	584 0 0	660 0 0	76 0 0	736 0 0
			Total Pargana Atela	...	2,920	9,939	3,620 7 0	1,404 3 0	5,024 10 0	3,590 0 0	1,680 8 0	5,250 8 0
PARGANA DHINGWAS.												
Lal Sheo Parlab Singh of Dhangwas.												
1	Sub-settled ...	5	Aminpur	...	362	1,720	475 0 0	211 4 0	686 4 0	680 0 0	301 0 0	981 0 0
2	Ditto ...	30	Purnasi Sulkaupur	...	695	1,936	709 0 0	305 0 0	1,005 0 0	800 0 0	354 0 0	1,154 0 0
3	Ditto ...	76	Rampur	...	135	560	165 0 0	76 12 0	241 12 0	230 0 0	101 10 10	331 10 10
4	Ditto ...	13	Balla	...	463	1,942	575 0 0	227 4 0	802 4 0	775 0 0	306 0 0	1,091 0 0
5	Ditto ...	21	Bhaudaspur	...	124	647	150 0 0	58 8 0	208 8 0	235 0 0	93 0 0	328 0 0
9	Ditto ...	60	Tanda	...	344	1,018	365 0 0	144 12 0	509 12 0	460 0 0	181 8 0	641 8 0

Appendix IV.—Table of Sub-proprietary tenures with areas and malikana, etc.—(continued).

Serial number.	Nature of sub-tenure.	General number of village.	Name of village or mahal.	Total area.	Total assets.	Old rent.			New rent.			Remarks.
						Jama.	Malikana.	Total.	Jama.	Malikana.	Total.	
					Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
7	Sub-settled ...	56	Pursali Makhdumpur	185	616	212 0 0	77 4 0	289 4 0	280 0 0	102 0 0	382 0 0	
8	Ditto ...	123	Kindhauri	764	2,728	1,030 0 0	375 15 0	1,405 15 0	1,100 0 0	402 0 0	1,502 0 0	
9	Ditto ...	140	Morsini	393	1,625	525 0 0	191 7 0	716 7 0	650 0 0	237 8 0	887 8 0	
10	Ditto ...	81	Rae Kasipur	573	1,996	535 0 0	254 0 0	789 0 0	800 0 0	372 0 0	1,172 0 0	
11	Ditto ...	87	Rakasiyapur	211	795	221 4 2	105 0 0	326 4 2	320 0 0	148 12 9	468 12 9	
12	Ditto ...	104	Sahib Ateru	220	1,064	325 0 0	154 0 0	479 0 0	425 0 0	197 10 0	622 10 0	
13	Ditto ...	1	Athaisa	380	1,031	350 0 0	...	350 0 0	465 0 0	...	465 0 0	Old rent main- tained.
14	Ditto ...	43	Pura Reoti Ram...	149	265	120 0 0	30 0 0	150 0 0	120 0 0	30 0 0	150 0 0	
15	Ditto ...	48	Pura Gajai	142	326	143 0 0	49 14 0	192 14 0	150 0 0	52 4 0	202 4 0	
16	Ditto ...	54	Pura Harkaisi	176	448	95 0 0	135 10 0	230 10 0	120 0 0	135 10 0	255 10 0	
17	Ditto ...	107	Umri Kotila	945	2,927	1,265 0 0	506 0 0	1,771 0 0	1,265 0 0	506 0 0	1,771 0 0	Ditto.
18	Ditto ...	117	Kambhit	254	268	95 0 0	9 8 0	104 8 0	120 0 0	12 0 0	132 0 0	
19	Ditto ...	128	Gopalapur	336	687	240 0 0	86 0 0	326 0 0	255 0 0	71 0 0	326 0 0	Ditto.
20	Ditto ...	147	Hulas Garh	51	223	70 0 0	16 8 0	86 8 0	90 0 0	21 4 0	111 4 0	
21	Ditto ...	41	Pura Rup	51	103	37 0 0	...	37 0 0	37 0 0	...	37 0 0	The old rent Rs. 37 maintained. It is less than Government jama.
			Total Sub-settled	6,953	22,875	7,693 4 2	3,014 10 0	10,707 14 2	9,377 0 0	3,625 3 7	13,002 3 7	The guzaradar holds this as marauding, and pays nothing to taluqudar. Ditto.
22	Guzara ...	25	Patna	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	The guzaradar pays nothing to taluqudar.
23	Ditto ...	79	Rae Asharanpur...	207	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Ditto ...	129	Gopalpur	459	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total Estate	7,660	22,875	7,693 4 2	3,014 10 0	10,707 14 2	9,377 0 0	3,625 3 7	13,002 3 7	

Lal Sitta Baksh Singh.									
	42	143	39 5 6	22 3 6	131 9 0	55 0 0	76 9 0	131 9 0	Old rent main- tained.
25 Sub-settled ...	42	143	39 5 6	22 3 6	131 9 0	55 0 0	76 9 0	131 9 0	
26 Guzara ...	41	190	74 8 0	37 4 0	111 12 0	90 0 0	45 0 0	135 0 0	
27 Ditto ...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	The guzaradar being a rela- tive of the tal uqdār pays nothing to him.
	85	190	74 8 0	37 4 0	111 12 0	90 0 0	45 0 0	135 0 0	
	127	333	113 13 6	129 7 6	243 5 0	145 0 0	121 9 0	266 9 0	
Lal Chhatardhari Singh.									
	27	141	30 10 6	26 14 6	57 9 0	30 10 6	26 14 6	57 9 0	The old rent Rs. 57-9-0 main- tained.
28 Sub-settled ...	27	141	30 10 6	26 14 6	57 9 0	30 10 6	26 14 6	57 9 0	
29 Guzara ...	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Guzaradarya pays nothing to superior proprietor.
	130	141	30 10 6	26 14 6	57 9 0	30 10 6	26 14 6	57 9 0	
Shamlal Lal, Sitta Baksh Singh and Lal Chhatardhari Singh.									
	333	667	225 0 0	45 0 0	270 0 0	290 0 0	58 0 0	348 0 0	
30 Sub-settled ...	333	667	225 0 0	45 0 0	270 0 0	290 0 0	58 0 0	348 0 0	
31 Ditto ...	59	382	175 0 0	...	175 0 0	190 0 0	...	190 0 0	
32 Ditto ...	559	962	238 0 0	187 0 0	485 0 0	390 0 0	244 12 0	634 12 0	
33 Ditto ...	198	680	240 0 0	148 0 0	388 0 0	275 0 0	169 8 0	444 8 0	
34 Ditto ...	120	569	162 0 0	32 0 0	194 0 0	205 0 0	41 0 0	246 0 0	
35 Ditto ...	117	480	200 0 0	20 0 0	220 0 0	235 0 0	22 8 0	247 8 0	
36 Ditto ...	56	212	85 0 0	101 5 0	186 5 0	85 0 0	101 5 0	186 5 0	Old rent main- tained.
37 Ditto ...	395	942	170 0 0	...	170 0 0	170 0 0	...	176 0 0	The under-pro- prietor being a relative of the taluqdār pays Rs. 170 to him, which is less than the Govern- ment demand.
	1,837	4,894	1,555 0 0	533 5 0	2,088 5 0	1,830 0 0	637 1 0	2,467 1 0	
	399	1,696	625 0 0	150 0 0	775 0 0	700 0 0	300 0 0	1,000 0 0	
38 Perpetually leased. Ditto ...	725	2,451	790 0 0	553 0 0	1,343 0 0	1,010 0 0	707 0 0	1,717 0 0	
	1,124	4,147	1,415 0 0	703 0 0	2,118 0 0	1,710 0 0	1,007 0 0	2,717 0 0	
	2,961	9,041	2,970 0 0	1,236 5 0	4,206 5 0	3,540 0 0	1,644 1 0	5,184 1 0	
	10,878	32,390	10,807 12 2	4,407 5 0	15,215 1 2	13,092 10 6	5,417 12 1	18,510 6 7	

Appendix IV.—Table of Sub-proprietary tenures with areas and malikana, etc.—(continued).

S. No.	Nature of sub-tenure.	General number of village.	Name of village or mahal.	Total area.	Total assets.	Old rent.			New rent.			Remarks.	
						Jama.	Malikana.	Total.	Jama.	Malikana.	Total.		
PARGANA BEHAR.													
Rae Sarajit Singh of Bhadri.													
1	Sub-settled ..	5	Amlha ..	153	Rs. 959	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Old rent maintained.
2	Ditto ..	19	Bachinda Mau, mahal khas...	418	1,602	340 0 0	255 0 0	595 0 0	365 0 0	274 0 0	639 0 0		
3	Ditto ..	43	Bela Jatmalpur ..	173	513	560 0 0	387 0 0	947 0 0	640 0 0	442 0 0	1,082 0 0		
4	Ditto ..	44	Bhason Mandar ..	1,034	2,018	160 0 0	62 0 0	222 0 0	205 0 0	79 0 0	284 0 0		
5	Ditto ..	47	Bhitara ..	486	974	900 0 0	455 0 0	1,355 0 0	900 0 0	455 0 0	1,355 0 0		
6	Ditto ..	57	Parsipur, mahal khas	139	556	400 0 0	80 0 0	480 0 0	430 0 0	86 0 0	516 0 0		
7	Ditto ..	70	Paharpur Banohi, mahal Bhadri.	230	846	194 0 0	19 5 6	213 5 6	250 0 0	25 0 0	275 0 0		
8	Ditto ..	75	Tarapur Kandhai ..	575	1,140	350 0 0	17 8 0	867 8 0	420 0 0	21 0 0	441 0 0		
9	Ditto ..	85	Jalalpur Baron ..	649	1,436	440 0 0	185 0 0	625 0 0	510 0 0	200 0 0	710 0 0		
10	Ditto ..	86	Jalalpur Dihwa ..	433	2,073	500 0 0	500 0 0	1,000 0 0	570 0 0	570 0 0	1,140 0 0		
11	Ditto ..	87	Janla Mau ..	475	1,400	650 0 0	167 8 0	817 8 0	830 0 0	212 0 0	1,042 0 0		
12	Ditto ..	113	Dandwa Saruppur ..	69	282	550 0 0	339 8 0	889 8 0	670 0 0	380 0 0	1,050 0 0		
13	Ditto ..	151	Shakardaha ..	2,711	8,015	105 0 0	80 0 0	185 0 0	113 0 0	80 0 0	193 0 0		
14	Ditto ..	178	Kasabar Mazra Shamsapur ..	58	218	3,608 0 0	1,804 0 0	5,412 0 0	3,785 0 0	1,892 8 0	5,677 8 0		
15	Ditto ..	187	Kundra Sal ..	238	1,300	98 3 0	9 13 0	108 0 0	98 3 0	9 13 0	108 0 0	Ditto.	
16	Ditto ..	189	Kaina ..	715	3,651	270 0 0	135 0 0	405 0 0	540 0 0	270 0 0	810 0 0		
17	Ditto ..	194	Khemkarapur ..	338	988	1,039 8 0	519 12 0	1,559 4 0	1,460 0 0	730 0 0	2,190 0 0		
18	Ditto ..	195	Khemipur ..	347	1,164	325 0 0	208 12 0	533 12 0	440 0 0	282 2 5	722 2 5		
19	Ditto ..	215	Mangarh Amadpur ..	1,845	5,432	425 0 0	194 6 0	619 6 0	460 0 0	210 0 0	670 0 0		
20	Ditto ..	218	Mawai Kalan ..	944	2,715	1,376 13 10	688 6 11	2,065 4 9	2,100 0 0	1,050 0 0	3,150 0 0		
21	Ditto ..	222	Mahewa, mahal khas	239	780	920 0 0	184 0 0	1,104 0 0	1,150 0 0	230 0 0	1,380 0 0		
		1				300 0 0	200 0 0	500 0 0	390 0 0	110 0 0	500 0 0	Ditto.	

22	Ditto	233	Vazirpur	717	2,886	975 0 0	476 4 0	1,451 4 0	1,150 0 0	560 0 0	1,710 0 0	Former rent was less than the Government jama.
23	Guzara	208	Total Sub-settled ... Mohammadpur Bhao	12,988 184	40,948 711	14,486 8 10 260 0 0	6,968 2 6 ...	21,454 11 4 200 0 0	17,476 3 0 320 0 0	8,168 7 5 60 0 0	25,644 10 5 380 0 0	
24	Perpetual-ly leased.	131	Sarai Babuin, mahál Kanti ...	122	490	137 8 0	95 8 0	233 0 0	215 0 0	129 0 0	344 0 0	
25	Ditto	169 4	Kashipur, mahál Kanti ...	39	116	25 0 0	17 0 0	42 0 0	45 0 0	27 0 0	72 0 0	
26	Guzara	126	Total Perpetual ... Saja ...	161 389	606 ...	162 8 0 ...	112 8 0 ...	275 0 0 ...	200 0 0 ...	156 0 0 ...	416 0 0 ...	The guzanadár pays nothing to taluqdar.
27	Perpetual-ly leased.	50 3	Total Estate ... Bhadson, mahál Shamspur ...	550 192	606 634	162 8 0 210 0 0	112 8 0 280 0 0	275 0 0 400 0 0	200 0 0 320 0 0	156 0 0 170 0 0	416 0 0 490 0 0	Old rent maintained by special agreement.
28	Sub-settled ...	89 3	Dulwa Mau, mahál under-proprietary.	231	785	206 4 0	238 9 6	444 13 6	315 0 0	238 9 6	553 9 6	
29	Sub-settled ...	8 2	Autarpur, mahál Kumbha pati	140	555	183 0 0	140 14 0	323 14 0	200 0 0	154 0 0	354 0 0	
30	Ditto	40	Beti, mahál Uparbar	2,305	7,784	2,900 0 0	1,764 0 0	4,664 0 0	3,110 0 0	1,555 0 0	4,665 0 0	
31	Ditto	97	Danyalpur	140	549	247 0 0	113 0 0	360 0 0	247 0 0	113 0 0	360 0 0	
32	Ditto	103 3	Deobar pati, mahál Chak Kari, hissa 12.	15	60	16 0 0	...	16 0 0	25 0 0	...	25 0 0	
33	Ditto	118	Ramdas pati, mahál Kondra-jit.	475	1,739	650 0 0	317 8 0	967 8 0	810 0 0	388 12 10	1,198 12 10	
34	Ditto	122	Rasulpur Nadura	362	764	300 0 0	150 0 0	450 0 0	345 0 0	172 8 0	517 8 0	
35	Ditto	203	Lonianpur	237	502	210 0 0	10 12 0	220 12 0	225 0 0	11 4 0	236 4 0	
36	Ditto	212	Malaka Razzaqpur	617	2,682	850 0 0	425 0 0	1,275 0 0	1,000 0 0	500 0 0	1,500 0 0	
37	Ditto	237	Hariapur, mahál khas	115	546	185 0 0	111 8 0	296 8 0	215 0 0	133 0 0	348 0 0	
38	Perpetual-ly leased.	104	Total Sub-settled ...	4,406	15,241	5,541 0 0	3,032 10 0	8,573 10 0	6,177 0 0	3,027 8 10	9,204 8 10	
39	Ditto	105	Deobarpur	222	379	125 0 0	50 0 0	175 0 0	170 0 0	68 0 0	238 0 0	
40	Ditto	136 1	Deori	668	2,127	725 0 0	439 4 0	1,164 4 0	807 8 0	484 8 0	1,392 0 0	
			Sarac Maha Singh, mahál khas	539	1,307	317 0 0	158 8 0	475 8 0	440 0 0	220 0 0	660 0 0	
			Total Perpetual ...	1,429	3,813	1,167 0 0	647 12 0	1,814 12 0	1,417 8 0	772 8 0	2,190 0 0	
			Total Estate	5,835	19,054	6,708 0 0	3,680 6 0	10,388 6 0	7,594 8 0	3,800 0 10	11,394 8 10	

Appendix IV.—Table of Sub-proprietary tenures with areas and malikana, etc.—(continued).

Serial number.	Nature of sub-tenure.	General number of village.	Name of village or mahal.	Old rent.			New rent.			Remarks.
				Total assets.	Jama.	Malikana.	Total.	Jama.	Malikana.	Total.

<i>Lal Sarabdevan Singh.</i>										
				Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
41	Sub-settled ...	23	Barhepur Shekhpur Chauras	247	80 0 0	4 0 0	84 0 0	110 0 0	5 8 0	115 8 0
42	Ditto ...	144	Saunearipur ...	650	185 0 0	156 12 0	341 12 0	260 0 0	221 0 0	481 0 0
43	Ditto ...	199	Gugauri ...	1,230	450 0 0	45 0 0	495 0 0	550 0 0	55 0 0	605 0 0
	Total Sub-settled ...	621		2,127	715 0 0	205 12 0	920 12 0	920 0 0	291 8 0	1,201 8 0
44	Guzara ...	219	Maharajpur ...	1,504	390 0 0	110 0 0	500 0 0	670 0 0	110 0 0	780 0 0
45	Ditto ...	61	Pingri ...	3,002	880 0 0	161 0 0	1,041 0 0	1,350 0 0	161 0 0	1,511 0 0
	Total Guzara ...	1,138		4,506	1,270 0 0	271 0 0	1,541 0 0	2,020 0 0	271 0 0	2,291 0 0
	Total Estate ...	1,759		6,633	1,985 0 0	476 12 0	2,461 12 0	2,940 0 0	552 8 0	3,492 8 0
<i>Babu Randhir Singh.</i>										
46	Perpetual-ly leased.	172	Kanupur ...	358	105 0 0	53 0 0	158 0 0	140 0 0	70 0 0	210 0 0
47	Perpetual-ly leased.	139 2	Sarae Mahal Singh, mahal Madhupur.	826	243 0 0	172 0 0	415 0 0	370 0 0	148 0 0	518 0 0
48	Sub settled ...	177 2	Kusabli, mahal Chhachha Mau	1,383	465 0 0	232 8 0	697 8 0	550 0 0	275 0 0	825 0 0
	Total Pargana Bahar	22,548		71,938	24,831 4 10	12,213 14 0	37,045 2 10	30,285 11 0	13,638 9 9	43,924 4 9
PARGANA MANIKPUR.										
<i>Raja Rampal Singh.</i>										
1	Sub-settled ...	16	Barbhanli ...	1,899	535 0 0	371 9 4	906 9 4	800 0 0	371 9 4	1,171 9 4
2	Ditto ...	42	Jhikwara ...	2,184	675 0 0	337 8 0	1,012 8 0	900 0 0	450 0 0	1,350 0 0
3	Ditto ...	49	Chandaura ...	1,388	405 0 0	485 12 6	890 12 6	530 0 0	485 12 6	1,015 12 6
4	Ditto ...	55	Raepur Shamsapur ...	654	165 0 0	123 12 0	288 12 0	260 0 0	195 0 0	455 0 0

5	Ditto	57	Rajwapur	...	245	1,085	305 0 0	260 10 0	565 10 0	430 0 0	260 10 0	660 10 0	Old rent maintained.
6	Ditto	59	Bakaiyapur	...	235	1,341	375 0 0	386 4 0	761 4 0	600 0 0	316 12 0	916 12 0	
7	Ditto	83	Kashipur	...	559	3,094	900 0 0	72 0 0	972 0 0	1,430 0 0	114 6 5	1,544 6 5	
8	Ditto	84	Kirao Dih	...	458	1,643	505 0 0	500 0 0	1,000 0 0	650 0 0	650 0 0	1,300 0 0	
9	Ditto	93	Kotharia	...	330	984	350 0 0	423 14 0	773 14 0	440 0 0	388 14 0	828 14 0	
10	Ditto	102	Lath Tara, mahāl Khas	...	626	2,093	664 0 0	498 0 0	1,162 0 0	942 0 0	706 8 0	1,648 8 0	
		1	Total Sub-settled	...	4,423	16,315	4,874 0 0	3,459 5 10	8,333 5 10	6,982 0 0	3,939 8 3	10,921 8 3	
11	Perpetually leased.	1	Ataulia	...	604	1,550	480 0 0	480 0 0	960 0 0	620 0 0	620 0 0	1,240 0 0	
12	Ditto	13	Bazidpur	...	335	1,441	420 0 0	472 0 0	892 0 0	650 0 0	242 0 0	892 0 0	
13	Ditto	20	Barenda	...	18	98	25 13 0	2 9 0	28 6 0	49 0 0	4 14 5	53 14 5	
14	Ditto	22	Bangarwa Bijipur	...	251	897	325 0 0	228 0 0	553 0 0	400 0 0	228 0 0	628 0 0	The old rent was less than the Government jama so is the present rent.
15	Ditto	80	Adalabad	...	441	680	240 0 0	93 5 0	333 5 0	300 0 0	177 14 0	477 14 0	
16	Ditto	89	Kanchanpur	...	182	590	180 0 0	180 0 0	360 0 0	210 0 0	210 0 0	420 0 0	
17	Ditto	90	Karron	...	1,082	3,285	999 6 0	26 4 0	1,025 10 0	1,420 0 0	142 0 0	1,562 0 0	
18	Ditto	92	Kakrahia	...	225	928	306 0 0	306 0 0	612 0 0	455 0 0	455 0 0	910 0 0	
19	Ditto	94	Korari	...	195	968	250 0 0	50 0 0	300 0 0	430 0 0	50 0 0	480 0 0	
20	Ditto	109	Maddupur (with sub-settled portion).	...	475	2,434	690 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,690 0 0	1,050 0 0	653 0 0	1,703 0 0	
21	Ditto	114	Mannar	...	527	2,940	725 0 0	124 12 10	849 12 10	1,320 0 0	124 12 10	1,444 12 10	
			Total Perpetual	...	4,335	15,811	4,641 3 0	2,962 14 10	7,604 1 10	6,904 0 0	2,907 9 3	9,811 9 3	
22	Guzara	7	Andhripur	...	750	3,795	1,067 0 0		1,067 0 0	1,700 0 0		1,700 0 0	The old rent was less than the Government jama so is the present rent.
23	Ditto	70	Sona Mau	...	676	844	275 0 0		275 0 0	420 0 0		420 0 0	
24	Ditto	81	Qutbanpur	...	164	554	160 0 0		160 0 0	250 0 0		250 0 0	
25	Ditto	6	Anta Mau	...	436	1,520				275 0 0		275 0 0	
26	Ditto	71	Sainjani	...	1,019	3,313				760 0 0		760 0 0	
27	Ditto	73	Shamspur Sailwara	...	466	1,213	1,157 5 0	...	1,157 5 0	230 0 0		230 0 0	
28	Ditto	74	Shekhpur	...	597	904				210 0 0		210 0 0	
29	Ditto	85	Karamganj	...	300	891				165 0 0		165 0 0	
			Total Guzara	...	4,408	13,034	2,659 5 0		2,659 5 0	4,010 0 0		4,010 0 0	
			Total Estate	...	13,166	45,160	12,174 8 0	6,422 4 8	18,596 12 8	17,896 0 0	6,847 1 6	24,743 1 6	

Appendix IV.—Table of Sub-Proprietary tenures with areas and malikana, etc.—(continued).

Serial number.	Nature of sub-tenure.	General number of village.	Name of village or mahal.	Total area.	Total assets.	Old rent.			New rent.			Remarks.	
						Jama.		Total.	Malikana.		Total.		
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Myfrid estates.													
30	Guzara	29	Parsai	352	Rs. 1,231	Rs. 370 0 0	Rs. 370 0 0	Rs. 610 0 0	Rs. 610 0 0				
31	Ditto	112	Misrpur	142	623	190 0 0	190 0 0	280 0 0	280 0 0				
			Total	494	1,854	560 0 0	560 0 0	890 0 0	890 0 0				
Single Myfrid.													
32	Sub-settled	52	Rampur Garauli, mahal Amir Husen.	163	522	136 10 8	28 0 0	164 10 8	235 0 0	28 0 0	263 0 0		
33	Ditto	87	Kuswapur	972	2,963	895 0 0	224 0 0	1,119 0 0	1,180 0 0	295 0 0	1,475 0 0		
			Total	1,135	3,485	1,031 10 8	252 0 0	1,283 10 8	1,415 0 0	323 0 0	1,738 0 0		
			Total Pargana Manikpur	14,715	50,499	13,766 2 8	6,674 4 8	20,440 7 4	20,201 0 0	7,170 1 6	27,371 1 6		
PARGANA RAMPUR.													
Raja Rampal Singh.													
1	Sub-settled	6	Asogi	694	1,316	475 0 0	47 8 0	522 8 0	600 0 0	60 0 0	660 0 0		
2	Ditto	7	Asainapur	323	1,517	440 0 0	220 0 0	660 0 0	600 0 0	300 0 0	900 0 0		
3	Ditto	12	Umaapur Harlo with leased portion.	182	717	250 0 0	233 0 0	483 0 0	300 0 0	280 0 0	580 0 0		
4	Ditto	25	Babhanpur	417	1,621	520 0 0	260 0 0	780 0 0	640 0 0	320 0 0	960 0 0		
5	Ditto	28	Bijai Man	901	3,063	1,250 0 0	125 0 0	1,375 0 0	1,470 0 0	147 0 0	1,617 0 0		
6	Ditto	30	Belaha	3,179	4,795	1,800 0 0	900 0 0	2,700 0 0	2,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	3,000 0 0		
7	Ditto	36	Bagdhara	566	1,652	510 0 0	255 0 0	765 0 0	600 0 0	330 0 0	930 0 0		
8	Ditto	43	Partab Rudrpur	88	302	100 0 0	50 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	50 0 0	200 0 0		
9	Ditto	67	Pura Ramchand	297	763	260 0 0	237 5 0	497 5 0	305 0 0	305 0 0	610 0 0		
10	Ditto	81	Pura Harkishan Dube	331	952	275 0 0	88 11 0	363 11 0	400 0 0	130 0 0	530 0 0		
11	Ditto	88	Jalipur	151	685	200 0 0	100 0 0	300 0 0	305 0 0	152 8 0	457 8 0		

Appendix IV.—Table of Sub-proprietary tenures with areas and *malikana*, etc.—(continued.)

Serial number.	Nature of sub-tenures.	General number of village.	Name of village or mahäl.	Total area.	Total assets.	Old rent.				New rent.			Remarks.	
						Jama.		Malikana.	Total.	Jama.	Malikana.	Total.		
						Rs.	a. p.							
41	Perpetually leased.	47	Pura Inchha Ram	213	746	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Old rent main- tained.
42	Ditto	48	Pura Anrudh	183	760	175	0 0	97	12 0	272	12 0	300	0 0	
43	Ditto	51	Pur Balbhad	260	655	225	0 0	217	4 0	442	4 0	340	0 0	
44	Ditto	52	Pura Bansi	465	1,060	200	0 0	190	0 0	390	0 0	280	0 0	
45	Ditto	53	Pur Bahadur	113	290	391	6 0	391	6 0	782	12 0	530	0 0	
46	Ditto	57	Pura Paulaha	51	146	100	0 0	100	0 0	200	0 0	120	0 0	
47	Ditto	60	Pura Janai	304	436	42	8 0	82	8 0	125	0 0	65	0 0	
48	Ditto	62	Pura Chaubo	98	259	183	0 0	183	0 0	366	0 0	196	0 0	
49	Ditto	71	Pura Shankar	103	615	100	0 0	100	0 0	200	0 0	130	0 0	
50	Ditto	73	Pura Karan Rae	66	350	185	0 0	185	0 0	370	0 0	290	0 0	
51	Ditto	76	Pura Mathaha	255	770	120	0 0	91	12 10	211	12 10	155	0 0	
52	Ditto	78	Pura Noti	227	1,171	280	0 0	95	9 0	375	9 0	320	0 0	
53	Ditto	84	Todarpur	318	897	319	8 0	319	8 0	639	0 0	405	0 0	
54	Ditto	103	Dewara	503	1,807	264	8 0	284	4 0	548	12 0	400	0 0	
55	Ditto	110	Rampur Dabi	495	1,888	550	0 0	754	0 0	1,304	0 0	810	0 0	
56	Ditto	112	Rae Garh	294	873	500	0 0	950	14 0	1,450	14 0	850	0 0	
57	Ditto	117	Zainpur	208	429	220	0 0	220	0 0	440	0 0	390	0 0	
58	Ditto	121	Sarae Bhagmani mazra Ajhara,	121	435	175	0 0	136	12 0	311	12 0	190	0 0	
59	Ditto	122	Sarae Barnati	212	325	150	0 0	150	0 0	300	0 0	200	0 0	
60	Ditto	137	Shukulpur	126	751	105	0 0	158	4 0	263	4 0	120	0 0	
61	Ditto	155	Keshopur	206	582	200	0 0	200	0 0	400	0 0	300	0 0	
62	Ditto	158	Khemsari	52	260	190	0 0	422	0 0	612	0 0	290	0 0	
						128	0 0	64	0 0	62	0 0	130	0 0	
														Ditto.
								</						

	63	Ditto	...	185	Lalpur	...	437	1,207	400 0 0	307 0 0	707 0 0	490 0 0	367 8 0	857 8 0
64	Ditto	...	...	178	Misraipur	...	159	862	290 0 0	180 8 0	470 8 0	390 0 0	242 12 0	632 12 0
65	Ditto	...	...	181	Mothin	...	113	503	153 4 0	153 4 0	306 8 0	234 0 0	234 0 0	408 0 0
66	Ditto	...	...	188	Nandiha	...	2,236	5,028	1,525 0 0	762 8 0	2,287 8 0	2,200 0 0	1,100 0 0	3,300 0 0
67	Ditto	...	...	190	Niwada	...	208	1,262	325 0 0	52 0 0	377 0 0	560 0 0	...	560 0 0
					Total Perpetual	...	14,988	41,652	12,642 2 0	10,345 5 10	22,987 7 10	18,370 0 0	11,676 10 10	30,046 10 10
68	Guzara	...	...	1	Ajlhara	...	846	2,186	675 0 0	325 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	...	1,000 0 0
69	Ditto	...	...	100	Deligarth	...	137	882	310 0 0	...	310 0 0	410 0 0	...	410 0 0
					Total Guzara	...	983	3,068	985 0 0	325 0 0	1,310 0 0	1,410 0 0	...	1,410 0 0
					Total Estate	...	15,971	44,720	13,627 2 0	10,670 5 10	24,287 7 10	19,780 0 0	11,676 10 10	31,456 10 10
70	Sub-settled	...	...	2	Arijuapur	...	113	643	165 0 0	82 8 0	247 8 0	255 0 0	127 8 0	382 8 0
71	Ditto	...	...	9	Ananwan	...	1,407	4,861	1,750 0 0	...	1,750 0 0	2,350 0 0	...	2,350 0 0
72	Ditto	...	...	41	Pichaura	...	773	1,632	715 0 0	35 12 0	750 12 0	780 0 0	39 0 0	819 0 0
73	Ditto	...	...	45	Pandri	...	224	874	310 0 0	155 0 0	465 0 0	350 0 0	175 0 0	525 0 0
74	Ditto	...	...	87	Jaganathpur	...	696	1,673	600 0 0	235 0 0	835 0 0	750 0 0	235 0 0	985 0 0
75	Ditto	...	...	105	Digrara	...	375	939	460 0 0	230 0 0	690 0 0	470 0 0	235 0 0	705 0 0
76	Ditto	...	...	148	Kalanpur	...	358	1,215	500 0 0	175 0 0	675 0 0	540 0 0	189 0 0	729 0 0
77	Ditto	...	...	154	Khairā	...	174	609	190 0 0	9 8 0	199 8 0	240 0 0	12 0 0	252 0 0
78	Ditto	...	...	163	Gokhari	...	901	3,663	1,000 0 0	487 8 0	1,487 8 0	1,400 0 0	700 0 0	2,100 0 0
					Total Sub-settled	...	5,021	16,109	5,630 0 0	1,410 4 0	7,100 4 0	7,135 0 0	1,712 8 0	8,847 8 0

Appendix IV.—Table of Sub-proprietary tenures with areas and malikana, etc.—(concluded).

Serial number.	Nature of sub-tenures.	General number of village.	Name of village or mahal.	Total area.	Total assets.	Old rent.			New rent.			Remarks.	
						Jama.	Malikana.	Total.	Jama.	Malikana.	Total.		
Rani Jaibans Kuar of Kaihaskia—(concluded.)													
79	Perpetual leased.	16	Bachhwal	218	301	Rs. a. p. 340 0 0	Rs. a. p. 101 0 0	Rs. a. p. 441 0 0	Rs. a. p. 410 0 0	Rs. a. p. 101 0 0	Rs. a. p. 511 0 0		
80	Ditto	157	Khajuri	296	1,088	280 0 0	28 0 0	308 0 0	460 0 0	46 0 0	506 0 0		
81	Ditto	185	Midhawan	1,085	3,370	1,125 0 0	785 0 0	1,910 0 0	1,350 0 0	945 0 0	2,295 0 0		
			Total Perpetual	1,599	5,309	1,745 0 0	914 0 0	2,659 0 0	2,220 0 0	1,092 0 0	3,312 0 0		
			Total Estate	6,620	21,418	7,435 0 0	2,324 4 0	9,759 4 0	9,355 0 0	2,804 8 0	12,159 8 0		
			Total Pargana Rampur	22,591	66,138	21,062 2 0	12,934 1 10	34,056 11 10	29,135 0 0	14,481 2 10	43,616 2 10		
			Pargana and Tahsil Patti	40,681	132,492	43,741 10 2	9,027 10 6	52,769 4 8	60,581 14 0	10,683 8 6	71,265 6 6		
			Pargana Partabgarh	66,515	232,865	70,251 2 2	29,252 3 11	108,503 6 1	99,786 0 0	32,719 12 0	132,505 12 0		
			Do. Aleba	2,920	9,939	3,620 7 0	1,404 3 0	5,024 10 0	3,590 0 0	1,660 8 0	5,250 8 0		
			Tahsil Partabgarh	69,435	242,504	82,871 9 2	30,656 6 11	113,528 0 1	103,376 0 0	34,380 4 0	137,756 4 0		
			Pargana Dhangwas	10,878	32,390	10,807 12 2	4,407 5 0	15,215 1 2	13,092 10 6	5,417 12 1	18,510 6 7		
			Ditto Behar	22,548	71,938	24,831 4 10	12,213 14 0	37,045 2 10	30,285 11 0	13,638 9 9	43,924 4 9		
			Ditto Manikpur	14,795	50,499	13,766 2 8	6,674 4 8	20,440 7 4	20,201 0 0	7,170 1 6	27,371 1 6		
			Ditto Rampur	22,591	66,138	21,062 10 0	12,934 1 10	34,056 11 10	29,135 0 0	14,481 2 10	43,616 2 10		
			Tahsil Kunda	70,812	220,905	70,467 13 8	36,239 9 6	106,757 7 2	92,714 5 6	40,707 10 2	133,421 15 8		
			Total District	180,928	595,961	197,081 1 0	75,973 10 11	273,054 11 11	256,672 3 6	85,771 6 8	342,443 10 2		

C. E. CRAWFORD,
Settlement Officer.

Appendix V.—List of Roads.

Tahsil.	Nature of work.	From—	To—	Quantity.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Class roads.			Miles.	
Kunda.	II	Rae Bareli ...	Partábgarh ...	7½	
		Ditto ...	Allahabad ...	22½	
		Inhona ...	Gutni Ghát ...	16	
		Partábgarh ...	Siratho ...	28½	
		Lalganj ...	Manikpur ...	22½	
		Salon ...	Jahanabad ...	27½	
		Ateha ...	Jalesarganj ...	6	
		Lalá Bazar ...	Ateha ...	4½	
	III	Sangramgarh ...	Gausiyari ...	15	
		Kunda ...	Sangramgarh ...	9½	
		Hathgaon ...	Lalganj ...	4½	
		Maharajpur ...	Amipur ...	3½	
		Bihar ...	Dahiawan ...	8½	
		Bhadri ...	Sanghaty Ghat ...	6½	
		Rahwai ...	Purne Mau ...	3½	
		Kunda ...	Beti ...	3½	
	IV	Derwa ...	Kunda ...	15½	
		Rampur ...	Gogahar ...	9½	
		Bhitara ...	Dahiawan ...	11	
		Purne Mau ...	Sangraur ...	7	
	II	Rahwai ...	Manikpur ...	5½	
		Rae Bareli ...	Partábgarh ...	9½	
		Dhamaur ...	Parsadepur ...	8	
		Partábgarh ...	Sirathu ...	9½	
Partábgarh.	II	Ateha ...	Jalesarganj ...	13	
		Partábgarh ...	Katra Gnlab Singh ...	19½	
		Ditto ...	Gauriganj ...	8½	
		Ditto ...	Badshahpur ...	7	
	III	Sangramgarh ...	Gausiari ...	16½	
		Ateha ...	Karahia ...	8½	
		Amethi ...	Rampur ...	15½	
		Saryawan ...	Sangipur ...	16½	
	IV	Partábgarh ...	Katka ...	11½	
		Ditto ...	Pirthiganj ...	2	
		Bhawalpur ...	Derwa ...	9½	
		Sagra ...	Katra Gnlab Singh ...	14½	
		Partábgarh ...	Parya Nalá ...	1½	

Appendix V.—List of Roads—(concluded).

Tabul.	Nature of work.	From—	To—	Quantity.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Class roads.			Miles.	
Patti.	II	Lucknow ...	Jaunpur ...	3½	
		Partábgarb ...	Akbarpur ...	23½	
		Patti ...	Raniganj ..	13½	
	III	Partábgarb ...	Badshahpur ...	15½	
		Patti ...	Birahimpur Ghát ...	12½	
	IV	Partábgarb ...	Sakrá ...	8½	
		Patti ...	Do. ...	8½	
		Do. ...	Raja Bazar ...	6½	
		Do. ...	Pirithiganj ...	5½	
		Partábgarb ...	Ditto ...	14½	
		Ditto ...	Parya Nalá ...	2½	

C. E. CRAWFORD,
Settlement Officer.

Appendix VI.—List of Principal Markets.

Serial number.	Tahsil.	Pargana.	General Register number.	Register Circle number.	Name of village.	Name of market.	Days of bazár.	Name of taluqa.
1	Patti.	Patti.	1	I. J. 1 to 4	Atarsand	Atarsand	Saturday and Tuesday	Hissa 9.
2			7	III. D. 2	Arar	Sheoratan Singh	Friday and Wednesday	Uraia Dih.
3			18	IV. J. 5	Amanpur Birra	Harhar Ganj	Friday and Tuesday	Ditto.
4			40	II. J. 6	Ooriya Dih	Uraia Dih	Sunday and Thursday	Ditto.
5			41	IV. J. II. J. 7, 10	Aurain	Aurain	Monday and Friday	Hissa 11.
6			42	III. D. 8	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	Ditto	Mufrid.
7			82	III. J. 5	Barhupur	Barhupur	Saturday and Wednesday	Hissa 11.
8			124	III. D. 10	Bhadwal	Bhadwal	Saturday and Tuesday	Dasrathpur.
9			138	I. D. 34	Bhanaipur	Dayal Ganj	Sunday and Thursday	Parhat.
10			450	II. J. 16	Raepur Bichhur	Jaganpur	Saturday and Tuesday	Raepur Bichhur.
11			178	III. D. 27	Para	Para	Monday and Thursday	Madhpur.
12			239	III. D. 53	Pura Pande	Diwan Ganj	Sunday and Wednesday	Hissa 11.
13			292	IV. D. 68	Tala	Tala	Sunday and Thursday	Tala.
14			301	I. D. 85	Thahipur	Sangram Ganj	Saturday and Tuesday	Uraia Dih.
15			310	II. D. 12	Thagwa	Thagwa	Sunday and Wednesday	Balraj Kuar.
16			314	III. D. 52	Jamtali	Jamtali	Sunday and Thursday	Uraia Dih.
17			374	II. D. 86	Dafra	Dafra	Friday and Monday	Hissa 11.
18			375	II. D. 82	Dasrathpur	Dasrathpur	Saturday and Tuesday	Dasrathpur.
19			378	II. J. 63, 123, 25	Dalippur	Dalippur	Sunday and Thursday	Dalippur.
20			393	III. J. 47	Dharauli	Dharauli	Tuesday and Friday	Madhpur.
21			398	V. J. 42	Delhupur	Delhupur	Friday and Tuesday	Dalippur.
22			406	III. D. 49	Dei Dih	Dhaurabha Lal Ganj	Sunday and Wednesday	Raepur Bichhur.
23			434	III. J. 97 to 102	Ramapur	Ramwapur	Friday and Monday	Ditto.
24			438	II. D. 45	Rampur Bela	Rampur Bela	Sunday and Thursday	Hissa 11.
25			455	II. D. 111	Ratan Mai	Kalka Ganj	Saturday and Wednesday	Mufrid.
26			460	II. D. 74	Rastepur	Rani Ganj Rastepur	Friday and Tuesday	Dalippur.
27			470	II. J. 76	Ramaipur	Pirthiganj	Friday and Monday	Balraj Kuar.
28			521	V. D. 62 to 67	Sakra	Sakra Jagat Singh	Saturday and Wednesday	Madhpur.
29			527	III. D. 37	Sultanpur	Sultanpur	Sunday and Wednesday	Hissa 11.
30			543	III. J. 137	Sonahi	Sonahi	Monday and Thursday	Hissa 9.
31			620	III. J. 73	Kansa Patti	Gajadhar Ganj	Monday and Friday	Mufrid.
32			611	IV. D. 192	Karanpur Khuji	Sitla Ganj	Tuesday and Friday	Dalippur.
33			619	III. D. 156 to 161	Kandhaij Madhpur	Hanuman Ganj	Ditto	Madhpur.
34			641	III. D. 166	Khandaur	Khandaur	Sunday and Wednesday	Ditto.
35			659	IV. J. 105	Kaneora Pura Khushali	Kaneora	Ditto	Raepur Bichhur.
36			677	IV. D. 209, 210	Gopalpur	Gopalpur	Saturday and Monday	Hissa 11.
37			690	III. D. 177	Gondal Patti	Amar Garh	Friday and Monday	Ditto.
38			741	IV. D. 274	Mandura	Rani Ganj	Sunday and Thursday	Madhpur.
39			749	IV. J. 124	Mauér Khas	Adhar Ganj	Monday and Thursday	Adhar Ganj.
40			446	III. D. 194	Ranganj	Ram Ganj Dhaurabha	Friday and Monday	Hissa 9.

Appendix VI.—List of Principal Markets—(continued).

Serial number.	Tahsil.	Pargana.	General Register number.	Circle Register number.	Name of village.	Name of market.	Days of bazar.	Name of taluqa.
41	Patti.	Patti.	633	IV. D.	Kumbhia	Court Ganj	Saturday and Tuesday	Hissa 11.
42	conold.	conold.	2	105, III.	Antu	Antu	Sunday and Thursday	Antu.
43			9	I.	Ajgara	Rani Ganj	Saturday and Tuesday	Bahloipur.
44			25	19, II.	Idalpur	Madho Ganj	Sunday and Wednesday	Mufrid.
45			43	6, I.	Bahloipur	Salih Ganj	Monday and Friday	Bahloipur.
46			95	48, 49, III.	Bhualpur Dayanpur	Katra Medni Ganj	Monday and Thursday	Domipur.
47			113	54, 55, 56, I.	Bhuindaha	Pirbhi Ganj	Monday and Friday	Pirbhi Ganj.
48			122	59, 60, I, III.	Bela Ghat	McAndrew Ganj	Sunday and Wednesday	Taraul.
49			153	70, 80, I.	Purab Gaon	Kathawar	Monday and Thursday	Ditto.
50			171	76, II.	Pura Khusai	Hannuman Ganj	Sunday and Thursday	Domipur.
51			185	24 to 30, III.	Partabgarh	Partabgarh	Monday and Friday	Taraul.
52			243	121, II.	Jithwara	Bishunath Ganj	Ditto	Domipur.
53			297	53, III.	Dih Mehdi	Babu Ganj	Saturday and Tuesday	Dandi Kachh
54			335	162, I.	Righee	Usrah Bazar	Ditto	Sujakhar.
55			361	159, 160, IV.	Sahrna	Bishunath Ganj	Tuesday and Friday	Mufrid.
56			369	71, 72, 73 & 118, III.	Sindhaur	Shamsber Ganj	Saturday and Thursday	Taraul
57			383	185, I.	Sarae Nahar Rae	Sarae Nahar Rae	Sunday and Wednesday	Domipur.
58			385	168, III.	Sarae Bhopat	Katra Gulab Singh	Monday and Friday	Taraul.
59			395	173, I.	Sundarpur	Shiva Ganj	Sunday and Wednesday	Dandi Kachh.
60			402	173, I.	Sujakhar	Lachmi Ganj	Monday and Friday	Sujakhar.
61			407	211, I.	Khampur	Khampur	Sunday and Thursday	Domipur.
62			526	292, 233, I.	Garwara	Garwara	Saturday and Wednesday	Ditto.
63			534	235, I.	Gonda	Gonda	Ditto	Mufrid.
64			544	241, I.	Golhipur	Golhipur	Ditto	Taraul.
65			573	251, I, I.	Mandhata	Mandhata	Sunday and Thursday	Nurpur.
66			602	299, III.	Newari	Lokapur	Sunday and Tuesday	Taraul.
67			386A	299, II.	Chetpal Garh	Chetpal Garh	Monday and Friday	Nurpur.
68			9	1, II.	Umrar	Umrar	Saturday and Tuesday	Mufrid.
69			12	3, V.	Bubupur	Captain Ganj	Sunday and Thursday	Tiloi.
70			36	13, V.	Rajapur	Rajapur	Monday and Friday	Rajapur.
71			42	16, IV.	Rahua Lal Ganj	Rahua Lal Ganj	Tuesday and Saturday	Tiloi.
72			53	3, III.	Kunbhi Diha	Kunbhi	Sunday and Thursday	Mufrid.
73			20	10 and 13, V.	Bhawani Ganj Kota	Bhawani Ganj	Monday and Friday	Dhingwas.
74			72	14, IV.	Dhan Garh	Ansan Ganj	Saturday and Tuesday	Dhangarh.
75			74	14, IV.	Dhingwas Khas	Dhingwas	Monday and Friday	Dhingwas.
76			82	14, IV.	Rae Garh	Ahlad Ganj	Sunday and Thursday	Ditto.
77			13	14, IV.	Aidha	Lachmi Ganj	Monday and Friday	Bhadri.
78			49	14, IV.	Bhadri	Bhadri	Ditto	Ditto.
79			77	14, IV.	Tajpur	Lachmi Ganj	Saturday and Wednesday	Tajpur.
80			85	14, IV.	Jalalpur Baron	Jalalpur	Tuesday and Saturday	Bhadri.

Appendix VI.—List of Principal Markets—(concluded).

Serial number.	Tahsil.	Pargana.	General Register number.	Circle Register number.	Name of village.	Name of market.	Name of bazar.	Name of taluqa.
81	Kunda—(concluded.)	Behar.	100	II. 22	Diler Ganj ...	Diler Ganj ...	Tuesday and Saturday ...	Bhadri.
82			102	II. 23	Dahiawan ...	Dahiawan ...	Monday and Friday ...	Dahiawan.
83			114	VII. 30	Rajapur ...	Rajapur ...	Tuesday and Friday ...	Bhadri.
84			128	IV. 41	Sabal Garh ...	Derwa ...	Sunday and Thursday ...	Ditto.
85			147	V. 17	Sia ...	Sia ...	Sunday and Wednesday ...	Dahiawan.
86			200	I. 14 to 17.	Laru ...	Aghori Ka Bazar ...	Monday and Friday ...	S. Kundrajit.
87			205	VII. 77 and 89.	Majhligon ...	Babu Ganj ...	Sunday and Thursday ...	Bhadri.
88			232	VI. 26, 27.	Nindura ...	Lal Gopal Ganj ...	Tuesday and Saturday ...	Ditto.
89			184	II. 42 to 45	(Korend) Kunda ...	Gonda ...	Sunday and Thursday ...	Of the four mahals of Kundrajit.
90		Manikpur.	10	II. 6	Aima Baje Muhammad Hayat	Shahababad ...	Saturday and Wednesday ...	Mufrid.
91			20	I. 6	Barenda ...	Barenda ...	Sunday and Thursday ...	Rampur.
92			23	VII. 3	Bamhanpur ...	Bamhanpur ...	Tuesday and Friday ...	Bhadri.
93			50	I. 14	Dayalpur ...	Dayalpur ...	Monday and Friday ...	Abdul Wahid
94			87	II. 36	Kuswapur ...	Kuswapur ...	Saturday and Wednesday ...	Khan. Mufrid.
95			107	I. 34, 35	Mohamdabad or Kala Kankar.	Kala Kankar ...	Monday and Friday ...	Rampur.
96			103	II. 41	Lawana ...	Lawana Bhawani Ganj...	Sunday and Thursday ...	Abdul Wahid
97			111	I. 35	Munassapur ...	Nawab Ganj ...	Ditto	Khan. Pareyawan.
98		Behar.	38	VII. 17	Bahira Mau ...	Bahira Mau ...	Saturday and Wednesday ...	Bhadri.
99	Rampur.	Manikpur.	67	II. 21	Rajwapur ...	Nale Bazar ...	Tuesday and Friday ...	Mufrid.
100			3	VI. 1	Arron ...	Arron ...	Saturday and Tuesday ...	Rampur.
101			9	VII. 2	Amanwan ...	Amanwan ...	Sunday and Thursday ...	Kaithaula.
102			32	II. 8	Bhatni ...	Bhatni ...	Friday and Monday ...	Rampur.
103			109	IV. 28	Rampur Khas ...	Rampur ...	Saturday and Tuesday ...	Ditto.
104			113	IV. 29	Rampur Tisen ...	Rampur ...	Ditto	Ditto.
105			132	II. 24	Sagram Garh ...	Sagram Garh ...	Sunday and Thursday ...	Ditto.
106			135	V. 15	Sital Mau ...	Lalganj ...	Monday and Friday ...	Ditto.
107			152	IV. 39	Kaithaula ...	Kaithaula ...	Ditto	Kaithaula.
108			104	II. 21	Dharupur ...	Jalesar Ganj ...	Saturday and Wednesday ...	Rampur.

C. E. CRAWFORD,
Settlement Officer.

Appendix VII (a)—List of Indigo Factories.

Serial number.	Tahsil.	Pargana.	General Register number.	Circle Register number.	Village.	No. of Factories.	Taluqa.
1	Patti.	Patti.	80	II-D. 18	Birauti ...	1	Mufrid.
2			138	III-D. 24	Bhanaipur ...	1	Parhat.
3			450	I-D. 15	Raepur Bichbur ...	1	Raepur Bichbur.
4			216	III-D. 47	Pandri Zahar ...	1	Madhpur.
5			314	II-D. 62	Jamtali ...	2	Uraia Dih.
6			320	IV-D. 101	Jagdisgarh ...	1	Hissa 11.
7			290	II-J. 40	Dohri ...	1	Madhpur.
8			561	I-J. 16	Saifabad ...	1	Hissa 11.
9			594	III-D. 152	Kanpa Madhpur ...	1	Madhpur.
10			623	III-D. 163	Kopa ...	1	Hissa 9.
11			720	III-D. 115	Majhauil...	1	Raepur.
12			777	III-J. 85	Narayanpur Kalan ...	1	Mufrid.
13			810	II-D. 135	Harpur Saond ...	1	Ditto.
14	Partabgarh.	Partabgarh.	9	I. 3	Ajgara ...	1	Taraul.
15			12	I. 9	Asapur ...	1	Baholpur.
16			62	I. 33	Barhni Bhualpur ...	1	Domipur.
17			316	II. 68	Rajgarh ...	1	Taraul.
18			305	III. 193	Sundarpur ...	1	Dandi Kachh.
19			408	I. 208	Kadipur ...	1	Taraul.
20			560	IV. 97	Lohangpur ...	1	Ditto.
21	Kunda.	Behar.	20	II. 5	Bargon ...	1	Bargon.
22			40	VI. 7	Beti ...	1	Shamlat Kundrajit.
23			103	II. 24, and 25	Deobar Patti ...	1	Mufrid.
24			105	VI. 13	Deori Harde Patti ...	1	Kundrajit.
25			219	IV. 61	Mahrajpur ...	1	Shekhpur Chauras.
26		Manikpur.	12	II. 7	Bazar Kusahil ...	1	Rampur.
27			31	II. 13	Pangon ...	1	Ditto.
28	Rampur.	Rampur.	8	IV. 1	Agui ...	1	Rampur.
29			104	II. 21	Dharupur ...	1	Ditto.
30			137	V. 15	Sital Mau ...	1	Ditto.

Appendix VII (b)—List of Sugarcane factories.

Serial number.	Tahsil.	Pargana.	General Register number.	Circle Register number.	Name of village.	Number of factories.	Name of Taluqa.
1	Partabgarh.	Partabgarh.	534	I	Gonda	3	Mufrid.
2			386A.	236	Chetpalgarh	1	Nurpur.
3			33	II.-J.	Utras	1	Mufrid.
4			41	IV.-J.	Aurain	1	Hissa 9 and 11.
5			45	III.-D.	Uska	3	Madhpur.
6			79	III.-D.	Barchanli	1	Hissa 9.
7			130	I.-J.	Bharokhan	1	Raepur Bichhur.
8			138	III.-D.	Bhansipur	2	Parhat.
9			145	III.-J.	Bahuta	2	Hissa 9 and 11.
10			169	III.-D.	Birapur Kalan	1	Raepur Bichhur.
11	Patti.	Patti.	186	II.-J.	Patehtiya Kalan	1	Balraj Kuar.
12			210	V.-J.	Pauwara	1	Hissa 11, 9.
13			262	IV.-J.	Pura Kisbungir	1	Dalippur.
14			368	V.-D.	Dandapur Adharganj	1	Ditto.
15			460	III.-D.	Dhansar	1	Hissa 9.
16			414	II.-J.	Dei Dih	2	Sultan Kuar.
17			438	III.-J.	Rampur Bela	5	Hissa 11.
18			446	III. D.	Ramganj	2	Hissa 9.
19			448	II.-J.	Ramsipur (Pirthiganj Dakhlil)	1	Balraj Kuar.
20			611	IV.	Karanpur Khuji (Sitlaganj)	1	Dalippur.
21			618	III.-J.	Kanja	1	Hissa 11.
22			620	II.-J.	Kansa Patti	1	Ditto.
23			657	III.-D.	Keora Khurd	1	Balraj Kuar.
24			659	IV.-J.	Kaneora Pura Khushali	3	Dalippur.
25			690	III.-D.	Gondal Patti	3	Hissa 11.
26			734	I.-D.	Misrauli Jagdispur	1	Uraia Dih.
27			753	III.-J.	Mahdaha	4	Hissa 11.
28			619	III.-D.	Kandhai Madhpur	2	Madhpur.

Appendix VIII.—Statement of proprietary mutations under orders of Civil and Revenue Courts, or by private transfer consequent on sale, or mortgage, &c.

Pargana.	Year.	Under orders of Court.										By private transfer.										Total number of all sorts of cases.	Total number of cases.	Number of other cases.	Number of redemption of mortgage cases.	Number of mortgage cases.	Number of succession cases.	Remarks.
		Sale of revenue paying lands.					Sale of revenue free lands.					Sale of revenue paying lands.					Sale of revenue free lands.											
		Number of cases.	Aggregate land revenue of property transferred.	Price.	Number of year's purchase giving the average of revenue.	Number of cases.	Estimated land revenue of property transferred.	Price.	Number of year's purchase giving the average of revenue.	Number of cases.	Estimated land revenue of property transferred.	Price.	Number of year's purchase giving the average of revenue.	Number of cases.	Estimated land revenue of property transferred.	Price.	Number of year's purchase giving the average of revenue.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		
	1881-82	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	46	4,230	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	57	27	29	250	253	
	1882-83	3	610	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	10	127	2,605	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,138	1,122	44	19	2,450	2,460	
	1883-84	4	58	870	15	..	..	..	..	10	14	93	1,692	25,395	15	..	..	..	..	826	727	..	35	1,681	1,695	
	1884-85	4	998	19,939	20	..	..	..	..	17	21	123	1,770	35,400	20	..	..	..	..	1,109	1,123	..	151	2,506	2,527	
	1885-86	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	15	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	109	..	66	252	258	
	1886-87	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	748	9,375	124	..	..	..	..	148	173	..	97	433	433	
	1887-88	1	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	28	54	663	..	..	..	..	..	..	276	587	..	9	926	954	
	1888-89	7	347	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	56	4,452	..	..	..	..	..	..	144	343	..	..	543	550	
	1889-90	10	594	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	83	974	..	..	..	..	..	..	344	688	..	39	1,154	1,164	
	1890-91	2	125	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	41	681	..	..	..	..	..	..	325	358	..	24	748	750	
	1891-92	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	3	134	3,574	..	..	..	..	..	..	117	159	..	3	413	416	
	1892-93	9	447	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	35	102	2,752	..	..	..	..	..	..	174	481	..	8	765	800	
	1893-94	11	397	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	71	754	..	..	..	..	..	..	626	651	..	..	1,348	1,359	
	1894-95	26	814	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	156	1,549	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,145	743	..	..	2,044	2,070	
	1895-96	181	39,150	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	204	394	8,436	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,244	2,255	..	8	4,901	5,105	
			10-4										8-0															

Appendix VIII.—Statement of proprietary mutations under orders of Civil and Revenue Courts, or by private transfer consequent on sale, or mortgage, &c.—(continued).

Pargana.	Under orders of court.												By private transfer.												Total number of all sorts of cases.	Remarks.
	Sale of revenue paying lands.						Sale of revenue free lands.						Sale of revenue paying lands.						Sale of revenue free lands.							
	Year.	Number of cases.	Aggregate land revenue of property transferred.	Price.	Number of year's purchase giving the average of revenue.	Number of cases.	Estimated land revenue of property transferred.	Price.	Number of year's purchase giving the average of revenue.	Number of cases.	Estimated land revenue of property transferred.	Price.	Number of year's purchase giving the average of revenue.	Number of cases.	Estimated land revenue of property transferred.	Price.	Number of year's purchase giving the average of revenue.	Number of cases.	Estimated land revenue of property transferred.	Price.	Number of year's purchase giving the average of revenue.	Number of mortgage cases.	Number of redemption of mortgage cases.	Number of other cases.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Behar—(concluded)	1885-86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	33	9	17	136	136	
	1886-87	..	4	131	..	..	..	..	..	8	12	20	654	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	22	15	25	143	155	
	1887-88	..	..	11.6	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	33	14.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	69	15	12	192	194	
	1888-89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	21	13.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	29	11	4	119	125	
	1889-90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	27	335	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	62	19	9	201	204	
	1890-91	..	1	441	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	6	15	11.2	..	..	..	..	..	58	26	21	2	122	128	
Manikpur.	1891-92	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	15	1	12	79	79	
	1892-93	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	29	688	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	87	17	9	242	249	
	1893-94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	48	..	..	..	..	..	31	4	2	12	51	51		
	1894-95	..	2	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	17	7.7	..	..	..	..	..	17	10	5	8	57	59		
	1895-96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	15.5	..	..	..	..	..	4	13	6	5	37	37		
	1896-97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.4	..	..	..	..	..	14	8	4	4	34	45		
	1897-98	..	1	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	4	9.0	..	..	..	..	..	23	21	5	4	55	56		
	1898-99	..	..	8.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	3.6	..	..	..	..	14	10	6	2	40	41		
	1899-90	..	2	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	15	9.11	..	..	..	..	..	28	17	5	..	69	84		
	1890-91	..	..	5.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	12.7	..	..	..	..	9	7	4	3	31	31		

Appendix IX.—Statement showing Area, Rental and Rent-rate of Tiloi estate as compared with the rest of pargana Ateha.

Name of village.	Present settlement.										Jama.							
	Last settlement rental.	Standard rental.			Corrected rental without deductions.			Corrected rental after deductions.			Average collections.	Average 12 years rental (column 11).	Sub-tenants.	Under-proprietary.		Land of which rent has not been determined.	Last settlement.	Present settlement.
		Without deductions.	With deductions.	With deductions.	Ordinary tenants.	Assumption areas.	Total.	Ordinary tenants accepted.	Assumption areas.	Total.				As decreed.	As corrected.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
I ---Babupur 3	1,300 228 5-11-2	2,320 263 8-13-2	2,209 263 8-11-10	1,164 161 7-3-8	929 102 9-1-8	2,093 263 7-15-4	1,164 161 7-3-8	908 102 8-14-5	2,072 263 7-14-0	1,421	1,456 271 5-6-0	904 116 7-12-8	301 147 2-0-9	870 96 9-1-0	...	650 228 2-13-7	930 263 3-8-7	
II ---Bhaunri 4	1,200 209 5-11-10	1,733 267 6-7-10	1,733 267 6-7-10	1,570 236 6-10-5	177 31 5-11-4	1,747 267 6-8-8	1,570 236 6-10-5	177 31 5-11-4	1,747 267 6-8-8	1,649	1,551 215 7-3-5	274 42 6-8-5	...	...	...	600 209 2-13-11	780 264 2-15-3
III ---Dala Patti part 10 (Khalasa).	707	1,294	1,278	576	567	1,143	576	551	1,127	Includ- ing Sub- settled part.	888	531	226	569	...	383-8	565	
III ---Pura Todar, part 12 Khalasa.	162 4-11-9	173 7-7-8	173 7-6-2	103 5-9-6	70 8-1-7	173 6-9-9	103 5-9-6	70 7-13-11	173 6-8-3	...	193 4-9-7	64 8-4-9	87 2-9-5	72 7-14-5	3	162 2-5-11	171 3-4-10	
III ---Udaipur 5	358	567	567	307	201	508	307	201	508	Includ- ing Sub- settled.	634	292	82	190	...	179	250	
III ---Deori 13	76 4-11-4	82 6-14-8	82 6-14-8	54 5-11-0	28 7-2-10	82 6-3-11	54 5-11-0	28 7-2-10	82 6-3-11	...	113 5-9-9	35 8-5-6	31 2-10-4	26 7-4-11	...	76 2-5-8	81 3-1-5	
III ---Usmanpur 20	1,060 189 5-8-11	2,557 364 7-0-5	2,557 364 7-0-5	2,310 362 6-6-1	14 2 7-0-0	2,324 364 6-6-2	2,310 362 6-6-1	14 2 7-0-0	2,324 364 6-6-2	2,123 ...	2,313 300 6-6-10	674 76 8-13-11	...	...	...	800 344 2-5-3	1,160 359 3-3-8
III ---Narwal 25	1,300 220 5-14-7	1,747 248 7-0-9	1,747 248 7-0-9	572 76 7-8-5	1,210 172 7-0-7	1,782 248 7-2-7	572 76 7-8-5	1,210 172 7-0-7	1,782 248 7-2-7	1,299 ...	1,231 290 4-3-11	959 108 9-5-0	704 256 2-12-0	1182 167 7-1-4	...	650 220 2-15-3	890 247 3-9-8	

V	—Pindaria	Rental Area	1,900	2,715	2,715	1,847	767	2,614	1,847	767	2,614	2,278	2,265	502	452	677	...	950	1,320
8		Rate	4-7-8	4-14-8	4-14-8	4-9-6	5-1-10	4-11-9	4-9-6	5-1-10	4-11-9	...	4-8-6	5-2-0	2-10-1	5-4-7	...	2-3-10	548
V	—Chhalia	Rental Area	2,050	3,113	3,113	1,871	985	2,856	1,871	985	2,856	2,295	2,265	686	449	893	...	1,025	1,420
10		Rate	4-9-1	5-8-2	5-8-2	4-10-10	5-15-6	5-0-11	4-10-10	5-15-6	5-0-11	...	4-6-0	9-0-5	2-9-1	6-1-10	...	2-4-6	558
V	—Dewapur	Rental Area	600	715	715	575	11	586	575	11	586	511	562	239	...	...	...	300	300
12		Rate	4-4-2	4-9-10	4-9-10	3-12-6	3-10-8	3-12-6	3-12-6	3-10-8	3-12-6	...	4-1-2	4-8-2	...	...	...	141	154
V	—Raha Tilkar	Rental Area	5,000	6,490	6,490	5,422	800	6,222	5,422	800	6,222	5,196	5,447	4,658	...	...	...	2,500	3,110
15		Rate	5-8-8	5-12-2	5-12-2	5-6-10	5-14-10	5-8-4	5-6-10	5-14-10	5-8-4	...	4-8-0	8-10-9	...	...	...	902	1,118
V	—Rahua Lalganj	Rental Area	4,404	6,257	6,257	5,104	791	5,905	5,104	791	5,905	5,324	5,291	1,477	380	460	...	2,232	2,930
16		Rate	4-13-5	5-1-0	5-0-6	4-12-0	4-14-1	4-12-4	4-12-0	4-10-4	4-11-10	...	5-0-9	7-11-9	...	...	...	923	1,214
V	—Sangipur part	Rental Area	770	1,047	1,047	791	83	874	791	83	874	1,125	1,112	322	29	35	...	385	480
17		Rate	4-15-6	6-11-0	6-11-0	5-7-11	6-14-8	5-9-8	5-7-11	6-14-8	5-9-8	...	5-11-9	7-7-10	4-13-4	7-0-0	...	156	2-12-1
V	—Gadyan	Rental Area	1,050	1,312	1,312	1,052	36	1,088	1,052	36	1,088	1,024	1,026	674	10	26	...	525	540
24		Rate	5-8-11	6-3-6	6-3-6	5-2-1	6-0-0	5-2-6	5-2-1	6-0-0	5-2-6	...	5-0-10	6-9-9	2-6-5	6-8-0	...	180	2-9-2
V	—Mangapur Mahal	Rental Area	4,368	6,064	6,064	5,568	310	5,908	5,568	306	5,904	5,414	5,482	1,623	90	169	...	2,334	3,000
26		Rate	4-12-2	5-5-6	5-5-6	5-3-7	4-11-2	5-3-1	5-3-5	4-10-2	5-3-0	...	5-4-10	7-3-5	2-9-2	5-7-2	...	980	1,108
VI	—Ojhapur	Rental Area	1,900	2,690	2,690	2,087	373	2,460	2,087	373	2,460	2,291	2,311	541	218	283	...	930	1,250
1		Rate	4-0-4	3-15-6	3-15-6	4-2-5	3-3-4	3-10-1	3-10-5	3-3-4	3-10-1	...	3-9-0	4-7-4	1-15-2	3-1-4	...	473	651
VI	—Oripur Nangir	Rental Area	2,500	3,324	3,324	2,797	264	2,991	2,797	264	2,991	2,734	2,645	1,139	37	151	...	1,250	1,490
2		Rate	4-3-2	4-11-1	4-11-1	4-2-5	5-2-10	4-3-7	4-2-5	5-2-10	4-3-7	...	4-2-5	4-3-7	1-3-6	5-12-1	...	596	683
VI	—Balipur	Rental Area	1,300	1,400	1,398	842	460	1,302	842	458	1,300	1,179	1,208	946	401	441	...	650	650
3		Rate	4-7-10	4-13-2	4-13-2	4-2-8	5-3-8	4-7-10	4-2-8	5-3-3	4-7-8	...	4-0-4	7-15-3	3-1-4	5-4-0	...	271	280
VI	—Beoli	Rental Area	760	822	808	343	439	842	343	485	828	767	777	331	428	468	...	380	410
4		Rate	4-4-6	4-6-4	4-5-1	3-13-8	5-1-6	4-8-1	3-13-8	4-15-2	4-6-10	...	4-3-2	6-12-1	3-11-0	4-15-8	...	161	161
VI	—Darra	Rental Area	4,500	6,854	6,289	3,872	2,555	6,427	3,872	1,990	5,862	5,274	5,301	3,216	1,402	1,848	...	2,250	2,930
6		Rate	3-2-11	4-8-4	4-2-4	3-13-11	4-12-5	4-3-9	3-13-11	3-13-9	4-2-4	...	3-6-3	5-9-2	2-3-6	3-13-9	...	1,413	1,492
VI	—Rampur Kasaha	Rental Area	1,500	1,984	1,984	1,675	25	1,700	1,675	25	1,700	1,601	1,676	475	...	...	...	750	860
7		Rate	4-0-8	4-1-9	4-1-9	3-8-5	3-2-0	3-8-4	3-8-5	3-2-0	3-8-4	...	3-14-11	4-12-0	...	...	...	371	376
VI	—Rajniatipur Mahal	Rental Area	994	1,497	1,457	479	560	1,089	479	520	999	570	626	455	167	505	...	467	500
8		Rate	4-3-0	4-10-2	4-8-2	2-4-0	5-1-5	3-3-6	2-4-0	4-11-8	3-1-6	...	1-15-8	4-6-1	1-1-2	4-11-6	...	223	305
																	...	2-1-6	1-10-3

Appendix IX.—Statement showing Area, Rental and Rent-rate of Tiloi estate as compared with the rest of pargana Ateha—(concluded).

Name of village.	Present settlement.																	Jama.	
	Last settlement rental.	Standard rental.			Corrected rental without deductions.			Corrected rental after deductions.			Average collections.	Average 12 years rental (column 11).	Sub-tenants.	Under-proprietary.		Land of which rent has not been determined.	Last settlement.	Present settlement.	
		Without deductions.	With deductions.	Ordinary tenants.	Assumption areas.	Total.	Ordinary tenants as accepted.	Assumption areas.	Total.	As decreed.				As corrected.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
VI --Ramnagar Kol... 9	...	1,484	1,484	1,135	10	1,145	1,135	10	1,145	1,121	1,099	81	...	...	...	405	570	
	...	321	321	318	3	321	318	8	321	...	295	16	...	...	...	289	317	
	...	4-10-0	4-10	3-8-1	3-5-4	3-9-1	3-9-1	3-5-4	3-9-1	...	3-11-5	5-1-0	...	...	...	1-8-1	1-12-9	
VI --Salehpur Mahál 11 Mustafabad.	...	286	286	254	5	259	254	5	259	248	248	55	...	...	...	112	130	
	...	66	66	64	2	66	64	2	66	...	60	9	...	...	...	49	65	
	...	4-5-4	4-5-4	3-15-6	2-8-0	3-14-9	3-15-6	2-8-6	3-14-9	...	4-1-7	6-1-9	...	...	...	2-4-6	2-0-0	
VI --Musafabad Mahál 12 Khas.	...	6,922	6,876	5,633	294	5,927	5,633	248	5,881	5,636	5,726	1,167	118	137	...	2,401	2,940		
	...	1,491	1,491	1,433	58	1,491	1,433	58	1,491	...	1,426	232	35	35	...	1,219	1,458		
	...	4-10-3	4-9-3	3-14-11	5-1-1	3-15-7	3-14-10	4-4-5	3-15-1	...	4-0-3	5-0-6	3-4-5	3-3-3	...	1-15-6	2-0-3		
Total Khalsa	67,589	63,894	50,066	12,112	62,178	50,066	11,333	61,399	54,864	55,447	22,289	5,548	9,380	...	24,053-8	30,005		
	...	12,956	12,956	19,785	2,171	12,956	10,785	2,171	12,956	...	12,489	3,295	2,542	1,771	315	10,761	12,705		
	...	5-3-7	5-2-7	4-10-3	5-9-3	4-12-9	4-10-3	5-3-6	4-11-10	...	4-0-7	6-12-4	2-2-11	5-6-5	...	2-3-9	2-6-7		
II --Dala Patti Mahál 10 Khas (part).	...	514	514	347	242	589	347	242	589	Included in khalsa.	...	...	...	...	...	134	235	
	...	65	65	34	31	65	34	31	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	65	
	...	4-11-3	4-11-3	10-3-4	7-12-11	9-1-0	10-3-4	7-12-11	9-1-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2-5-7	3-9-10	
V --Sangipur (part)... 17	...	334	384	295	106	401	295	106	401	...	...	322	...	...	...	114	160	
	...	52	52	36	16	52	36	16	52	...	...	45	...	...	...	46	52	
	...	6-6-9	6-6-9	8-3-1	6-10-0	7-11-5	8-3-1	6-10-0	7-11-5	...	...	7-2-9	...	...	...	2-1-8	3-1-3	
Total, Perpetually leased maháls.	...	848	848	642	348	990	642	348	990	...	...	322	...	...	...	248	395	
	...	117	117	70	47	117	70	47	117	...	...	45	...	...	...	103	117	
	...	7-3-11	7-3-11	9-2-9	7-6-6	8-7-5	9-2-9	7-6-6	8-7-5	...	...	7-2-9	...	...	...	2-6-6	3-6-0	

[illegible]

C. E. CRAWFORD,
Settlement Officer.

Appendix X.—Abstract Register showing final and progressive jamas with percentages of increase on each estate in the Partábgarh District.

Serial number.	Name of taluqa or estate.	Number of mahál in each estate.		Current jama.	Proposed jama for—			Percentage of increase over current jama.			Remarks.
		Whole.	Part.		First five years.	Second five years.	Remaining period of settlement.	Of column 6.	Of column 7.	Of column 8.	
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				PARGANA PATTL.							
				<i>Taluqdári Estate.</i>							
				Rs. a. p.							
1	Rae Madho Parshad Singh of Adhar Ganj.	127	...	50,482 10 6	63,605	67,235	67,235	25.99	33.18	33.18	
	{ Khalsa ...	6	...	1,375 0 0	1,720	1,790	1,835	25.09	30.18	33.45	
	{ Sub-settled ...	1	...	725 0 0	760	760	760	4.83	4.83	4.83	
	{ Guzara ...	1	...	175 0 0	220	235	270	25.72	34.29	54.29	
	{ Perpetually leased,	1	...								
	Total ...	135	...	52,757 10 6	66,305	70,020	70,100	25.67	32.72	32.87	
2	Radr Partab Singh of Uraja Dih.	43	1	15,142 0 0	19,075	21,040	23,805	25.97	38.95	57.21	
	{ Khalsa ...	...	1	333 0 0	340	340	340	2.10	2.10	2.10	
	{ Sub-settled ...	6	...	1,060 0 0	1,300	1,380	1,400	22.64	30.19	40.53	
	{ Perpetually leased,	6	...								
	Total ...	54	1	16,535 0 0	20,715	22,760	25,635	25.28	37.65	55.03	
3	Diwan Ran Bijai Bahadur Singh of patti Saifabad H-11.	131	1	39,408 0 0	49,654	52,259	54,874	26.00	32.61	39.25	
	{ Khalsa ...	14	...	4,808 0 0	5,455	5,520	5,605	13.46	14.81	16.58	
	{ Sub-settled Sonpura ...	21	1	7,129 0 0	8,890	9,505	10,335	24.70	33.33	44.97	
	{ Other sub-settled, ...	1	...	280 0 0	350	350	430	25.00	39.28	50.36	
	{ Perpetually leased,	1	...								
	Total ...	167	1	51,625 0 0	64,349	67,674	71,244	24.65	31.09	38.00	
4	Diwan Indrapal Singh of patti Saifabad, H-9.	78	1	35,153 5 4	44,293	46,208	48,133	26.00	31.45	36.92	
	{ Khalsa ...	10	...	3,010 0 0	3,605	3,775	4,010	19.77	25.42	33.22	
	{ Sub-settled Sonpura ...	15	1	3,191 0 0	3,875	4,053	4,253	21.44	27.01	30.28	
	{ Other sub-settled, ...	14	...	3,100 0 0	4,010	4,465	5,145	26.90	41.30	62.82	
	{ Perpetually leased,	14	...								
	Total ...	117	1	44,514 5 4	55,783	58,501	61,541	25.32	31.42	38.25	
5	Mushtarika, H. 9 and 11.	15	...	8,995 0 0	11,210	11,210	11,210	24.62	24.62	24.62	
	{ Khalsa ...	12	...	4,755 0 0	5,770	5,870	5,970	21.35	23.45	25.05	
	{ Sub-settled (Sonpura). ...	6	...	1,275 0 0	1,530	1,600	1,700	20.00	25.49	33.33	
	{ Other sub-settled... ...	1	...	105 0 0	130	150	170	23.80	42.86	61.90	
	{ Perpetually leased,	1	...								
	Total ...	34	...	15,130 0 0	18,640	18,830	19,050	23.19	24.45	25.91	
6	Thakurain Sultan Kuar.	35	...	8,618 9 9	10,860	11,655	12,790	26.00	35.22	48.39	
	{ Khalsa ...	6	...	2,648 0 0	3,330	3,645	4,100	25.76	37.65	54.83	
	{ Sub-settled ...	1	...	750 0 0	920	920	920	22.67	22.67	22.67	
	{ Guzara ...	1	...	53 2 8	65	70	70	22.64	32.07	32.07	
	{ Perpetually leased,	1	...								
	Total ...	43	...	12,069 12 5	15,175	16,290	17,880	25.72	34.96	48.13	
7	Shamlat Thakurain Sultan Kuar and Sheikh Kifait-ul-lah.	1	...	300 0 0	380	460	550	26.67	53.33	83.33	
8	Thakurain Balraj Kuar of Rae-pur Bichhur.	26	2	13,429 0 0	16,920	18,385	20,710	26.00	36.91	54.21	
	{ Khalsa ...	4	2	3,311 4 2	4,100	4,350	4,675	23.83	31.88	41.19	
	{ Sub-settled ...	4	...	865 0 0	1,095	1,240	1,440	26.59	43.35	66.47	
	{ Guzara ...	4	...								
	Total ...	34	2	17,605 4 2	22,115	23,975	26,825	25.62	36.18	52.37	
9	Bindeshri Bakhsh Singh of Madhpur.	28	...	4,153 15 0	5,240	5,710	6,415	26.14	37.46	54.43	
	{ Khalsa ...	4	...	923 7 0	1,175	1,275	1,415	27.30	38.18	53.30	
	{ Guzara ...	4	...								
	Total ...	32	...	5,077 6 0	6,415	6,985	7,830	26.16	37.58	54.22	
12	Chauharja Bakhsh Singh of Madhpur.	26	...	3,259 0 6	4,108	4,343	4,718	26.05	33.26	44.76	
	{ Khalsa ...	1	...	18 4 6	18	18	18	...	...	...
	{ Guzara ...	1	...								
	Total ...	27	...	3,277 5 0	4,126	4,361	4,736	25.91	33.09	44.52	
13	Mushtarika Chauharja Bakhsh Singh and Parsidh Narain Singh.	1	...	281 0 0	350	360	360	24.25	28.11	28.11	
14	Shankar Bakhsh Singh of Madhpur.	25	...	2,804 0 6	3,533	3,733	4,033	26.00	33.13	43.82	
	{ Khalsa ...	2	...	318 4 6	400	465	525	25.79	46.23	65.09	
	{ Guzara ...	2	...								
	Total ...	27	...	3,122 5 0	3,933	4,198	4,558	25.98	34.47	46.00	

Appendix X.—Abstract Register showing final and progressive jamas with percentages of increase on each estate in the Partābgarh District—(continued).

Serial number.	Name of taluqa or estate.	Number of mahāls in each estate.		Current jama.	Proposed jama for—			Percentage of increase over current jama.			Remarks.
		Whole.	Part.		First five years.	Second five years.	Remaining period of settlement.	Of column 6.	Of column 7.	Of column 8.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
PARGANA PATTI—(continued),											
				Rs. a. p.							
16	Thakurain Subh- raj Kuar of Madhpur.	19	...	3,135 6 6	3,950	4,205	4,560	26·00	34·13	45·45	
	{ Khalsa ...	1	...	28 7 0	35	40	45	25 00	42·86	60·71	
	{ Guzara ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	20	...	3,163 13 6	3,985	4,245	4,605	25·95	34·17	45·54	
10	Udit Narain Singh of Madhpur.	26	1	3,189 0 6	4,016	4,226	4,551	25·91	32·51	42·71	
	{ Khalsa ...	1	...	18 4 6	25	25	25	38·89	38·89	38·89	
	{ Guzara ...	1	...	65 0 0	90	135	170	38·46	107·69	161·54	
	{ Perpetually leased,	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	28	1	3,272 5 0	4,131	4,386	4,746	26·56	34·05	45·05	
11	Mushtarika Madhpur (all sub-settled),	9	1	2,554 0 0	3,885	3,825	4,365	32·54	40·76	70·91	
15	Sitla Bakhsh	12	...	1,601 1 6	2,020	2,228	2,548	26·17	39·16	59·15	
	{ Khalsa ...	8	...	578 14 6	715	775	820	23·49	33·85	41·62	
	{ Guzara ...	1	...	90 0 0	115	120	120	27·33	33·33	33·33	
	{ Perpetually leased,	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	21	...	2,270 0 0	2,850	3,123	3,488	25·55	37·58	53·66	
19	Raghnath Singh	15	...	4,185 0 0	5,270	5,925	6,885	25·93	41·58	64·52	
18	Rani Dharamraj Kuar	15	...	5,800 0 0	7,310	7,630	7,835	26·03	31·55	35·09	
17	Rae Jasatpal Singh.	18	...	8,120 0 0	10,230	10,965	11,995	25·99	35·03	47·72	
	{ Khalsa ...	1	...	165 0 0	210	255	300	27·27	54·55	81·82	
	{ Perpetually leased,	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	19	...	8,285 0 0	10,440	11,210	12,295	26·01	35·24	48·40	
20	Raja Partab Bahadur Singh.	10	...	1,921 6 3	2,420	2,570	2,795	25·97	33·78	45·49	
	{ Khalsa ...	1	...	43 8 0	55	65	80	25 00	47·73	81·82	
	{ Perpetually leased,	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	11	...	1,964 14 3	2,475	2,635	2,875	25·96	34·10	48·31	
23	Lal Bahadur Singh.	6	...	2,040 0 0	2,570	2,700	2,840	25·98	32·35	39·21	
	{ Khalsa ...	1	...	100 0 0	125	135	150	25 00	35 00	50·00	
	{ Guzara ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	7	...	2,140 0 0	2,695	2,835	2,990	25·93	32·48	39·72	
22	Thakurain Jaipal Kuar	10	...	3,518 0 0	4,430	4,850	4,870	25·92	32·18	38·43	
24	Rae Madho Prasad Singh and Rani Dharamraj Kuar.	5	...	7·9 4 0	945	1,010	1,105	26·17	34·85	47·53	
28	Bishunath Singh and Thakurain Sultan Kuar.	1	...	525 0 0	660	700	780	25·71	33·33	48·57	
26	Rae Madho Pra- sad and Raja Partab Baha- dur Singh.	1	...	348 12 0	410	465	490	26·07	33·24	40·40	
	{ Khalsa ...	1	...	126 0 0	160	180	225	26·98	42·86	78·57	
	{ Perpetually leased,	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	2	...	474 12 0	600	645	715	26·32	35·79	50·53	
25	Jagannath Bakhsh Singh	5	...	307 4 3	385	410	440	25·11	33·55	43·32	
21	Bishunath Singh and Harshan- kar Bakhsh Singh.	9	...	2,083 8 0	2,635	2,990	3,490	26·50	43·48	67·47	
	{ Khalsa ...	2	...	247 8 0	305	340	435	23·48	37·65	75·40	
	{ Sub-settled ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	11	...	2,331 0 0	2,940	3,330	3,925	26·13	43·97	68·38	
35	Shamsheer Bahadur Singh	1	...	70 0 0	80	80	80	14·29	14·29	14·29	
31	Hijai Bahadur Singh	1	...	350 0 0	440	500	585	25·71	42·86	67·14	
34	Raghnath Singh	1	...	90 0 0	110	110	110	22·22	22·22	22·22	
33	Thakurain Dilraj Kuar	1	...	92 0 0	115	125	125	25·00	35·87	35·87	
36	Sartaj Kuar	1	...	50 0 0	60	60	60	20·00	20·00	20·00	
37	Babu Jang Bahadur Singh	1	...	50 0 0	60	60	60	20·00	20·00	20·00	
30	Mahadeo Singh	1	...	750 0 0	950	1,000	1,030	26·67	33·33	37·33	
32	Parldh Narain Singh	2	...	363 12 9	460	520	620	26·37	42·86	70·33	
27	Rabi Bheeshar Bakhsh Singh	1	...	250 0 0	315	360	410	26·00	44·00	64·00	
29	Babu Kishunpal Singh	1	...	825 0 0	1,040	1,100	1,190	26·06	33·33	44·24	
	Total taluqdāri	860	6	2,66,726 2 2	3,34,417	3,54,898	3,76,498	25·38	33·06	41·16	

Appendix X.—Abstract Register showing final and progressive jamas with percentages of increase on each estate in the Partabgarh District—(continued).

Serial number.	Name of taluqa or estate.	Number of mahals in each estate.		Current jama.	Proposed jama for—			Percentage of increase over current jama.			Remarks.
		Whole.	Part.		First five years.	Second five years.	Remaining period of settlement.	Of column 6.	Of column 7.	Of column 8.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Mufrid Estates.											
				Rs. a. p.							
30	Sarju Prasad and Kannu Mal. { Khalsa ...	5	...	3,330 0 0	4,200	4,440	4,510	26.12	33.33	35.44	
	{ Sub-settled ...	1	...	320 0 0	350	350	350	9.38	9.38	9.38	
	Total ...	6	...	3,650 0 0	4,550	4,790	4,860	24.66	31.23	33.15	
31	Sheikh Kifayat-ul-lah. { Khalsa ...	4	...	528 12 0	665	720	805	25.71	36.11	52.17	
	{ Sub-settled ...	1	...	580 0 0	730	770	810	25.86	32.76	39.66	
	Total ...	5	...	1,108 12 0	1,395	1,490	1,615	25.79	34.35	45.63	
32	Ram Nath and Basdeo. { Khalsa ...	4	...	630 0 0	790	840	880	25.40	33.33	39.68	
	{ Perpetually leased, ...	1	...	50 0 0	65	75	85	30.00	50.00	70.00	
	Total ...	5	...	680 0 0	855	915	965	25.74	34.56	41.91	
33	Kalka Singh ...	4	...	855 0 0	1,160	1,160	1,160	21.47	21.47	21.47	
34	Bachu Singh ...	3	...	885 0 0	1,115	1,180	1,235	25.99	33.33	39.65	
35	Debi Singh ... { Khalsa ...	2	...	205 0 0	255	265	265	24.89	29.27	29.27	
	{ Perpetually leased, ...	1	...	14 0 0	18	20	20	28.57	42.86	42.86	
	Total ...	3	...	219 0 0	273	285	285	24.68	30.14	30.14	
36	Nibar Singh ...	2	...	1,335 0 0	1,770	1,770	1,770	26.88	26.88	26.88	
37	Gajadhar Singh ...	2	...	420 0 0	530	570	625	26.19	33.09	48.81	
38	Narayan Singh ...	2	...	295 0 0	370	390	420	25.42	32.20	42.88	
39	Ram Sewak ...	2	...	330 0 0	415	435	435	25.76	31.82	31.82	
40	Ganga Din Singh ...	2	...	665 0 0	835	930	1,060	25.56	39.85	59.40	
41	Gajadhar Singh ...	2	...	550 0 0	690	710	710	25.45	29.09	29.09	
42	Chauharja Bakhsh Singh, &c. { Khalsa ...	1	...	1,300 0 0	1,640	1,680	1,680	26.15	29.28	29.28	
	{ Sub-settled ...	1	...	700 0 0	870	870	870	24.29	24.29	24.29	
	Total ...	2	...	2,000 0 0	2,510	2,550	2,550	25.50	27.50	27.50	
43	Shamsher Bahadur Singh ...	2	...	294 0 0	370	400	425	25.85	36.05	44.56	
44	Jubraj Singh ...	2	...	227 0 0	285	295	295	25.55	29.96	29.96	
45	Bhagwan Bakhsh Singh ...	2	...	328 0 0	285	290	290	25.00	27.19	27.19	
46	Sheoratan Singh ...	2	...	227 0 0	285	290	290	25.55	27.75	27.75	
47	Beni Bahadur Singh ...	2	...	274 0 0	325	325	325	18.61	18.61	18.61	
48	Chauharja Singh ...	2	...	675 0 0	850	900	920	25.93	33.83	36.30	
49	Shamlat of the above ...	1	...	...	14	14	14	...	...	...
	Total, Mufrid Estates ...	53	...	15,077 12 0	18,882	19,689	20,249	25.23	30.58	34.29	
	Total, single mufrid mahals ...	135	...	24,717 0 0	30,707	33,170	35,974	24.23	34.20	45.54	
	Total Pargana (Revenue paying) ...	1,048	6	3,06,520 14 0	3,84,006	4,07,757	4,32,721	25.28	33.03	41.17	
	Muafi (revenue-free) mahal ...	1	...	175 0 0	220	220	220	25.71	25.71	25.71	
	Total Pargana ...	1,049	6	3,06,695 14 0	3,84,226	4,07,977	4,32,941	25.29	33.03	41.16	
PARGANA PARTABGARH.											
				Rs. a. p.							
	Raja Partab Bahadur Slugh. { Khalsa ...	81	1	26,271 14 4	33,828	36,431	36,470	38.76	38.67	38.81	
	{ Sub-settled ...	49	1	20,280 7 0	23,615	23,955	23,955	18.44	18.12	18.12	
	{ Under-Guzara ...	16	...	8,371 8 8	10,515	11,245	11,375	25.60	34.33	35.89	
	{ Perpetually leased, ...	23	...	9,210 0 0	11,930	13,555	13,790	29.53	47.18	49.73	
	Total ...	169	1	64,133 14 0	79,888	85,186	85,590	24.56	32.83	33.45	
	Babu Bhairon Bakhsh Slugh. { Khalsa ...	33	5	10,779 2 6	14,160	14,160	14,160	31.36	31.36	31.36	
	{ Sub-settled ...	35	5	13,995 15 8	16,954	16,769	16,839	16.85	19.81	20.31	
	{ Perpetually leased, ...	9	...	3,464 6 6	4,435	4,435	4,435	27.99	27.99	27.99	
	Total ...	77	5	28,239 8 8	34,949	35,364	35,434	23.76	25.26	25.47	

Appendix X.—Abstract Register showing final and progressive jamas with percentages of increase on each estate in the Partabgarh District—(continued).

Serial number.	Name of taluqa or estate.	Number of mahals in each estate.		Current jama.	Proposed jama for—			Percentage of increase over current jama.			Remarks.
		Whole	Part.		First five years.	Second five years.	Remaining period of settlement	Of column 6.	Of column 7.	Of column 8.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	PARGANA PARTABGARH—(contd.).										
				Rs. a. p.							
	Babu Jagmohan Singh { Khalsa ...	42	...	15,182 6 3	19,760	22,060	22,060	30.15	45.30	45.30	
	Sub-settled ...	4	...	1,270 0 0	1,615	1,870	1,870	27.17	47.24	47.24	
	Under Guzara ...	1	...	860 0 0	1,030	1,030	1,030	19.77	19.77	19.77	
	Perpetually leased, ...	5	...	1,260 0 0	1,640	1,790	1,790	30.16	42.06	42.06	
	Total ...	52	...	18,572 6 3	24,045	26,750	26,750	29.46	44.03	44.03	
	Thakurain Snkh-saj Kuar. { Khalsa ...	9	2	2,737 10 0	3,520	3,725	3,725	28.56	38.05	38.05	
	Sub-settled ...	11	2	1,702 6 0	2,180	2,475	2,535	28.08	45.42	48.94	
	Under Guzara ...	13	...	4,985 0 0	6,015	6,270	6,310	21.15	26.28	27.09	
	Perpetually leased, ...	4	...	1,000 0 0	1,340	1,490	1,490	34.00	49.00	49.00	
	Total ...	37	2	10,405 0 0	13,055	13,960	14,060	25.47	34.17	35.13	
	Babu Hardat Singh. { Khalsa ...	24	3	8,883 3 0	11,860	11,360	11,360	27.84	27.84	27.84	
	Sub-settled ...	1	6	1,404 9 0	1,400	1,470	1,470	3.91	4.62	4.62	
	Perpetually leased, ...	1	3	1,889 2 0	2,285	2,285	2,285	20.96	20.96	20.96	
	Total ...	26	6	12,180 0 0	15,105	15,115	15,115	24.01	24.10	24.10	
	Babu Dan Bahadur Pal Singh. { Khalsa ...	17	4	9,978 10 3	12,875	12,875	12,875	29.02	29.02	29.02	
	Sub-settled ...	9	4	4,432 13 8	5,355	5,355	5,355	20.98	20.98	20.98	
	Perpetually leased, ...	2	...	437 8 0	450	450	450	2.97	2.97	2.97	
	Total ...	28	4	14,849 0 0	18,680	18,680	18,680	25.80	25.80	25.80	
	Babu Bajrang Bahadur Singh { Khalsa ...	29	...	14,915 0 0	19,215	20,535	20,535	28.83	37.68	37.68	
	Raja Chhitpal Singh. { Sub-settled ...	11	...	5,207 0 0	6,610	6,760	6,760	26.94	29.82	29.82	
	Sub-settled ...	5	...	785 0 0	880	845	850	5.75	7.64	8.28	
	Total ...	16	...	5,992 0 0	7,440	7,605	7,610	24.17	26.42	26.50	
	Jagat Bahadur Singh. { Khalsa ...	8	...	3,470 0 0	4,515	5,555	6,005	30.12	60.09	78.05	
	Perpetually leased, ...	1	...	130 0 0	165	205	240	26.92	57.69	84.63	
	Total ...	9	...	3,600 0 0	4,680	5,760	6,245	30.00	60.00	73.47	
10	Bobusai Biranj Kuar &c....	7	...	1,690 0 0	2,195	2,195	2,195	29.88	29.88	29.88	
11	Raja Partab Bahadur Singh and Kalu Singh.	6	...	1,375 8 0	1,790	1,870	1,870	30.09	35.90	35.90	
12	Raja Partab Bahadur Singh and Ram Narain Singh.	5	...	945 0 0	1,235	1,265	1,265	30.69	33.86	33.86	
13	Babu Surajpal Singh ...	4	...	3,460 0 0	4,500	5,540	5,810	30.06	60.12	67.92	
14	Raja Partab Bahadur Singh and Rande-dhir Singh.	3	...	624 7 0	715	715	715	14.38	14.58	14.68	
15	Babusai Biranj Kuar and Sheo Baksh Singh.	3	...	569 12 0	740	780	780	29.82	36.84	36.84	
16	Raja Partab Bahadur Singh and Baij Nath Singh.	1	...	900 0 0	980	980	980	8.89	8.89	8.89	
	Raja Partab Bahadur Singh and Bhairon Baksh Singh. { Khalsa ...	...	1	771 12 0	905	905	905	17.23	17.23	17.23	
	Sub-settled ...	...	1	303 4 0	335	335	335	10.56	10.56	10.56	
	Total ...	...	1	1,075 0 0	1,240	1,240	1,240	15.35	15.35	15.35	
	Total Taluqdari ...	471	19	1,83,526 7 11	2,30,452	2,43,540	2,44,840	25.57	32.70	33.41	
	Mufrid Estate.										
	Sheikh Ali Asgat, { Khalsa ...	19	1	2,082 0 0	2,710	3,250	3,250	30.16	56.10	56.10	
	Sub-settled ...	...	1	200 0 0	220	220	220	10.00	10.00	10.00	
	Total ...	19	1	2,282 0 0	2,930	3,470	3,470	28.40	52.06	52.06	

Appendix X.—Abstract Register showing final and progressive jamas with percentages of increase on each estate in the Partabgarh District—(continued).

Serial number.	Name of taluqa or estate.	Number of mahals in each estate.		Current jama.	Proposed jama for—			Percentage of increase over current jama.			Remarks.
		Whole.	Part.		First five years.	Second five years.	Remaining period of settlement.	Of column 6.	Of column 7.	Of column 8.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>Mufrid Estates—(continued).</i>											
	Ali Raza and others.	7	...	Ra. a. p. 1,207 8 0	1,530	1,530	1,530	26·66	26·66	26·66	
	{ Khalsa Sub-settled	1	...	170 0 0	180	180	180	5·88	5·88	5·88	
	Total	8	...	1,377 8 0	1,710	1,710	1,710	24·07	24·07	24·07	
20	Randhir Singh	8	...	1,411 9 0	1,830	1,955	1,955	29·60	38·48	38·48	
21	Bhagwan Singh	8	...	4,790 0 0	6,010	6,010	6,010	25·46	25·46	25·46	
22	Ran Bahadur Singh	7	...	1,570 0 0	1,985	1,985	1,985	27·07	27·07	27·07	
23	Jokhn Singh	7	...	1,570 0 0	2,040	2,185	2,185	29·94	39·17	39·17	
24	Asaf Ali Khan	7	...	1,905 0 0	2,480	2,820	2,820	30·18	48·03	48·03	
25	Sangram Singh	7	...	2,215 0 0	2,575	2,575	2,575	16·25	16·25	16·25	
26	Ram Parshad	6	...	1,373 0 0	1,635	1,635	1,635	19·08	19·08	19·08	
27	Jado Nath Singh	6	...	702 0 6	835	835	835	18·95	18·95	18·95	
28	Sitla Bakhsh Singh	6	...	2,450 0 0	2,910	2,910	2,910	18·78	18·78	18·78	
29	Babu Radha Nath	6	...	1,077 0 0	1,440	1,800	2,128	33·70	67·13	97·59	
30	Nanku Singh	6	...	541 15 0	685	685	685	26·38	26·38	26·38	
31	Ajodhya Singh	5	...	950 0 0	1,065	1,065	1,065	12·11	12·11	12·11	
32	Hanuman Singh	5	...	512 0 0	645	645	645	25·98	25·98	25·98	
33	Kandhai Singh	4	...	552 1 0	715	715	715	29·53	29·53	29·53	
34	Bhagwan Singh	4	...	463 13 0	600	675	675	29·31	45·47	45·47	
35	Sheo Ghulam	4	...	1,250 0 0	1,540	1,540	1,540	23·20	23·20	23·20	
36	Chauharja Singh	4	...	280 0 0	361	446	446	28·93	59·29	59·29	
37	Madho Ram	4	...	471 13 0	615	750	785	30·30	58·90	66·31	
38	Dwarka Prasad,	1	...	135 0 0	175	185	185	29·63	37·04	37·04	
	{ Khalsa Sub-settled	2	...	500 0 0	590	590	590	18·00	18·00	18·00	
	Total	3	...	635 0 0	765	775	775	20·47	22·05	22·05	
39	Kandhai Singh	3	...	661 4 0	848	848	848	28·29	28·29	28·29	
40	Bisheshar Singh	3	...	447 0 0	580	650	650	29·75	45·41	45·41	
41	Jageshar Singh	3	...	298 0 0	390	460	460	30·87	54·70	54·70	
42	Jagannath Singh	3	...	785 0 0	1,010	1,010	1,010	28·66	28·66	28·66	
43	Kalu Singh	3	...	260 5 0	330	330	330	26·92	26·92	26·92	
44	Suraj Bakhshi Singh	3	...	1,470 0 0	1,910	2,085	2,085	29·93	41·84	41·84	
45	Ram Adhin Ganj	3	...	585 0 0	760	940	1,055	29·91	60·68	80·34	
46	Sheo Ratan (all sub-settled)	3	...	1,520 0 0	2,050	2,100	2,120	34·87	38·16	39·47	
47	Makhdam Bakhsh	3	...	329 8 0	395	395	395	19·70	19·70	19·70	
48	Ram Parshad	3	...	235 0 0	305	350	350	29·79	48·94	48·94	
49	Harpal Singh	3	...	906 0 0	1,055	1,055	1,055	16·45	16·45	16·45	
50	Fateh Bahadur	3	...	830 0 0	980	980	980	18·07	18·07	18·07	
51	Durga Parshad &c.	3	...	1,297 10 0	1,640	1,640	1,640	26·35	26·35	26·35	
52	Mussammat Sumera Kuar	3	...	405 0 0	530	620	620	30·86	53·09	53·09	
53	Sri Nath Shukul	2	...	855 0 0	1,140	1,180	1,180	38·33	38·01	38·01	
54	Bisheer Singh	2	...	420 0 0	550	580	580	30·95	38·10	38·10	
55	Ram Adhin Singh	2	...	70 0 0	92	92	92	31·43	31·43	31·43	
56	Dwarka Singh	2	...	210 0 0	235	235	235	11·90	11·90	11·90	
57	Sitla Bakhsh Singh	2	...	414 15 0	540	560	560	30·12	34·94	34·94	
58	Sheo Nandan Shukul	2	...	520 0 0	720	910	1,100	38·46	75·00	111·54	
59	Mussammat Upmani Kuar	2	...	480 0 0	620	700	700	29·17	45·83	45·83	
60	Gajadhar	2	...	830 0 0	390	390	390	18·18	18·18	18·18	
61	Baldeo Singh	2	...	144 14 0	190	190	190	31·03	31·03	31·03	
62	Jageshar Singh	2	...	775 0 0	1,000	1,000	1,000	29·03	29·03	29·03	
63	Pyag Singh	2	...	514 11 3	670	750	750	30·10	45·63	45·63	
64	Data Din	2	...	340 0 0	480	620	760	41·18	82·35	123·53	
65	Mata Prasad	2	...	445 0 0	580	645	645	30·34	44·94	44·94	
66	Dwarka Singh	2	...	650 0 0	820	820	820	26·15	26·15	26·15	
67	Raghobar Singh	2	...	177 8 0	210	210	210	17·98	17·98	17·98	
68	Mahabir Prasad	2	...	75 0 0	85	85	85	13·83	13·83	13·83	
69	Abdul Razzak	2	...	855 0 0	1,120	1,120	1,120	30·99	30·99	30·99	
70	Binda Singh	2	...	445 0 0	550	550	550	23·60	23·60	23·60	
71	Jatish	2	...	695 0 0	855	855	855	23·02	23·02	23·02	
72	Parmeshar Bakhsh Singh	2	...	970 0 0	1,085	1,085	1,085	11·86	14·86	11·86	
73	Jokhu Singh	2	...	1,055 0 0	1,370	1,460	1,460	29·86	38·39	38·39	
74	Sant Prasad	2	...	110 0 0	140	155	155	27·27	40·91	40·91	
75	Babu Ram	2	...	335 0 0	435	435	435	29·85	29·85	29·85	
76	Sarabjit Singh	2	...	740 0 0	840	840	840	13·51	13·51	13·51	
77	Rudr Man	2	...	330 0 0	430	505	505	30·30	53·03	53·03	
78	Janki	1	...	105 0 0	130	130	130	23·81	23·81	23·81	
	{ Khalsa Sub-settled	1	...	80 0 0	105	105	105	31·25	31·25	31·25	
	Total	2	...	185 0 0	235	235	235	27·03	27·03	27·03	

Appendix X.—Abstract Register showing final and progressive jama with percentages of increase on each estate in the Partabgarh District—(continued).

Serial number.	Name of taluqa or estate.	Number of mahals in each estate.		Current jama.	Proposed jama for—			Percentage of increase over current jama.			Remarks.
		Whole.	Part.		First five years	Second five years.	Remaining period of settlement.	Of column 6.	Of column 7.	Of column 8.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>Mufrid Estates—(continued).</i>											
				Ra. a. p.							
79	Dripal Singh ...	2	...	995 0 0	1,050	1,050	1,050	5.58	5.53	5.53	
80	Mur Baksh Singh ...	2	...	765 0 0	865	865	865	13.07	13.07	13.07	
81	Hubdar Singh ...	2	...	255 0 0	300	300	300	17.65	17.65	17.65	
82	Dukhehor Singh ...	2	...	700 0 0	911	1,021	1,021	30.14	45.86	45.86	
83	Indrapal Singh ...	2	...	186 0 0	225	225	225	21.62	21.62	21.62	
	Total Mufrid Estates ...	233	...	53,451 6 3	66,387	70,317	71,145	25.14	31.56	33.10	
	Single Mufrid Mahal ... { Khalsa	113	...	27,421 3 8	34,160	35,660	35,735	24.58	30.05	30.32	
	Mahal ... { Sub settled	1	...	85 1 4	90	90	90	5.88	5.88	5.88	
	Total ...	114	...	27,506 5 0	34,250	35,750	35,825	24.52	29.97	30.24	
	Total Pargana (Revenue paying) ...	823	20	2,64,484 3 2	3,31,539	3,49,607	3,51,844	25.37	32.18	33.03	
	Musafi (Revenue-free) Mahals ...	4	...	432 10 0	655	655	655	51.26	51.26	51.26	
	Nasuli Mahals ...	1	...	0 0 0	430	430	430	...	...	...
	Total Pargana ...	823	20	2,64,916 13 2	3,32,674	3,50,692	352,929	25.58	32.38	33.22	
<i>PARGANA ATENA.</i>											
1	Rani Harbans { Khalsa	23	3	24,020 15 0	30,170	30,170	30,170	25.60	25.60	25.60	
	Kuar. { Sub-settled	2	2	1,478 8 0	17,42.8	17,42.8	17,42.8	17.72	17.92	17.92	
	{ Perpetually leased,	...	2	243 0 0	330	330	330	33.06	33.06	33.06	
	Total ...	25	4	25,747 7 0	32,242.8	32,302.8	32,302.8	25.23	25.46	25.46	
2	Thakur Balwant { Khalsa	4	1	2,645 1 9	3,270	3,270	3,270	23.58	23.58	23.58	
	Singh { Sub-settled	...	1	600 0 0	690	690	690	15.00	15.00	15.00	
	Total ...	4	1	3,245 1 9	3,960	3,960	3,960	22.00	22.00	22.00	
3	Thakur Lal Siri { Khalsa	8	...	5,379 0 0	6,830	6,830	6,830	26.98	26.98	26.98	
	pat Singh. { Sub-settled	1	...	450 0 0	610	620	620	35.56	37.78	37.78	
	{ Perpetually leased,	1	...	370 0 0	600	610	610	33.14	64.86	64.86	
	Total ...	10	...	6,199 0 0	7,940	8,060	8,060	28.09	30.02	30.02	
4	Babu Ganga Baksh Singh ...	5	...	2,477 0 0	3,023	3,023	3,023	22.04	22.04	22.04	
	Total Taluqdari ...	44	...	37,669 8 9	47,165.8	47,345.8	47,345.8	25.21	25.69	25.69	
<i>Mufrid Estates.</i>											
5	Sheoratan Singh ...	4	...	2,086 0 0	2,600	2,600	2,600	24.64	24.64	24.64	
6	Oudh Bihari ... { Khalsa	3	...	1,631 9 0	1,845	1,845	1,845	12.84	12.84	12.84	
	{ Sub-settled	1	...	515 7 0	660	660	660	23.16	23.16	23.16	
	Total ...	4	...	2,150 0 0	2,505	2,505	2,505	16.51	16.51	16.51	
7	Sheoraj Singh ...	2	...	607 5 0	770	905	905	26.85	49.09	49.09	
	Total Mufrid Estates ...	10	...	4,843 5 0	5,875	6,010	6,010	21.31	24.10	24.10	
	Single Mufrid Mahals ...	36	...	15,801 9 3	19,648	20,403	20,468	24.35	29.12	29.53	
	Total Pargana Revenue paying ...	90	6	58,314 7 0	12688.8	73753.8	73523.8	24.65	26.48	26.60	
	Musafi (Revenue free) Mahals ...	5	1	143 8 0	252.8	252.8	252.8	70.27	70.27	70.27	
	Total Pargana ...	95	5	58,462 15 0	72,941	74,011	74,076	24.76	26.59	26.70	

Appendix X.—Abstract Register showing final and progressive jamas with percentages of increase on each estate in the Partábgarh District—(continued).

Serial number.	Name of taluqa or estate.	Number of maháls in each estate.		Current jama.	Proposed jama for—			Percentage of increase over current jama.			Remarks.
		Whole.	Part.		First five years.	Second five years.	Remaining period of settlement.	Of column 6.	Of column 7.	Of column 8.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
PARGANA DHINGWAS.											
				Rs. a. p.							
1	Lal Sheopartab Singh.	65	3	32,037 2 9	40,880	40,880	40,880	27.60	27.60	27.60	
	{ Khalsa ...	18	3	7,820 4 2	9,165	9,505	9,505	17.20	21.55	21.55	
	{ Sub-settled ...	3	...	1,800 0 0	2,065	2,065	2,065	29.06	29.06	29.06	
	{ Under Guzara ...										
	Total ...	86	3	41,457 6 11	52,110	52,450	52,450	25.70	26.52	26.52	
2	Lal Sitla Bakhsh Singh.	25	...	6,516 5 0	8,075	8,700	9,700	23.93	48.86	48.86	
	{ Khalsa ...	1	...	39 5 6	55	55	55	41.03	41.03	41.03	
	{ Sub-settled ...	2	...	494 8 0	630	630	630	27.27	27.27	27.27	
	{ Under Guzara ...										
	Total ...	28	...	7,050 2 6	8,760	10,385	10,385	24.26	47.30	47.30	
3	Lal Chhatar Dhari Singh.	18	...	5,290 1 6	6,285	7,785	7,785	18.81	46.22	46.22	
	{ Khalsa ...	1	...	30 10 6	40	40	40	29.03	29.03	29.03	
	{ Sub-settled ...	1	...	185 0 0	225	225	225	21.62	21.62	21.62	
	{ Under Guzara ...										
	Total ...	20	...	5,505 12 0	6,550	8,000	8,000	18.96	45.30	45.30	
4	Shamlat of No. 2 and 3.	2	...	1,243 0 0	1,600	1,710	1,710	28.72	37.57	37.57	
	{ Perpetually leased, ...	8	...	1,730 5 3	2,090	2,090	2,090	20.81	20.81	20.81	
	{ Sub-settled ...										
	Total ...	10	...	2,973 5 3	3,690	3,800	3,800	24.12	27.82	27.82	
5	Rae Sarabjit Singh	1	...	400 0 0	460	460	460	15.00	15.00	15.00	
	Total Taluqdári ...	145	3	57,386 10 8	71,570	75,095	75,095	24.54	30.86	30.86	
Mufrid Estates.											
6	Pandit Ram Ratan and others	4	...	460 0 0	710	1,005	1,005	54.35	118.48	118.48	
7	Pandit Ram Ratan	3	...	1,218 0 0	1,590	1,930	1,930	30.54	58.46	58.46	
	Total Estates ...	7	...	1,678 0 0	2,300	2,935	2,935	37.06	74.91	74.91	
	Single Mufrid Maháls ...	3	...	2,365 0 0	2,710	2,935	2,935	14.59	24.10	24.10	
	Total Pargana Revenue paying ...	155	3	61,429 10 8	76,580	80,965	80,965	24.66	31.80	31.80	
	Muáfi (Revenue free) Maháls ...	6	...	1,570 0 0	3,395	3,395	3,395	116.37	116.37	116.37	
	Total Pargana ...	161	3	62,999 10 8	79,975	84,360	84,360	26.94	33.90	33.90	
PARGANA BUDHAR.											
1	Rae Sarabjit Singh.	68	4	58,105 12 3	69,751	69,751	69,751	20.04	20.04	20.04	
	{ Khalsa ...	17	4	14,186 4 5	16,521	17,096	17,176	16.46	20.51	21.08	
	{ Sub-settled ...	1	...	299 13 6	390	390	390	30.00	30.00	30.00	
	{ Perpetually leased, ...	1	...	915 0 0	1,180	1,180	1,180	28.96	28.96	28.96	
	{ Life contract ...	1	...	555 0 0	640	640	640	15.32	15.32	15.32	
	{ Under Guzara ...										
	Total ...	88	4	74,061 14 2	88,482	89,057	89,137	19.47	20.25	23.55	
2	Lal Chhatarpal Singh, Khalsa	27	...	9,936 6 1	12,923	15,898	15,948	30.06	60.00	60.51	
3	Lal Chandar Pal Singh.	21	...	8,323 4 0	10,832	12,982	12,982	30.07	55.88	55.88	
	{ Khalsa ...	2	...	162 8 0	215	260	260	35.80	60.49	60.49	
	{ Perpetually leased, ...	1	...	475 0 0	620	670	670	30.53	41.05	41.05	
	{ Under Guzara ...										
	Total ...	24	...	8,965 12 0	11,607	13,912	13,912	30.12	55.16	55.16	
4	Thakurain Ba-ghobans Kuar.	23	...	8,899 6 2	11,553	12,993	12,993	29.95	46.01	46.01	
	{ Khalsa ...	1	...	210 0 0	275	320	320	30.95	52.38	52.38	
	{ Perpetually leased, ...										
	Total ...	24	...	9,109 6 2	11,828	13,313	13,313	29.85	46.15	46.15	

Appendix X.—Abstract Register showing final and progressive jama with percentages of increase on each Estate in the Partabgarh District—(continued).

Serial number.	Name of taluqa or estate.	Number of mahals in each estate.		Current jama.	Proposed jama for—			Percentage of increase over current jama.			Remarks.
		Whole.	Part.		First five years.	Second five years.	Remaining period of settlement.	Of column 6.	Of column 7.	Of column 8.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				PARGANA BEHAR—(concluded).							
5	Shamlat Taluqa Tajpur Kanti, and Shampur Sub-settled.	1	...	Rs. a. p. 206 4 0	265	315	315	28 64	52 91	52 91	
6	Lal Raghoraaj Singh Khalsa ...	22	...	7,065 0 0	9,968	11,663	11,663	30 05	52 16	52 16	
7	Shamlat Taluqa { Khalsa ...	2	...	650 0 0	850	915	915	30 77	40 77	40 77	
	{ Sub-settled ...	9	...	5,541 0 0	6,262	6,267	6,267	13 01	13 10	13 10	
	{ Perpetually leased, Kundrajit. ...	3	...	1,167 0 0	1,470	1,570	1,650	25 96	35 39	41 39	
	Total ...	14	...	7,358 0 0	8,582	8,752	8,832	16 63	18 94	20 03	
8	Lal Sarab Dawa Singh. { Khalsa ...	7	...	3,660 0 0	4,760	5,315	5,315	30 06	45 22	45 22	
	{ Sub-settled ...	3	...	715 0 0	895	920	920	25 17	28 67	28 67	
	{ Under Guzara ...	2	...	1,270 0 0	1,650	1,970	2,020	29 92	55 12	59 06	
	Total ...	12	...	5,645 0 0	7,305	8,205	8,255	29 42	45 35	46 23	
9	Babu Randhir Singh under Court of Wards. { Khalsa ...	9	1	7,740 0 0	10,060	10,330	10,330	29 97	33 46	33 46	
	{ Sub-settled ...	...	1	105 0 0	140	140	140	33 33	33 33	33 33	
	Total ...	9	1	7,845 0 0	10,200	10,470	10,470	30 02	33 46	33 46	
10	Raja Partab Bahadur Singh. { Khalsa ...	6	...	2,635 0 0	3,410	3,410	3,410	29 41	29 41	29 41	
	{ Sub-settled ...	1	...	243 0 0	315	370	370	29 63	62 26	52 26	
	Total ...	7	...	2,878 0 0	3,725	3,780	3,780	29 43	31 34	31 34	
11	Lal Sheo Partab Bahadur Singh, Khalsa,	5	...	2,030 0 0	2,500	2,500	2,500	23 15	23 15	23 15	
	Total taluqdari ...	233	5	1,35,700 10 5	1,67,445	1,77,865	1,78,125	23 39	31 07	31 26	
				Mufrid Estates.							
12	Jagannath Bakhsh Singh ...	4	...	625 0 0	810	825	825	29 60	32 00	32 00	
13	Ganesh Bakhsh Singh ...	4	...	625 0 0	750	750	750	20 00	20 00	20 00	
14	Hakim Ghulam Ali ...	4	...	654 2 5	850	1,030	1,030	29 97	57 94	57 94	
15	Bhola Singh &c. ...	4	...	1,730 0 0	2,205	2,205	2,205	27 46	27 46	27 46	
16	Hakim Ghulam Ali and others ...	4	...	1,049 8 4	1,360	1,380	1,380	29 52	31 43	31 43	
17	Mathura Prasad and others ...	4	...	502 4 5	535	535	535	6 57	6 57	6 57	
18	Ihsan Husen Mort-gaged to Rae Sarabjit Singh. { Khalsa ...	2	1	1,805 14 10	2,345	2,890	2,910	29 84	60 02	61 13	
	{ Sub-settled ...	...	1	35 0 0	50	70	85	42 86	100 00	142 86	
	Total ...	2	1	1,840 14 10	2,395	2,960	2,995	30 09	60 78	62 68	
19	Suraj Narain, &c. ...	3	...	1,410 0 0	1,775	1,775	1,775	25 89	25 89	25 89	
20	Saiyad Husen ...	2	...	245 0 0	320	380	380	30 61	55 10	55 10	
21	Bajrang Bali ...	2	...	220 0 0	285	305	305	29 55	38 64	38 64	
22	Gulab Singt, &c. ...	2	...	2,265 0 0	2,525	2,525	2,525	11 48	11 48	11 48	
23	Salamat-ul-lah ...	2	...	279 5 10	365	425	425	30 82	52 33	52 33	
	Total, Mufrid Estates ...	37	1	11,416 3 10	14,175	15,095	15,130	23 84	31 88	32 19	
	Single Mufrid Mahals. { Khalsa ...	32	...	8,200 8 7	10,493	10,961	10,988	27 95	33 65	33 98	
	{ Sub-settled ...	1	...	465 0 0	550	550	550	18 28	18 28	18 28	
	Total ...	33	...	8,665 8 7	11,043	11,511	11,538	27 43	32 82	33 14	
	Total, Pargana (Revenue-paying) ...	303	6	1,55,812 6 10	1,92,063	2,04,471	2,04,793	23 65	31 23	31 44	
	Muafi (Revenue-free) Mahals ...	14	...	2,545 0 0	4,065	4,065	4,065	59 72	59 72	59 72	
	Nazul Mahal ...	1	...	...	3	3	3	...	...	...
	Kachhar Mahals ...	3	...	239 0 0	454	454	454	57 09	57 09	57 09	
	Total Pargana ...	321	6	1,58,646 6 10	1,97,185	2,08,993	2,09,315	24 29	31 73	31 93	
				PARGANA MANIKPUR.							
1	Raja Rampal Singh. { Khalsa ...	17	2	13,455 0 0	18,540	18,790	20,600	37 79	39 65	53 10	
	{ Sub-settled ...	9	2	5,226 0 0	6,780	7,510	7,510	29 73	43 70	43 70	
	{ Perpetually leased, ...	10	...	5,265 0 0	6,810	7,875	8,090	23 34	49 57	53 65	
	{ Under-Guzara ...	8	...	4,245 0 0	5,360	5,925	5,925	26 27	39 58	39 58	
	Total ...	44	2	28,191 0 0	37,490	40,100	42,125	32 99	42 24	49 43	

Appendix X.—Abstract Register showing final and progressive jamas with percentages of increase on each estate in the Partabgarh District—(concluded).

Serial number.	Name of taluqa or estate.	Number of mahals in each estate.		Current jama.	Proposed jama for—			Percentage of increase over current jama.			Remarks.
		Whole.	Part.		First five years.	Second five years.	Remaining period of settlement.	Of column 6.	Of column 7.	Of column 8.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
PARGANA MANIKPUR—(concluded).											
2	Rae Sarabjit Singh, Khalsa ...	3	...	Rs. a. p. 454 0 0	590	645	645	29.96	42.07	42.07	
	Total Taluqdari ...	47	2	28,645 0 0	38,080	40,745	42,770	32.94	42.24	40.31	
Mufrid Estates.											
3	Abdul Wahid Khan ...	11	...	3,150 0 0	4,100	4,820	4,820	30.16	53.02	53.02	
4	Sheikh Ahmad { Khalsa ...	6	...	2,175 0 0	2,830	3,480	3,960	30.11	60.00	62.00	
	Husen Khan { Under Guzara ...	2	...	560 0 0	725	890	890	29.46	58.93	58.93	
	Bahadur. {										
	Total ...	8	...	2,735 0 0	3,555	4,370	4,850	29.98	59.78	77.33	
5	Rajai Tashuq Husen ...	3	...	1,035 0 0	1,410	1,780	2,150	36.23	71.98	107.73	
6	Muhammad Askari and others ...	3	...	645 0 0	820	820	820	27.13	27.13	27.13	
7	Ahmad Said, &c. ...	3	...	590 10 8	770	915	915	30.29	54.82	54.82	
8	Mazhar Husen ...	3	...	620 10 8	810	900	900	30.43	44.93	44.93	
9	Muhammad Ismail Khan, &c. ...	2	...	265 0 0	410	515	618	54.72	94.34	133.21	
10	Ahmad Sultan ...	2	...	2,325 0 0	3,020	3,330	3,330	29.89	43.23	43.23	
11	Mohammad Ismail Khan and others ...	2	...	1,000 0 0	1,380	1,770	2,050	38.00	77.00	105.00	
12	Syed Husen ...	2	...	563 0 0	725	725	725	28.77	28.77	28.77	
13	Ahmad Salamat-ul-lah ...	2	...	107 0 0	140	160	160	30.84	49.53	49.53	
14	Mahabir Prasad, &c. ...	2	...	615 0 0	803	825	825	30.80	34.15	34.15	
	Total, Mufrid Estates ...	43	...	13,651 5 4	17,945	20,930	22,163	31.45	53.32	62.35	
	Single Mufrid { Khalsa ...	44	...	9,461 0 0	12,188	14,128	14,813	28.82	49.33	56.57	
	mahals. { Sub-settled ...	1	...	895 0 0	1,160	1,180	1,180	29.61	31.84	31.84	
	{ Perpetually leased, ...	1	...	186 10 8	175	215	235	27.74	56.94	71.53	
	Total ...	46	...	10,492 10 8	13,523	15,523	16,228	28.88	47.94	54.66	
	Total Pargana (Revenue paying) ...	136	2	52,789 0 0	69,558	77,198	81,161	31.77	46.24	53.74	
	Muafi (Revenue-free) mahals ...	9	...	1,128 0 0	2,190	2,190	2,190	94.15	94.15	94.15	
	Nazul mahal ...	1	...	...	24	24	24	...	...	...
	Kachhar mahal ...	3	...	309 0 0	295	295	295	...	...	...
	Total pargana ...	149	2	54,226 0 0	72,057	79,707	83,670	32.88	46.99	54.29	
PARGANA RAMPUR.											
1	Raja Rampal { Khalsa ...	91	4	40,155 0 0	55,380	56,440	60,985	37.92	40.56	51.67	
	Singh. { Sub-settled ...	25	4	12,832 8 0	16,020	16,895	16,925	24.83	31.65	31.89	
	{ Perpetually leased, ...	38	...	13,980 0 0	18,080	20,385	20,785	29.32	45.81	48.67	
	{ Under Guzara ...	2	...	985 0 0	1,280	1,440	1,440	29.95	46.19	46.19	
	Total ...	156	4	67,952 8 0	90,760	95,160	100,135	33.60	40.08	47.40	
2	Rani Jaibans { Khalsa ...	18	1	8,695 0 0	10,340	10,340	10,340	18.92	18.92	18.92	
	Kuar. { Sub-settled ...	8	1	5,690 0 0	6,945	7,305	7,905	22.06	28.38	28.38	
	{ Perpetually leased ...	3	...	1,745 0 0	2,175	2,270	2,270	24.64	30.09	30.09	
	Total ...	29	1	16,130 0 0	19,460	19,915	19,915	20.64	23.46	23.46	
	Total Taluqdari ...	185	5	84,082 8 0	1,10,220	1,15,075	1,20,050	31.09	36.86	42.78	
Mufrid Estate											
3	Babu Narain Singh ...	2	...	1,386 0 0	1,800	2,220	2,440	29.87	60.17	76.05	
	Total Pargana ...	187	7	85,468 8 0	1,12,020	1,17,295	1,22,490	31.06	37.23	43.31	
	Beti lake in Behar ...	5	...	...	*5,220	6,320	6,320	...	...	...
	Total District Partabgarh ...	...	...	9,91,416 0 0	12,55,278	13,31,165	13,66,101	26.61	34.27	37.79	

* Assessment for Beti Khas to take effect from 1902 A. D. and for the other Beti Lake Mahals from 1900 A. D.

C. E. CRAWFORD,

Settlement Officer.

Statement showing enhancement of sanctioned revenue of each pargana showing progressive rises in the Partabgarh district corrected up to 20th May 1898.

Number.	Name of pargana.	Expending jams.			Enhancement of sanctioned revenue.						Percentage of increase.			Remarks.
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11				
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Of column 4 over 3.	Of column 5 over 3.	Of column 6 over 3.	Total sum foregone by Government on account of fluctuation of progressive rises.					
1	Pargana and Tahsil Patti	3,06,696	3,79,056 8 0	4,04,712 8 0	4,22,667 8 0	23.59	31.96	37.81	3,07,830					
2	Pargana Partabgarh	2,64,917	3,29,454 0 0	3,46,897 0 0	3,43,934 0 0	24.36	30.95	32.09	1,17,585					
3	Do. Ateta	58,463	72,026 0 0	78,301 0 0	73,456 0 0	23.20	25.38	25.65	7,925					
	Tahsil Partabgarh	3,23,380	4,01,480 0 0	4,20,198 0 0	4,23,390 0 0	24.15	29.94	30.93	1,25,510					
4	Do. Dhangwas	63,000	78,690 0 0	83,340 0 0	83,600 0 0	24.90	32.29	32.69	25,850					
5	Do. Behar	1,58,646	1,95,585 0 0	2,05,803 0 0	2,06,635 0 0	23.28	29.72	30.25	59,410					
6	Do. Manikpur	54,226	71,782 0 0	79,252 0 0	83,240 0 0	32.38	40.15	53.50	77,230					
7	Do. Rampur	85,468	1,10,622 0 0	1,15,695 0 0	1,20,670 0 0	29.43	35.37	41.19	75,115					
	Tahsil Kunda	3,61,340	4,56,679 0 0	4,84,090 0 0	4,94,145 0 0	26.39	33.97	36.75	2,37,605					
	Total district excluding Beti lake	9,91,416	12,37,215 8 0	13,09,000 8 0	13,40,202 8 0	24.79	32.03	35.18	6,70,945					
	Beti Lake in pargana Behar	...	5,320 0 0	6,320 0 0	6,320 0 0	...	...	...	5,000					
	GRAND TOTAL DISTRICT	9,91,416	12,42,535 8 0	13,15,320 8 0	13,46,522 8 0	25.33	32.67	35.82	6,75,945					

W. R. TUCKER,
Settlement Officer.

Statement showing the number of cases and appeals instituted and disposed of during the settlement operation of Partabgarh District.

Name of officers.	Class of applications or cases.	Instituted.	Total for disposal.	Disposed of.						Appeals to Settlement Officers from their subordinates.										Remarks.			
				On their merits.			Otherwise than on their merits.			Decided.				Total.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Total.	Remaining.				
				For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Total on merits.	By confession or consent.	By default of plaintiff.	By personal service of summonses.	By substituted service of summonses.	Total of parts.	Withdrawn.	From any other cause.								Total decided otherwise than on merits.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
	I.—Cases connected with pat-waris	1,739	1,739	1,739	1,739
	II.—Boundary disputes	102	102	38	25	63	6	...	...	...	...	...	28	34	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...
	III.—Cases regarding admission to or exclusion from settlement.	1,536	1,536	176	823	999	...	...	...	...	...	...	529	537	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	IV.—Distribution of assessment or redistribution of land revenue.	727	727	93	17	110	69	...	8	3	11	...	537	617	21	21	18	3	...	21	...	...
	V.—Sub-settlement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VI.—Settlement of waste lands.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VII.—Cases arising out of the preparation of the records of right.	7,560	7,560	1,974	3,185	5,159	651	303	233	110	343	94	1,010	2,401	191	191	156	33	2	191	...	...
	(a) Proprietary right (Talukdari, proprietary and under-proprietary).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(b) Cultivating right, records of right.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(c) Rent free tenures.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(d) Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(e) Cesses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(f) Any other matters.	6,144	6,144	2,299	741	3,040	89	209	87	56	143	56	2,607	3,104	82	82	73	7	2	82	...	...
	(g) Determination of rent of excluded proprietors (section 37).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(h) Determination of rent of under-proprietors and holders of heritable (b) Cases (section 40).	5,812	5,812	3,459	1,628	5,087	29	59	142	11	153	23	461	725	504	504	427	76	1	504	...	...
	VIII.—Rent cases.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	IX.—Miscellaneous	4,970	4,970	1,418	966	2,384	338	358	2	...	2	57	1,899	2,586	68	68	51	17	...	68	...	...
	Total	84,564	84,564	12,297	7,953	20,250	1,876	1,080	764	295	1,059	259	10,292	14,048	984	984	812	165	7	984	...	...

W. R. TUCKER,

W. R. TUCKER,
Settlement Officer

Statement showing financial results of assessments corrected up to 20th May 1898.

Name of pargana.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total net corrected rental.	Total net standard rental.	Total assessed income.	Former jama (for year before settlement.)	Proposed jama.	Percentage of proposed jama to correct column 6 over 2.	Percentage of proposed jama over standard column 6 over 3.	Percentage of proposed jama to assessed income column 6 over 4.	Actual increase over current jama.	Percentage of increase of proposed jama over current jama.	Incidence of former jama per acre at last settlement cultivated area.	Incidence of proposed jama per acre of present cultivated area.	
1												
Pargana { Revenue-paying and Tahsil { Musafi ... Pabli.	2,21,047 443	9,56,883 401	9,17,515 443	3,06,621 175	4,22,467 200	45-87 45-15	44-15 49-88	46-04 45-15	1,15,946 25	37-82 14-29	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Total	9,21,490	9,57,284	9,17,958	3,06,636	4,22,667	45-87	44-15	46-04	1,15,971	37-81	2 3 5	2 11 5
Pargana { Revenue-paying and Tahsil { Musafi and nazul ... Partabgarh.	7,94,880 2,178	8,06,339 1,896	7,78,580 2,178	2,64,494 433	3,48,849 1,085	43-89 49-82	43-26 57-23	44-81 49-82	84,365 652	31-90 150-58	...	2 9 8
Total	7,97,058	8,08,235	7,80,758	2,64,917	3,49,934	43-90	43-30	44-82	85,017	32-09	2 2 3	2 9 8
Pargana { Revenue-paying and Tahsil { Musafi ... Ateha.	1,57,080 523	1,62,169 534	1,55,056 523	58,315 138	73,203 252	46-60 48-18	45-14 47-19	47-21 48-18	14,889 104	25-53 70-27	...	2 8 5
Total	1,57,603	1,62,703	1,55,579	58,453	73,456	46-61	45-15	47-21	14,993	30-93	2 4 3	2 8 6
Tahsil Partabgarh. { Revenue-paying and Tahsil { Musafi and nazul ... Total	9,51,960 2,701	9,68,508 2,430	9,33,636 2,701	3,22,799 581	4,22,053 1,337	44-34 49-50	43-58 55-02	45-21 49-50	99,254 756	30-74 130-12	...	2 9 5
Pargana { Revenue-paying and Tahsil { Musafi ... Dhingra.	1,80,830 6,807	1,84,539 5,997	1,77,279 6,807	61,430 1,970	80,205 3,395	44-35 49-88	43-45 56-61	45-24 49-88	18,775 1,825	30-56 116-24	...	2 9 4
Total	1,87,637	1,90,536	1,84,086	63,000	83,600	44-55	43-61	45-41	20,600	32-67	2 3 6	2 10 1
Pargana { Revenue-paying and Tahsil { Musafi ... Behar.	4,63,241 8,177	4,32,246 7,975	4,43,633 8,177	1,55,812 2,545	2,02,113 4,068	44-59 49-75	46-75 51-01	44-56 49-75	46,301 1,523	29-72 59-84	...	2 12 1
Total	4,66,173	4,41,898	4,56,565	1,58,846	2,06,635	44-33	46-76	45-26	47,989	30-25	2 4 6	2 10 8
Pargana { Revenue-paying and Tahsil { Musafi ... Manikpur.	1,88,823 4,480	1,75,419 4,035	1,73,408 4,480	52,789 1,128	80,731 2,214	42-75 49-81	46-02 54-89	45-25 49-81	27,942 1,086	52-93 96-28	...	3 0 5
Total	1,93,926	1,79,850	1,83,605	54,226	83,240	42-92	46-28	45-36	29,014	53-50	2 3 7	3 0 7
Rampur ... Revenue-paying and Tahsil { Musafi ... Kunda.	2,77,209 11,001	2,66,458 10,586	2,70,314 10,693	86,468 3,549	1,20,670 4,887	49-53 43-97	45-29 45-69	44-64 45-22	35,202 1,28,220	41-19 36-04	2 3 10	2 15 0
Total	19,474 5,362	18,007 2,073	19,474 5,362	5,243 598	9,677 719	49-69 13-97	53-74 36-13	49-69 13-97	5,374 151	49-69 25-25	...	2 12 5
Total District excluding Bedi Lake.	11,24,945	10,78,742	10,94,470	9,61,340	4,34,145	43-93	45-81	45-15	1,32,805	36-75	2 4 0	2 12 6
Pargana { Revenue-paying and Tahsil { Musafi and nazul ... Behar.	29,73,116 22,618	29,84,053 20,838	29,20,785 22,618	9,84,819 5,993	13,28,219 11,234	44-67 49-67	44-51 53-91	45-46 49-67	3,43,400 5,235	34-87 87-26	...	2 11 1
Total	30,01,096	30,06,964	29,43,765	9,91,416	13,40,202	44-66	44-57	45-45	8,43,786	35-18	2 3 4	2 11 2
Bedi lake in Pargana Behar	19,911	19,911	19,911	...	6,320	31-74	31-74	31-74	6,320	...	...	3 0 4
Grand Total District	30,21,007	30,26,875	29,68,676	9,91,416	13,45,522	44-57	44-49	45-36	3,55,106	35-82	2 3 4	2 11 2

W. R. TUCKER,
Settlement Officer.

Statement showing result of case work done in the original side by each court in the Partábgarh Settlement.

Serial number.	Name of officers.	For disposal.			Disposed of.			Transferred to other courts.	Percentage.		
		Number of cases instituted.	Number of cases transferred from other courts.	Total.	On merits.	Otherwise.	Total.		Of column 6 out of column 5.	Of column 7 out of column 5.	Of column 8 out of column 5.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Mr. J. Sanders, Settlement Officer ...	2,148	98	2,246	852	1,307	2,159	87	37.93	58.19	96.12
2	" W. R. Tucker, " ...	465	24	489	183	153	336	153	37.42	31.29	68.71
3	" W. H. Moreland, " ...	95	42	137	129	4	133	4	94.16	2.92	97.08
4	M. Mohamed Ahmed, Deputy Collector ...	17,252	427	17,679	8,350	8,724	17,074	605	47.23	49.35	96.58
5	" Ihsan Ilahi, " ...	5,548	...	5,548	3,660	1,225	4,885	663	65.97	22.08	88.05
6	" Saiyid Ali Bahadur, " ...	6,491	605	7,096	5,411	1,681	7,092	4	76.25	28.69	99.94
7	" Kanhaiya Lal, " ...	...	58	58	37	21	58	...	63.79	36.21	100.00
8	" Abdul Karim, " ...	328	...	328	132	196	328	...	40.24	59.76	100.00
9	" Nur-ul Hasan, " ...	241	...	241	199	42	241	...	82.57	17.43	100.00
10	Mr. C. E. Crawford, Settlement Officer ...	14	...	14	5	8	13	1	35.72	57.14	92.86
11	B. Bhajan Lal, Deputy Collector ...	1,982	602	2,584	1,292	687	1,979	605	50.00	26.58	76.58
12	Mr. L. H. Turner, Settlement Officer ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	34,564	1,856	36,420	20,250	14,048	34,298	* 2,122	55.60	38.57	94.17

*Transferred to Settlement Courts ... 1,856

" " District Courts ... 266

Total ... 2,122

Statement showing result of decisions of appeals in appellate court in the Partábgarh Settlement.

Serial number.	Name of officers.	For disposal.			Disposed of.				Transferred to other courts.	Percentage.		
		Appeals filed.	Appeals transferred from other courts.	Total.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Total.		Of column 6 out of column 9.	Of column 7 out of column 9.	Of column 8 out of column 9.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Mr. J. Sanders, Settlement Officer ...	544	21	565	467	90	5	562	3	83.10	16.01	.89
2	" W. R. Tucker, " ...	264	131	395	146	34	2	182	213	80.22	18.68	1.10
3	" W. H. Moreland, " ...	132	38	170	107	20	...	127	43	84.25	15.75	...
4	" C. E. Crawford, " ...	44	133	177	81	11	...	92	85	88.04	11.96	...
5	" L. H. Turner, " ...	...	21	21	11	10	...	21	...	52.38	47.62	...
	Total	984	344	1,328	812	165	7	984	344	82.52	16.77	.71

Statement showing result of appeals from the decisions of lower courts in settlement of Partábgarh district.

Serial number.	Name of officers.	Number of cases disposed of on the original side.	Number of appeals filed.	Result of appeal decisions being				Percentage of column 4 over column 3.	Percentage.		
				Confirmed.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Total.		Column 5 out of column 8.	Column 6 out of column 8.	Column 7 out of column 8.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	M. Mohamed Ahmed, Deputy Collector ...	17,074	606	521	81	4	606	3.55	85.97	13.37	.66
2	" Ihsan Ilahi, " ...	4,885	36	33	2	1	36	0.74	91.66	5.56	2.78
3	" Saiyid Ali Bahadur, " ...	7,092	231	165	64	2	231	3.26	71.43	27.70	.87
4	" Kanhaiya Lal, " ...	58	2	1	1	...	2	3.45	50.00	50.00	...
5	" Abdul Karim, " ...	328	22	19	3	...	22	0.71	86.36	13.64	...
6	" Nur-ul Hasan, " ...	241	9	6	3	...	9	3.73	66.67	33.33	...
7	B. Bhajan Lal, " ...	1,979	78	67	11	...	78	3.94	85.90	14.10	...
	Total	31,657	984	812	165	7	984	3.11	82.52	16.77	.71

W. R. TUCKER,

Settlement Officer.

*Statement showing gross expenditure of the Settlement Department of the
Partabgarh district.*

Budget head.	Sub-head.	Gross expenditure of settlement
1	2	3
		Rs. a. p.
Salaries ... {	Settlement Officer, 1st grade	67,971 15 9
	Settlement Deputy Collector	24,866 13 11
	Total, Salaries	92,838 13 8
Fixed Establishment ... {	Clerks on less than Rs. 200	29,478 10 3
	Servants and guards	3,897 4 8
Temporary Establishment, {	Clerks	73,944 2 7
	Servants	1,221 7 8
Variable Establishment... {	Field Superintendents (Peshkars)	2,703 8 9
	Field Amins	18,051 10 4
	Outdoor servants (mirdahas)	7,544 9 1
	Total, Establishment	1,36,841 5 4
Allowances ... {	Travelling allowance of officers	5,461 1 0
	Ditto ditto of establishment	1,605 8 0
	Total, Allowances	7,066 9 0
Supplies and services ... {	Reproduction of field maps	8,659 3 6
	Cost of instruments and their repairs	1,936 5 9
	Charges for the services of processes of the Settlement Department.	2,937 5 0
	Job work	18,185 13 8
	Total, Supplies and Services	31,718 12 8
Contingencies ... {	Country stationery	2,479 0 4
	Hot and cold weather charges	1,041 5 9
	Purchase of tents	1,334 12 0
	Carriage of tents	2,015 2 10
	Purchase of office furniture	1,261 5 4
	Telegram charges	46 13 0
	Postage charges	363 0 0
	Cash postage and registry charges	54 10 0
	Rents, rates and taxes	2,400 0 0
	Miscellaneous contingencies of fixed establishment	690 5 3
	Ditto of field establishment	746 1 11
	Total, Contingencies	12,482 8 5
	GRAND TOTAL	2,80,398 1 1
	Net	*—9,754 8 0
		2,70,643 9 1

* Deduct—	Rs. a. p.
On account of sale of waste paper and furniture	416 4 0
On account of furniture transferred to other Settlements and to District	1,982 4 0
Cost of court fees and process fees realized	7,356 0 0
Total	9,754 8 0

Statement showing incidence of expenditure incurred in Partabgarh Settlement.

Serial No.	Expenditure.	Amount spent.	Incidence of expenditure per acre, 923,542.	Incidence per square mile, 1,443.	Incidence per field, 1,493,660.	Incidence per village, 2,214.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Gross expenditure	2,80,398 1 1	0 4 10	194 5 1	0 3 0	126 10 4	
2	Net expenditure after deducting items claimable by Settlement.	2,70,643 9 1	0 4 8	187 8 11	0 2 11	122 8 13	

W. B. TUCKER,
Settlement Officer.

No. $\frac{1282}{1-707A}$ OF 1899.

RESOLUTION.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Naini Tal, the 17th April 1899.

READ—

Letter from the Joint Secretary to the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. $\frac{3506\frac{1}{2}N}{1-33}$, dated 17th October 1898, submitting the Final Settlement Report of the Partábgarh district by Mr. J. Sanders, I.C.S., together with a review thereon by the Settlement Commissioner for Oudh.

OBSERVATIONS.—Proceedings in connection with the re-settlement of the district of Partábgarh commenced in 1889, when an estimate of the probable results of re-assessment was framed; the district was formally placed under settlement in 1891, and the proceedings were formally closed in 1896. Some reductions of revenue were, however, subsequently made, and, while the report was printed in 1896, it was not till 1898 that final statistics showing the results of all the changes made in the Settlement Officer's original proposals were received. There has thus been great delay in dealing with the final report, and it is necessary again to call attention to the orders regarding the punctual submission of these reports.

2. The difficulty of dealing with the report in this case has been increased by the nature of the report itself. It is crowded with irrelevant matter, with quotations from official and unofficial sources, bulky and unnecessary statistics, and notes on the circumstances of individual villages, that are entirely out of place. It is to be regretted that the orders as to confining settlement reports to the actual work of the settlement were not impressed on the Settlement Officer, but the Board have now issued directions that will prevent any misapprehension on the subject in the future. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees that this report need not be published for general unofficial use.

3. The report, while voluminous, is not well arranged, and the Settlement Commissioner has felt it necessary to prepare anew an abstract of the proceedings. This he has done in an excellent sketch, in which all the salient points affecting the assessments have been dealt with concisely and clearly. Mr. Hooper's statement of the case relieves the Lieutenant-Governor of the necessity of going over the ground in any detail.

4. Partábgarh was one of the first districts in Oudh to be settled under the revised rules for making assessments—to use language that is sufficiently accurate—on the *patwáris'* records. The rules were intentionally framed so as to prevent the assessing officer as far as possible from using other material than actual rents where he found them recorded; or, when estimates had to be framed, from framing them at other rates than those found actually to be paid for similar land in

the neighbourhood. The intention was doubtless to prevent over-assessment, by restraining the Settlement Officer from acting on his own judgment of what the value of land was and confining him, with certain specified exceptions, to taking its value as he found it recorded.

5. The district of Partábgarh offered exceptional facilities for treatment under this system, owing to the large area for which cash rents were actually recorded. Over 72 per cent. of the total area assessed was held on cash rents, and out of the total rental assets of nearly 30 lakhs of rupees, over 22 lakhs consisted of recorded cash rents. There was thus an exceptionally large area of which the valuation was taken direct from the *patwáris'* records, and the Settlement Officer had exceptionally ample materials for the derivation of the rates to be used in the assessment of lands for which no genuine rent was recorded.

6. The result, however, of his operations in the first pargana assessed, pargana Patti, was not satisfactory. The assessments produced much discontent, complaints were numerous and were, as the subsequent proceedings showed, not without justification. The assessments, which gave an enhancement of 56 per cent. on the previous assessment, had to be revised several times, each revision involving a reduction, until in the end the percentage of enhancement was brought down to 38 per cent.

7. The causes of the original over-assessment are important as indicating the limitations within which assessments can safely be based on recorded rents. In the proceedings of Settlement Officers in other districts in Oudh and elsewhere exception has been taken to their understating the assets of the tract under assessment. In his original work in Partábgarh the Settlement Officer appears to have gone to the other extreme. In hardly any case did he reject rent-rolls as inadequate; but he laboured conscientiously to show the full assets, and made insufficient allowance for considerations that required attention in dealing with assets so arrived at. The area assessed on was very full; the attested rents were in many villages largely in excess of those previously disclosed; rents which were unquestionably too high were at first accepted as suitable for assessing on; the valuations of assumption areas were made at rates which may not have been above the full letting value of the land, but were excessive considering the caste of the cultivators; and insufficient allowance was made for short collections of rents and for improvements made by the proprietors. These defects were removed in the revisional proceedings, and in the remaining parganas of the district the Settlement Officer, profiting by the criticisms on his original work, avoided the errors of his earlier assessments.

8. The lessons to be learned from this report are, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, that the rules originally framed for the conduct of assessments under the new system were based on an extreme view of the extent to which the greater accuracy of the records had simplified the proceedings of settlement; that it is practically impossible for a Collector of a district to conduct a re-settlement of the

district successfully in addition to his other work ; that it was a serious error to dispense with the " rate report " (since re-introduced) preparatory to assessment; and that no system that can be devised can dispense with the exercise of a judicious discretion on the Settlement Officer's part, and of careful control and guidance on the part of higher authorities, especially in the initial stages of the work.

9. The total enhancement of revenue is almost exactly three and a half lakhs of rupees, or 35·5 per cent. on the former revenue. The full demand, owing to the graduation of the assessments in cases in which the enhancements are exceptionally high, will not be reached for ten years. The enhancement is partly due to extension of cultivation, the increase in the cultivated area since last settlement being returned as over 11 per cent., but it is chiefly owing to increase in the rental value of land, rents having been raised considerably in this thickly populated district. The rents, though high, are, in the Settlement Commissioner's opinion, well established, and allowance for the possibility of their being in excess of the amounts that can be realized from year to year has been made by the successive reductions in the proposals for pargana Patti, by the adoption of more moderate valuations elsewhere, and by taking a low percentage of the assets, the assessment on the whole district being below 46 per cent. of the net assets as shown by the Settlement Officer. The Board, while not taking a favourable view of Mr. Sanders' methods, are of opinion that there can be no doubt of the moderation of the settlement, and the Lieutenant-Governor is not, on the whole, disposed to differ from this conclusion, to which he would add that such moderation is essential in a district like this, where the competition for land has allowed rents to be forced up to an exceptional extent. The Lieutenant-Governor therefore confirms the settlement, and accepts the proposals of the Settlement Commissioner that the term should in the case of *maháls* settled for the full period of settlement be fixed so as to expire on the following dates:—

Tahsíl Patti ...	...	...	30th June 1924.
„ Kunda ...	...	...	„ 1925.
„ Partábgarh ...	...	...	„ 1926.

10. The expense of the settlement was Rs. 2,70,000, or Rs. 194 per square mile. The charge falls at a somewhat lower rate than in Unao, but it is very high and shows that no economical advantage has been gained by combining the offices of Settlement Officer and Collector.

11. Mr. Sanders' work has throughout been painstaking and conscientious, but his desire to secure the interests of the Government led him at the outset to overlook considerations telling in favour of the landowning classes, and engendered some degree of bias against those classes and a want of sympathy with their point of view, which led to over-assessment at the commencement and which are still prominent in his final report. His original mistake must be attributed largely to want of guidance at the start; when his mistakes

had been pointed out he laboured hard to correct them, and the Lieutenant-Governor, while regretting the defects of his earlier work and the style and length of the report in which he gives an account of, and endeavours to justify his, proceedings, acknowledges the conscientiousness with which he strove to acquit himself of the very onerous, double duties imposed on him.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the information of the Board.

J. O. MILLER,

Chief Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh.

